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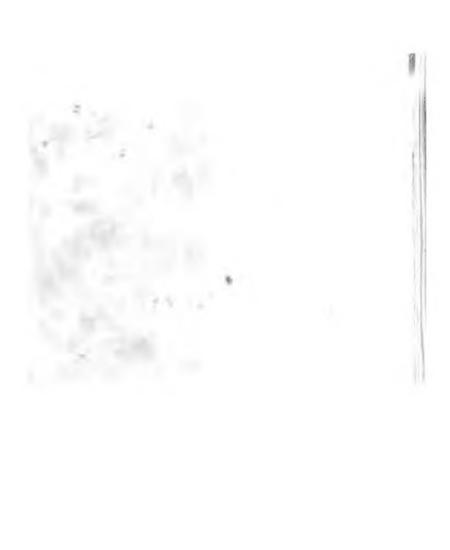
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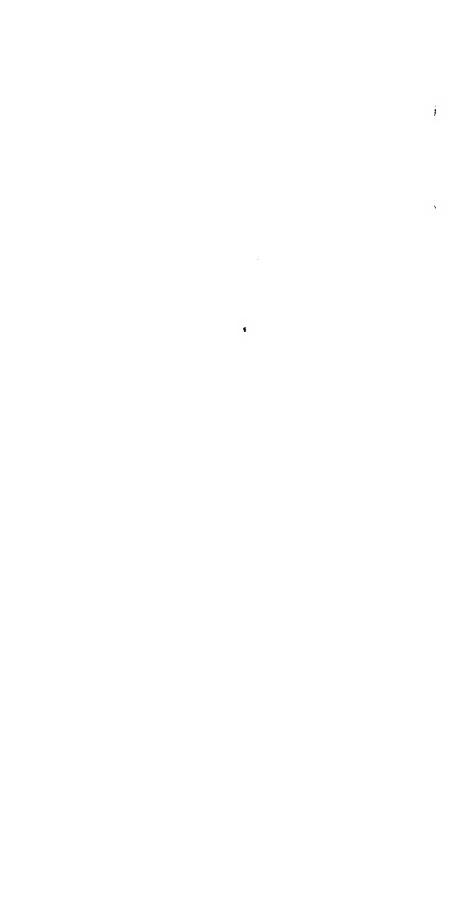
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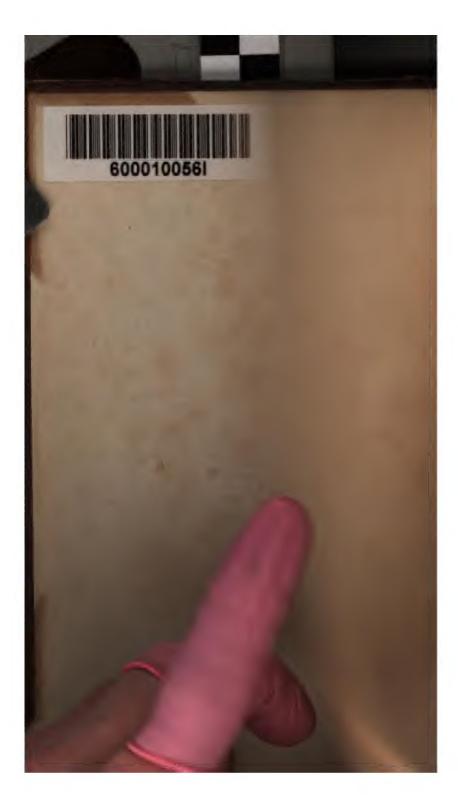












# KEY

# THOUSES OF PARLIAMENT:

ALPHABETICAL NOTICES

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TAXEDRE AND STANDING ORDERS OF BOTH HOUSES, RESPECTIVE .

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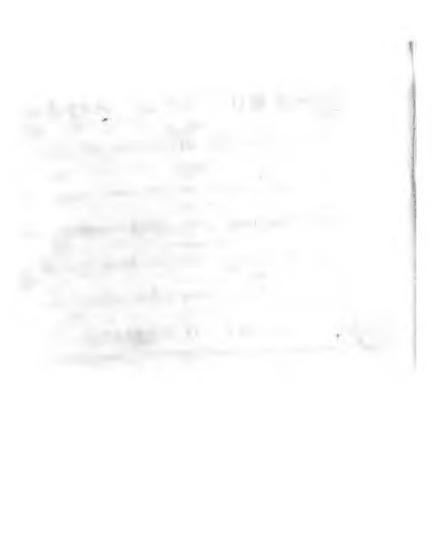
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# KEY

# BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT:

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ALPHABETICAL NOTICES

OF THE

# LORDS AND COMMO

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;

THE

REGULATIONS AND STANDING ORDERS OF BOTH HOUSES, RESPECTIVO

Bribileges, Pribate Bills, Fees, Fines, and Committees;

LISTS OF THE

LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

AND OF THE

SCOTTISH AND IRISH NOBILITY WHO DO NOT SIT IN THE

## HOUSE OF PEERS:

WITH EVERY OTHER SPECIES OF INFORMATION RESPECTING THE CONSTITUTION, HISTORY, AND USAGES

## PARLIAMENT.

A country may have a good Constitution, and a had Government; and sice serse... The minution of England is immortal!

A Saying of Cardinal Richelieu.

#### LONDON:

PI BLIBHED BY

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMAN. PATERNOSTER-ROW.



# LONDON: PRINTED BY THOMAS DAVISON, WHITEFRIARE

TO

#### THE FIRST REFORMER

IN THE

# BRITISH EMPIRE,— HIS MAJESTY, THE KING,—

750

FOLLOWING ATTRMPT

TO

GENERALIZE AND ELUCIDATE

WEAT

HAS, HITHERTO, BEEN AN INCONGRUOUS AND CHACTIC MASS,—

IS DUTIFULLY,

AND

WITH THE MOST PROPOUND RESPECT,

DEDICATED,

BY THE AUTHOR.



## TO THE CRITICAL READER.

THE present work, the composition of which has occupied the Author's undivided attention for upwards of two years, has been repeatedly announced the Journals as "THE PARLIAMENTARY POCKET-BOOK." This very fair alliterative title, which was sufficiently catching, to suit the wishes of my modern bibliopole, would not now have been dispensed with, but from the awkward circumstance that, faring its progress, the said book hath so increased in alk as to require a pocket of no ordinary dimensions contain it.—Whilst confessing his own inexperience and miscalculation, however, the writer begs pardon of heir High Mightinesses, the Reviewers, for having thus deprived them of a capital opportunity of exercising heir wit upon him by the rather obvious, but perment, joke of his "Pocket-Book being as big as a Bible:"-at the same time he invites the polite atentions of these " \_\_\_\_ good-natured friends" rather the interior than the exterior of the volume; trustg that they will act towards him as he has done in gard to others, viz.:-

"To speak of him as he is:—nothing extenuate;
Nor set down aught in malice."

Lundon. 124. 1514. 1882



#### ABBREVIATIONS

USED THROUGHOUT THIS WORK.

#### CIVIL DESIGNATIONS.

D.C.L... Doctor of Civil Law.

D.D..... Doctor of Divinity.

F.A.S. . . Fellow of the Society of Arts.

F.H.S.... Fellow of the Horticultural Society.

F.L.S. ... Fellow of the Linnean Society.

F.R.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society.

F.S.A.... Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

L.L.D.... Doctor of Laws.

M.A.... Master of Arts.

M.P. ... Member of Parliament.

M.R.I.A. . Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

P.C.E.... Privy Councillor in England.

P.C.I. ... Privy Councillor in Ireland.

#### MILITARY DESIGNATIONS.

#### BRITISH ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

C.B. . . . . Companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

K.G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

K.C.B... Knight Commander of the Bath.

K.G.... Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

K.P.... Knight of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

K.T.... Knight of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle.

#### FOREIGN ORDERS.

K.A.... Knight of St. Andrew in Russia.

K.A.N.... Knight of Alex. Newski in Russia.

K.B.A.... Knight of St. Bento d'Avis in Portugal.

K.B.E.... Knight of the Black Eagle in Russia.

K.C.... Knight of the Crescent in Turkey.

K.C.S. . . . Knight of Charles 111. in Spain.

K.E.... Knight of the Elephant in Denmark.

viii

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

K.F..... Knight of Ferdinand in Spain.

K.F.M. . . Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit in Sicily.

K.G.F.... Knight of the Golden Fleece in Spain.

K.G.H. . . Knight of Guelph of Hanover.

K.G.V....Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden.

K.J. .... Knight of St. Joachim.

K.L.... Knight of Leopold of Austria.

K.M. .... Knight of Malta.

K.M.H... Knight of Merit in Holstein.

K.M.J. ... Knight of Maximilian Jos. in Bavaria.

K.M.T. . . Knight of St. Maria Theresa in Austria.

K.N.S.... Knight of the Royal North Star in Sweden.

K.R.E.... Knight of the Red Eagle in Prusaia.

K.S.A. . . . Knight of St. Anne in Russia.

K.S.E. ... Knight of St. Esprit in France.

K.S.G. ... Knight of St. George in Russia.

K.S.L. ... Knight of the Sun and Lion in Persia.

K.S.P. ... Knight of St. Stanislaus in Poland.

K.S.S. . . . Knight of the Sword in Sweden.

K.S.W. . . Knight of St. Wlademir in Russia.

K.W.....Knight of William in the Netherlands.

K.W.E... Knight of the White Eagle in Poland.

K.T.S....Knight of the Tower and Sword in Portugal.

# CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTORY SKETCH of the History and Con-	
	xvii
THE ORDER of DIGNITY and PRECEDENCE to be	
observed in the HOUSE OF PEERS, according to their	
Rank and Creation :-	
Speaker and Deputy Speakers	1
Princes of the Royal Blood	id.
Archbishope	2
Dukes	3
Marquesses	7
Earls	9
Viscounts	18
Bishops	20
Barons	25
Peeresses in their own right	37
Enumeration of Lords having seats ,	38
Alphabetical List of Scottish and Irish Peers who sit in	
the House with English Titles	39
Personal Privileges of the Peers	41
STANDING ORDERS of the HOUSE of PEERS, respect-	
ing the Privileges of the Peerage, Public and Private Bills,	
&c., with Remembrances for Order and Decency to be	
kept in the Upper House of Parliament by the Lords,	
when His Majesty is not there; leaving the solemnity	
belonging to His Majesty's coming, to be marshalled by	
those Lords to whom it more properly appertains	45
Act of Parliament for placing of the Lords	117
INDEX to the STANDING ORDERS of the House of	
	121
ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT of the SPIRITUAL and	
TEMPORAL LORDS of PARLIAMENT, including	
the Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland,—the	
Treatiu,—the	

Representative Irish Prelates for Session 1831 and 2, and the	
Peeresses of England, Great Britain, and the United King-	
dom, in their Own Right; in which are minutely noted all	
the circumstances relative to the Birth, Titles, Succession,	
Marriage, Heirship, and Relationship of each Peer; also,	
the years of their Creation, Names, and Surnames, Official	
Appointments, Parliamentary Patronage, Country Seats, and	
Town Residences	139
Abbreviations	140
The PEERS and PEERESSES of SCOTLAND, in the	
Order in which they stand on the ELECTION ROLL; with	
Personal Notices in every case wherein the individual is not	
a Representative Peer, nor possesses a Seat in the House of	
Lords, by being, likewise, a Peer of England, Great Britain,	
or the United Kingdom:-	
Dukes	244
Marquesses	id.
Earls, and Countesses in their Own Right	id.
Viscounts	248
Barons	id.
THE SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LORDS of IRE-	
LAND, according to their ORDER OF PRECEDENCE;	
with personal Notices, in every case wherein the individual is	
not a Representative Prelate or Peer, nor possesses a Seat in	
the House of Lords, by being likewise a Peer of England,	
Great Britain, or the United Kingdom :-	
Princes of the Royal Blood	251
Archbishops	id.
Duke	252
Marquesses	id.
Earls, and Countesses in their Own Right	253
Viscounts	259
	263
	265
CLASSIFICATION of the SCOTTISH PEERAGE	272
	273
INDEX to the PEERAGES of SCOTLAND and IRE-	
LAND	274

CO		PR-200	20.2	diam'r.	_
	10.74		N. W.	W 10	. NI

xi

	Page
SURNAMES of all the SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL	
LORDS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, AL-	
PHABETICALLY ARRANGED	278
COURTESY TITLES borne by the ELDEST SONS of all	
Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, in the Three Kingdoms .	
ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT of all the COUNTIES,	
CITIES, UNIVERSITIES, BOROUGHS, and CINQUE	
PORTS in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which	
return MEMBERS to the COMMONS' HOUSE of PAR-	
LIAMENT:-	
Including the Periods of their Franchise, Personal Rights	
of Election, Number of Voters, Population, Returning	
Officers, Electioneering Influence, and other particulars:	
with the Name and Designation, Official Appointments,	
Profession, Occupation, Relationship, Parliamentary	
Patronage, and Town and Country Residences of each	
Representative	287
Abhreviations ,	288
	431
NUMBER of MEMBERS sent to Parliament by EACH	
COUNTY in ENGLAND; also by WALES, SCOT-	
LAND, and IRELAND	432
COUNTIES, CITIES, UNIVERSITIES, BOROUGHS,	
and CINQUE PORTS of England, Wales, Scotland, and	
Ireland, in the ORDER in which their Representatives are	
CALLED OVER in the House of Commons:—	
	433
Wales	
Scotland	
Ireland	
CLASSIFICATION of the MEMBERS of the HOUSE of	
	438
ABSTRACT of LAWS and RESOLUTIONS relative to	
the ELECTION of MEMBERS to serve in Parliament:-	
Elections	
Persons who are not eligible to be Members	
Destinant Nembers	ATAD

1			Page
ı		Parliamentary Examination of Returns	457
ı		Privileges of Members	463
1	D	IGEST of the STANDING ORDERS of the HOUSE	
	of	COMMONS relating to Private Bills and other Matters:-	
			465
ı		Bridges, Bills for Building	475
ı			476
		Canals, Cuts, Aqueducts, Reservoirs, and the Improve-	
		ment of River-Navigation, Bills for	478
		Railways, or Tramroads, Bills for Making	481
		Tunnels or Archways, Bills for Making	482
		Ferries or Docks, Bills for Making	id.
		Piers, Ports, or Harbours, Bills for Making or Improving	483
		Enclosing, Draining, or Improving of Lands, Bills for .	484
		County-Rates, Gaols, and Houses of Correction, Bills re-	
		lating to	486
ı		Churches, Chapels, or Burying-Grounds, Bills relating to	id.
ı		Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing, or Improving Cities or	
ı		Towns, Bills for	487
ı		Town-Halls or Market-Places, Bills for Erecting or Im-	
ı		proving	id.
ı		Poor-Rates, Maintenance or Employment of the Poor,	
ı		and Workhouses, Bills relating to	id.
,			488
ı		Letters Patent, Bills for Confirming or Prolonging the	
ı		Term of	489
		Divorce, Bills of	490
ĺ		Religion, Bills respecting	id.
ı		Trade, Bills respecting	id.
ı		Public Money, Application for	id.
ı		Temporary Laws	491
		S	id.
-		ES to be paid to the OFFICERS and SERVANTS of	
		ie HOUSE of COMMONS, on PRIVATE BILLS and	
	ot	ther MATTERS:—	
		, ,	493
		Fees to be paid into the Committee Clerk's Office	495

CONTENTS.	xiii
	Page
	498
	501
	id.
	502
Fees on Election Petition Recognizances and Bills of Costs	
The state of the s	503
S and a second	504
ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT of PLACES REPRE-	
SENTED in the SECOND PARLIAMENT of William	
the Fourth	505
ALPHABETICAL LIST of the MEMBERS of the LATE	
AND PRESENT HOUSE of COMMONS; with the	
names of PLACES REPRESENTED by them in EACH	
PARLIAMENT	533
NUMBER of MEMBERS for and against a REFORM of	
the COMMONS' HOUSE; according to the PLEDGES	
REQUIRED and GIVEN at the LATE ELECTION:	
with the POPULATION and PROPERTY supposed to	
be represented in the several Kingdoms, Counties, Cities,	
	549
COMPARATIVE NUMBER of MEMBERS according to	
the POPULATION of each Kingdom	551
COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION of the LATE and	
	552
A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST of the SPEAKERS of the	
Honourable the House of Commons; and of IMPORTANT	
ACTS and OCCURRENCES in Parliament, from the ear-	
liess Accounts to the present time	553

# APPENDIX.

LIST	of	the	L	ORD	S (	CHAN	ICEL	LO	RS	, I	CORDS	3	
KER	EPE	RS,	and	CON	IMI	SSIO	NER	S of	ftl	he G	REAT	3	
											presen		
time													77

## CONTENTS.

	Page
CERTAIN PROTESTS OF THE LORDS, selected from	
the Journals of the House, and occasionally referred to	
throughout this work:-	
Concerning Suspected Papists and Popish Recusants .	781
- The Royal Pardon on Impeachment by the Commons	id.
- The Trial of Peers in Parliament	783
Protest against a Bill to Legalize the Proceedings of the	
Convention Parliament	784
Concerning the Privilege of Peers to enter their Dissents	
or Protests	785
Protest against the Incorporation of the Bank of England	
	id.
- Against the establishment of Septennial Parliaments .	
- Against the First Mutiny Bill, and concerning the	,0,
Establishment of a Standing Army in time of Peace .	790
- Against relieving Quakers from taking Oaths in Courts	100
	790
- Against the establishment of Pest Houses, and against	100
	maa
drawing lines around Cities and Towns in case of Plague	
- Against disarming the Scottish Highlanders	795
- Against employing Hanoverian Troops in the British	maa
Service	796
Concerning Disorders in the House, and ordering Strangers	
to withdraw during Debate	
Protest against the Continuance of the American War .	801
Concerning the undertaking of Government Contracts by	
Members of the House of Commons	805
- The Introduction of Foreign Troops into Great	
,	807
Protest against the Interference of Government with the	
	810
ROYAL APPROBATION of the CHOICE of a SPEAKER	
by the COMMONS' HOUSE of PARLIAMENT	813
CITIES and TOWNS in England which FORMERLY	
SENT MEMBERS to Parliament; but which NOW DO	
NOT	817
The same places, arranged under their respective Counties:	
with the dates of their Franchise and Discontinuance	. 823

	F. Will.
The SHIRES, STEWARTRIES, and ROYAL BURGHS	63
of SCOTLAND, as they were called over in the Rolls of	
Paisment, BEFORE the UNION of 1707; with the	
Nation of COMMISSIONERS returned by each	827
WINTES, CITIES, and BOROUGHS of IRELAND,	
sixt sent Members to the IRISH PARLIAMENT,	
being the UNION of 1801	829
Namerical Representation of the Irish Provinces, pre-	
riously, and subsequent, to the UNION	833
ALPHABETICAL LISTS of NOBLE and IGNOBLE	
BOROUGHMONGERS; - with the Number of Persons	
deputed by each to Sit and Vote in the Commons' House of	
Perliament:-	
Larda	835
Commoners	840
OFFICERS and CLERKS of PARLIAMENT:-	
House of Peers	844
House of Commons	845
THE KING'S Most Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL for	
GREAT RRITAIN	849
Officers of the Privy Council	880
Officers of the Privy Council	881
Officers of the Irish Privy Council	885
THE MINISTRY and OFFICERS of STATE of the	
UNITED KINGDOM:-	
	B26
Chief Functionaries of England	id.
Clasef Functionaries of Scotland	889
The Cabinet and Chief Functionaries of Ireland	890
Officers of the King's Household	891
Officers of the Queen's Household	893
British Ministers at Foreign Courts	id.
Lords Lieutenant, Custodes Rotulorum, &c. of the several	
Counties of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland .	
	901
ORIOUS ACCOUNT of a CONTENTION for the	
PRIMACY between the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTER.	
BURY and YORK	000

xvi

## CONTENTS.

	Page
ORDER of PRECEDENCE of PEERS CREATED and	id
ELECTED, and of SPIRITUAL LORDS WHO HAV	E
TAKEN THEIR SEATS, since this Work has been i	in
the Press	. 906
SUPPLEMENT to the ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT	of
SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LORDS of PARLIA	1-
MENT	. 909
CHANGES which have RECENTLY TAKEN PLAC	E
in the COMMONS' House of Parliament	. 915
ADDENDA et CORRIGENDA	. 918

### INTRODUCTORY SKETCH

OF THE

# HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION

OF

#### PARLIAMENT.

#### THE BRITISH KYFR-Y-THEN.

In inquiring into the origin of Parliaments in England, we would fain begin at the beginning; but it is impossible, at this time of day, from want of records, to state accurately what was the constitution of the Grand Council of the Ancient Britons. That they had Parliaments we are assured beyond a doubt.—From Gildas we learn that Parliaments existed in England, during its occupation by the Romans; although we have every reason to believe that not only they, but the Kings, also, were merely instruments in the hands of these conquerors, for the collection of tribute:—in other words, that they were tax-gatherers to the Roman Emperors for upwards of three hundred years. The same author informs us, that a British Parliament, sunk in the imbecility of luxury and long continued dependence, despatched letters to the Senate of Rome, beseeching assistance against the Scots and Picts who made incursions beyond the wall of Severus, as soon as the Roman legions had quitted the island to defend their own states against the invasion of the barbarians of the North. Upon the Senate's relusal, on the plea that they were otherwise engaged, but advising them to help themselves, Vortigern and "his Thaynes" sent an embassy to the warlike Saxons, with a similar request,—little supposing that as soon as the common enemy was overcome, they, themselves, should have to pass under the yoke of military despotism, and become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to their new guests. Those who opposed the treacherous Saxons were driven out of their country, and thus almost all the ancient records of the nation were for ever lost.

Regarding the origin of this ancient British Parliament, we know little farther than what is recited in the laws of the good King Edward, otherwise styled the Confessor, which were confirmed by William the First, and sworn to by all succeeding kings. Under the title De Greve, chap. 35, we find the famous King Arthur celebrated as the inventor and founder of the yearly Folkmote of the Calends of May:—" Hanc legem invenit Arthurus, qui quondam fuit Inclytissimus Rex Brytonum, et ita consolidavit et confæderavit regnum Britanniæ universum semper in unum."—This law of the anniversary Folkmote. Arthur invented, who was heretofore the most renowned King of the Britons; and, thereby, he consolidated and confederated together the whole realm of Britain for ever, as one man.

On this passage it is necessary to make two observations; first, in regard to Folkmote, which being a Saxon word, signifying a general meeting of the Folks or people, could not be the designation of the ancient British Parliament of King Arthur and his successors, any more than the word Parliament itself, introduced by the Normans several hundred years afterwards, could be supposed to designate the Folkmote of the Saxons. The ancient Britons, therefore, must have used some other expression to denote the annual or occasional meetings of themselves or their representatives, for the public weal: and this expression we find from Spelman and others

which institution, or its designation of the Laugivers:—which institution, or its designation where no reason to suppose to have been changed with Homans remained; for it is well known, that when the domineering people appointed a consul or military was over a distant and conquered province, they took at appoint his authority by aid of the national assembly death already subsisting.

Aready, as to the general assembly of the people on the land of May, being the invention of Arthur, it may be without derogating from the merit of that illustrious and hero, that similar institutions existed in neighcountries, as well as in England; and that too, long when Arthur flourished. Tomer the annual convention of ancient Irish kings, princes, son or learned men, took place at this season of the year Tobhra\*; or whether such was the case in the assemblages of the chieftains and people of Scotland, wertain: but we have the authority of Radulphus de 15 to a celebrated and authentic historian, and dean of St. in the reign of King John), for stating that an instituin every respect similar to the Folkmote, existed in France see year 662, and no doubt many centuries earlier; for he of it as being then an uncient custom, which had survived Executive part of the government, already fallen into decay the imbecility of the Merovingian family. His words > be:- "From henceforward, the French Kings degene-== from their accustomed valour and learning, the governadministered by the Masters of the Palace; the kings reigning only by name. It was their custom, indeed, be and to the crown, according to their descent; but they dd, nor ordered, any thing of themselves: their whole business being to eat and drink immoderately, to live at home, and to preside in an assembly of the WHOLE NATION on the CALENDS OF MAY; there to be addressed, to receive allegiances and gifts, to requite services, and so to retire to the same kind of life, until another May came round."

We shall presently see that the French assembly of the Calends of May, assimilated in every respect with that held in Britain under the British and Saxon kings at the same season of the year;—first repeating that the Saxon Folkmote, as is recorded in the laws of Edward the Confessor, was only a restitution, or rather a continuation of the ancient British Kyfr-y-then.

#### THE SAXON FOLKMOTE.

Sir Henry Spelman, in his learned Glossary, page 315, thus speaks of Folkmotes:—" In a Folkmote, once every year, at the beginning of the Calends of May, (as in a yearly Parliament,) there met together the Princes of the realm, as well bishops as magistrates, and the freemen. All the laymen are sworn in the presence of the Bishops, into a mutual covenant with one another, into their fealty to the King, and to preserve the rights of the kingdom. They consult of the common safety, of peace, of war, and of promoting the public profit."—" Besides, a Folkmote is used in every sudden danger; and likewise, if necessity require it, under the alderman (that is, the Earl) of every county †."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Adhine, Francorum Regibus a solita fortitudine et scientia degenerantibus, Regul potentia disponebatur per Majores Domus, Regibus solo nomine regnantibus; quibus moris erat principari quidem secundum genus, et nil agere vel disponere, principari irrationabiliter edere et bibere, domique morari, et kal. Maii, prasidure coram tota gente, et salutari, obsequia et dona accipere et rependere, et sic secum usque ad alum Maium permanere. — Abbreviat. Chronicorum. Auct. Radulpho de Daveto, fidio 130.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;In Folemoto semel quotantis, sub initio Kalendarum Maii (tanquam in ansuo Porhamento) ( onvenere Regni Principes, tam Episcopi quam Magistratus, in interique homines. Jurantur laici omnes coram Episcopis in mutuum feedus, in

We see by the above, which, by the by, are extracts from chap. 35 of the Laws of Edward the Confessor, that the Folkmote consisted of the whole nation, properly speaking: viz.— the princes, (that is, the bishops and magistrates,) and the freemen;—women, children, and bondsmen, being necessarily excluded: and although no mention is made of the presence of the Sovereign, we can hardly doubt the fact that he presided over this august and general assembly of the nation, in the same manner that the kings did in France, and the aldermen or Earls did in the provincial Folkmotes at home; more particularly, when it is recollected, that a principal part of the business of the assembly consisted in swearing fealty to the Sovereign, and in vowing to preserve the rights of the kingdom.

From the multitude of persons necessarily present, it will be objected that these general assemblies of the people had no tesemblance to our modern Parliaments: yet we find this to be the case; for we see by the above extract, that their's was purely Parliamentary business; for, they not only renewed or strengthened the covenants already subsisting between King and people; and with each other; but also consulted "of the common salety, of peace, of war, and of promoting the public profit;" including all things, of course, appertaining to internal and external commerce. In fact, every thing relative to the common weal was transacted and decreed in these annual Polkmotes, that are usually discussed and enacted during the session of Parliament at Westminster, by the Houses of Lords and Commons.

It will be asked, however, how was it possible to collect the sense or determination of so vast a body of persons as were necessarily assembled, on any particular subject or question?—

The ancient mode of carrying a point by acclamation, is the

Edebtatem Regie, et in jum regni conserranda. Consulitur de Communi Salute, de Pare, de Belle, et de utilitate publica promovenda."—" Adhibetur praterea Folomotum in repentine cumi discrimine, exigente etiam necessitate, sub Aldermanno, the est Comite) cupushbet Comitatus."

obvious answer to this question. When parties were (or were supposed to be) nearly balanced, the present mode of "dividing the House" plainly indicates that the persons present at the Folkmote ranged themselves on each side of the president's chair; and in still more doubtful cases, we may easily suppose that the numerical strength of the majority was discovered by Tellers, as is the present parliamentary practice.

But it has been objected that the Folkmote was dissimilar to our modern Parliament, inasmuch as it did not make Laws; the same being supposed to have been made in the WITTE-NAGEMOTE, or assembly of the WITES, or chief or wise men, among the Saxons; and this objection is in a small degree borne out by a passage from the above Glossary of Sir Henry Spelman. He says, under the word Gemotum: "a Wittenagemote was the same thing amongst the English Saxons, as now, at this day, a Parliament is amongst us; and a Wittenagemote differed little from a Folkmote, except that this last was annual, and sat chiefly on the standing affairs of the nation.—The other was called at the King's pleasure, upon emergencies of state, and for the sake of making laws\*."

But, with all due deference to the research and acute reasoning of this learned antiquary, it may be asked, For what purpose did this annual convention consult on peace, on war, and on all things appertaining to the public welfare, unless the intention were to legislate thereon?—to express their assent to, or dissent from, any measure proposed for their consideration?—and solemnly to decree that the will of the majority should constitute the Law of the Land? Is it to be supposed that the effective part of the whole nation, leaving their domestic and other occupations, would meet year after year, and remain for days together, talking of the propriety of declaring war, of

<sup>&</sup>quot;Wittenagemot idem apud Anglo-Saxones quod apud nos hodie Parliamentum, parumque a Folemoto differebat, nisi quod hoc annuum esset et e certis plerumque causis; illud ex Arduis Contingentibus, et Legum condendarum gratia, et arbitrium Principis indictum."

granting or suing for peace, of the best mode of repelling an invader, of public and private grievances, and the best and most ready methods of redressing those grievances, if they had not the power to enact their own conclusions;—if they could not say, "thus shall it be;—we, the princes, bishops, magistrates and freemen of England hereby declare our will on this subject to be the Law—which all persons are expected to uphold, and which no one may dare to disobey, but at his peril?"—To suppose this would be as absurd as to say that the business of our present House of Commons is to consult on the ways and means of raising money, without the power of forming their deliberations into a law, or of levying the necessary contributions on the nation at large.

But we have proof positive that the Folkmotes not only made laws, but that all the laws that were promulgated for the government of the kingdom were decreed in them alone. In the coronation oath taken by the former Kings of England, and twice taken by Richard the Second, are these words:—
"Concedis justas leges et consuetudines esse tenendas; et promittis per te esse protegendas, et ad honorem Dei corroborandas quas vulgus elegerit, secundum vires tuas?" Respondebit, "Concedo et promitto."—" Do you grant that the just laws and customs which are of the Folk's choosing shall be kept: and do you promise that they shall be protected, and to the honour of God receive corroboration by you to the utmost of your power?" The king shall answer, "I grant and promise."

Now the word vulcus, in the original, as is well known, is a collective noun, signifying the people, the common people., the

By the by, "common people" is a very silly expression and a perfect reduction; in language we might as well say, an ancient antiquity, a sovereign more and a fighting soldier, or a female moman. A people are neither common not ancient antiquity, a sovereign the People are the Commons; and the Commons are all.

THE PEOPLE In books, printed so late as James I., the word "Commons" is and in the same only.

commons; and when deprived of the Latin termination us, is only the ancient mode of spelling "folk;" the two words vulg and folk being identically the same, and differing in sound, only, in a very slight degree. It being granted, therefore, that the vulgs, or folks, chose the laws; how, or where, could they choose or enact them, except in a Vulgmote or Folkmote?

As to the penal or criminal laws, which required an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for life; and whereby punishment was inflicted upon thieves, marauders, &c.; also, all laws of natural right and justice; it is easy to see, according to the coronation oath, that they formed a part of the "just laws and customs, which were of the FOLK'S CHOOSING;" and that, being once passed or enacted in the folkmote, there was no necessity for recurring to them year after year, except for the purpose of swearing to and confirming them. This will account for Sir Henry Spelman's strange oversight and misconception in stating that the Folkmote "sat only upon the standing affairs of the nation," whilst "the Wittenagemote was called by the prince upon emergencies of state, and for the sake of making laws." For the latter purpose we have seen, that there was no necessity; the laws having been made ALREADY; and, being universally known, approved, and acted on, they were, by way of high republican distinction, styled the Com-MONS' LAWS . These laws, then, with the institution of the

<sup>•</sup> It is singular how the meanings of some words and expressions degenerate by long usage:—this Code of Laws, the proud title of which soars high above those of Justinian and Napoleon, has in modern times been debased by the appellation of Common Law —some of our judges, and other learned legistes, terming it "the Common Law —some of our judges, and other learned legistes, terming it "the Common Law as if it were formed of coarser and baser materials than that which is written in the Statute-books' — By a similar process, the Commons' Council, the Commons' Serjeant, and the Commons' Lands, have been transferred into Common Council, Common Serjeant, and common lands, and it is really surprising that the House of Commons, itself, has escaped consecutive, for, by the same rule of nicknaming, nothing could be easier than to turn the Commons' House into a common house!—These transmutations

kyfr-y-then, or folkmote itself, formed a principal portion of the ancient British, and afterwards Saxon, Constitution.

### THE WITTENAGEMOTE.

But it will be asked, "What, then, was the Wittenagemote? and what was the purpose of its institution, if the Laws were made in the Folkmote?"—The answer is simple and ready: - The Folkmote being a customary or annual Parliament, per se, and of its own authority; -because all the magistrates, bishops, and freemen were present therein; the Wittenagemote, or Assembly of Wise Men, was a Conervative Council, or Parliament by delegation, to be convened by the Prince on emergencies of State (ardua contingentia), -as well as for the purpose of making laws which should be remedial and declaratory of the Commons' Laws, when necessary; and for the hearing of appeals from the decisions of the Courts.-The very title of this Assembly shows that it was composed of men of established character for wisdom, elected from among the great body of Princes and freemen, for the purpose of holding council with the King any time and place he might appoint, on those difficult points of government (ardua regni), which the Commons' Laws did not permit him to decide or execute, upon his own official authority.-Here then we have the very origin of

xxvi

Representation in England:—the Wites, or members of the Wittenagemote, being deputed by the Folkmote to assist the King in the management of the public affairs, from one Calends of May to another, submitted to their constituents, annually, an account of their Acts and proceedings; and proposed new measures for their consideration:—if these were approved of, and were in accordance with the Constitution, they were solemnly confirmed or adopted by the great popular assembly and added to the code of " Laws of the Folk's choosing," already in force; but, if otherwise, they were immediately annulled or rejected.—Thus, was the Wittenagemote accountable to the Folkmote; -the smaller representative body to the larger constituent one; nor could the former do any thing that was not subject to the revision and control of the latter. Truly may it be said, "that all the Commons' Laws were enacted in the Folkmote, only;"-for, unlike the Acts of Norman Parliaments, which assume a jurisdiction independent of the People,-nay, sometimes, even over the Constitution itself,-the Acts of the Wittenagemote would have been treated as a dead letter, if not confirmed by the approving decree of the Folkmote. And, as our Ancestors had too high a reverence for their glorious Constitution,-too great a regard for their own personal rights,-to yield permanent obedience to any ordonnance of their Conservative Senate, until it had received the fiat of the Primary Assembly of the People, we see at once that the Folkmote fully answered the purpose of its institution, in being an impenetrable and perpetual barrier against the inroads of usurpation and the encroachments of tyranny: for, no unconstitutional measure or expedient which was either contrary to the rights of the people, or exclusively favourable to the rich and powerful,-nor, even any assumed prerogative of the King himself, though sanctioned by the courtesy of a Wittenagemote, and stamped with a temporary

legitimacy during the few months previous to the Folkmote, -was ever likely to pass current in that assembly.-It was the same with aids or taxes; which, though officially proposed by the Wittenagemote who had calculated their probable amount according to the wants of the state for the year, were fixed and assessed by the Folkmote, only; the freemen composing which, cheerfully paid them on the spot.—We thus see that the business of the Wittenagemote was purely conservative, whilst that of the Folkmote was legislative; for our ancestors would not trust even their own Representatives,-although they acknowledged them to be "wise men," - either to decree the laws or to fix the taxes.—We now arrive at an accurate knowledge of the business transacted annually in the ancient Folkmotes of Britain, on the Calends of May: - besides making such amendments in the law, as were deemed necessary by the majority of freemen, and deciding on the propriety of peace or war, they elected a new Wittenagemote and new magistrates for the ensuing year; -having then contributed their aids and benevolences\*, they entered, in the presence of the Bishops, into a

<sup>•</sup> To have said " paid their tuxes," would have been an expression so harsh as by no means to accord with the harmony which reigned in the Folkmotes. Notwithstanding the frequent boast of Englishmen that they are taxed only by their Representatives, too many of them know to their sorrow that taxation may exist without representation; -for, who is the representative of the artizan in the town, the labourer in the field, or the mariner on the ocean?-and yet all these men pay taxes. But we beg pardon of "their high mightinesses" of Garron and Old Sarum; for we had forgotten, what they themselves so often wert, that they are the curtual and independent Representatives of the Great Un-represented .- It is natural, however, that taxes, which generally are imposed by the will of another, should be unwillingly paid; therefore, such impusitions by no means assort with the voluntary auls, and the "benevolences," which our ancestors according to their ability, contributed for the general welfare. The word "branclences" explains itself: these were the coluntary gifts of those whose circumstances enabled them to add something more to their lawful share of the general assessment.—But, the good-nature of our ancestors is easily accounted for, when we consider that they had a good and a cheap government,

new covenant with each other; swearing to preserve the rights of the kingdom and to continue their allegiance to the King. In conclusion, meritorious services to the state were publicly rewarded, and gifts and compliments interchanged between King and people ("obsequia et dona accipere et rependere"). The business of the Folkmote was followed by those manly sports and pastimes, and that hilarious festivity, which from time immemorial distinguished the commencement of the beautiful month of May among the nations of Europe;—the mere tradition of which (for even May-day is fast approaching to dissolution) is now the only memento of that Palladium of England's liberties,—of that wall of fire which our ancestors threw up to protect us from taxation and slavery,—the Folkmote.

#### THE COMMONS' COUNCIL.

It is well known that the government of the Saxons in England was terminated by the battle of Hastings: but the Duke of Normandy, who gained that battle, so far from founding his title to the crown upon the right of conquest, took all the methods in his power to propagate the belief that he was King Edward's heir, from the particular appointment of that sovereign; and it was by the people's consent, soon afterwards, in their folkmote, that he was empowered to ascend the throne. He even made a compact with the Commons, swearing to guard the Constitution, and to ensure their liberties; and he took the same coronation oath which had usually been taken by the Saxon Kings. These oaths were taken in the Commons'

and that their King cost them absolutely nothing, for the revenues arising from his own private lands were quite sufficient for the discharge of all the ordinary expenses of the Crown, without any tax or impost on the people. Public contributions were required only to definy the expenses of war: and let it be remembered that both for the declaration of war and the expenses attending it, the frozenes, themselves, gave their votes.

Council, a new legislative assembly composed of the freemen as before, as well as of William's followers, who were admitted to vote therein: this Council of the Commons was, in fact, the same institution as the folkmote; but it was convenient to drop the latter designation. But even the Commons' Council was afterwards most impudently referred to by William's successors, as "Magnatum Conventus" (the Convention of Magnates or great Men); and "Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium" (the Council of Prelates and Chiefs)!

William treated the people with some show of humanity at his accession; but finding that they were dissatisfied and disrusted with his system of unduly rewarding his Norman followers with English estates \*; and that they were consequently deliberating upon dethroning him, and giving the crown to Edgar Atheling +, who was the true heir, he threw off the mask, and treated them in the most barbarous manner; oppressing and impoverishing them by every means in his power, and even cutting off the hands and feet of many thouands who dared to murmur at his tyranny. He now destroyed the whole of the north of England with fire and sword; razed numberless towns and villages to make room for his forests or bunting grounds; and gave away all the lands in the kingdom to his Normans, whom he now chose to dignify with the title d Barous; so that at the time of his death there was not a angle English or Saxon freeholder who was possessed of an acre of land in his own right. He trod the Constitution under

As some as William had dispossessed a grundling Earl, or other magiture of his jurisdiction, his land,—and perhaps his life,—he thrust a Norman has place; so that the machinery of the courts of law was not stopped; the of it is more than questionable whether equal justice was administered to transport the courts of the courts of law was not stopped;

the Saron bad no surnames. Prince Edgar is the proper modern

foot, as well as the Statutes which he had enacted, declaratory of it; and so far was he from paying any regard to the Saxon laws, that he substituted a council of his own newly-made ignorant Barons for both Wittenagemote, Folkmote, and Commons' Council; and he introduced not only the Norman laws and customs into England, but also the Norman language, by ordering that all the transactions in the Baronial Council, and all the pleadings in the courts of justice, should be in that barbarous dialect of the French tongue! So fearful, however, was this treacherous wretch of an insurrection, after his shameful treatment of the poor, despoiled Saxons, that he compelled them, on pain of death, to extinguish their candles and fires every evening at eight o'clock, on the ringing of the Corfeu Bell"; after which time no Englishman was permitted to leave his home.-It was not till about thirtyfour years afterwards (A.D. 1100) that Henry I., William's youngest son, permitted them the use of fire and candle in the night season. This Prince, on mounting the throne, so effectually distributed the treasure which his father and brother had amassed by their extortions, that he was generally recognized as the lawful sovereign; but what rendered him still more popular with the natives, was his restoration of the ancient Commons' Laws as declared by King Edward the Confessor. The Normans, however, took care to secure to themselves the first fruits of these laws; for, they insisted not only on keeping possession of their new estates, but also of holding them on

<sup>•</sup> This is the Curfere; some remnant of which exists in England at the present day—it is compounded of the French words conver few.—to cover the fire;—which was done by an iron plate thrown over it, so as suddenly to smother the embers.—The poor Irish, during the enforcement of the late Insurrection Acts, whilst thrusting their smoked and shuggy heads out at the doors and windows of their cabins, to inhale a mouthful of fresh air, and to take a parting glimpse at the ann as he descended on the neighbouring mountains,—about the boar of six in the evening,—must have wondered how their friends, the Sussenachs, liked the Curlew!

was advantageous terms as their Saxon predecessors. that time, the kingdom was governed by the sole will and both life and fortune were in be pose of the Crown: so that the Norman invaders who were been mere feudal slaves or vassals, not only gained unded estates by their adventure; but also secured the themselves and their posterity,—as well as their lives whom they preto have conquered; and which laws they at first affected because they did not understand them. Upon the thus revived and reduced to writing, but afterwards by the infamous John, was founded that statute well known by the name of MAGNA CHARTA. it rough the great change which had taken place, both and property, had hitherto warranted the proverb of Lorda New Laws," the Constitution was preserved be struction: for, although feudal tenures and other Normanuties were engrafted upon it, the power of the Sovewe limited by law, and he could not become absolute wor as act of usurpation, for which he was liable to be called want by the Barons, either in their council or in the field: same time, that statute of William was revived, coacted "That the freemen should hold and enjoy belie and possessions, free from all unjust exaction and e; and that nothing should be exacted from them, but fits service, which they by right owed to the Crown:" which had been passed in the Commons' Council ingdom as declaratory of the ancient Constitution, had been set aside by the two faithless Williams, no ceremony of trampling upon all rights both ad divine,—was now confirmed.—Thus, we find that many efforts were made by the first Normans, and a footing in the country, and by their posterity a word and to destroy the rights of Englishmen; -nay

even, by fire and sword, to efface the very memory of them from the mind of man, -our glorious Constitution rose superior to their futile attempts.—And even the treacherous and greedy invaders themselves, when they began to reflect that it was but of little use to obtain a good thing, unless they had the power to keep it, saw that, with all their feudalism, they were not safe from the tyranny of a wilful and irascible chief:they therefore sought security in those very laws by which the kingdom had been governed from time immemorial. To the fears and avarice, therefore, of these Normans,-as well as to the natural love of justice which reigns in the mind of every nation, collectively, do we owe our present possession of the wise Constitution settled by our ancestors; - for are we not still governed by the Commons' Laws?—have we not still the right of choosing our Magistrates?-do we not still possess our Commons' Lands?—are not our courts of law still regulated by Trial by Jury? - and do we not still send delegates to our Wittena-that is, to our Parliament? And however our rights in these institutions may have occasionally been encroached upon and usurped, they are only SUSPENDED, -not destroyed.—But the Folkmote!—hinc illa lachryma!—Ah. the Folkmote is no more!-To the Norman robbers of our lands we owe also the abstraction of that palladium of our liberties: for, these men having constituted themselves the privileged few,-although they had no objection to existing laws which afforded them protection, usurped the right of adding to them, by first sinking the Folkmote into the Commons' Council, and then dispensing with the legislative assistance of the people, altogether. - The right of making new laws, and of changing "THE ESTABLISHED LAW OF THE LAND,"-has since been vested in the two Houses of Parliament.

Let us for a moment suppose that the Folkmote had been in existence since
 ethe commencement of our present political dilemma.—What an immensity of
 trouble would have been spaced to our ministers and legislators, by handing over

#### THE GREAT COUNCIL OF BARONS.

We learn from Ingulphus, Eadmerus, and their contemporaries, that during the reign of the three first Norman Princes. "The Great Council met at least three times in the year, viz. at the great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide;" and that, as a matter of course, or of common right; -such assemblages being styled by these and other historians, "Curia de More," and " Curia Regis de More co-adunata." For such customary meetings, therefore, no summons was required; but whenever the King was desirous of consulting the Barons at any other time, it was usual to send to each a particular writ or summons to meet him at a certain time and place, wheresoever he might be, "to advise with him on the affairs of the kingdom." These extraordinary assemblages were styled "Conventus Principum ex Precepto Regis," and " Conventus Procerum ex Edicto Regio," to distinguish them from the regular meetings at the above-mentioned festivals. On all occasions of assembling, however, the same kind of business was transacted, viz. determinations on war or peace with foreign nations, the enactment of laws, grants of aid to the King, and the trial of great causes; as those between Baron and Baron, &c. &c.

The Barons and other Tenants in Chief of the Crown, during the reign of William the First, were about seven hundred in

the Reform Question" to the freemen there assembled!—How many yards of "Broad-sheet Speech" would have been saved to Sir Robert Peel!—how many bushels of botheration to that victim of boroughmongering sensibility, so Oscies Wetherell!—what mountains in labour might have been spared the acome of parturation, in brunging torth those elegiac effusions,—those funereal directoristic backup, buve said or sung over the putrid remains of their Constitution;—that is, of the Constitution of the rotten boroughs!—The free-backets of England in their Folkmote,—notwithstanding their numbers,—vould have settled the matter in a july.

number, as we find recorded in Domesday Book: they possessed all the lands in England, except such as the King chose to reserve for himself; which portion in that record is styled "Terra Regis," but is now usually denominated the "Ancient demesne of the Crown of England."

These "Tenants in Chief," therefore, with some few occasional exceptions, composed the Parliament of those times: they had a right, and it was their duty, to assemble with and without summons, according to custom and emergency; and the Sovereign never thought of summoning any person to his Council who was not a Tenant in Chief; nor of conferring upon any one, by his letters patent of creation (as is the practice in the present day), a right to sit there: on the other hand, he was not at liberty to omit summoning any Tenant in Chief; all having an equal right to sit and advise in the Great Council of the Nation. Henry III. once attempted such a stretch of power; that is, by calling together only such of the Tenants in Capite as he thought most devoted to his interests; but the consequence was, that no sooner did they meet than they broke up in anger; declaring themselves to be an incompetent assembly to proceed on public business, without the assistance of their brother Barons.

As there were no Lords of the King's creation in those days, so neither were the counties, cities, and boroughs, represented in Parliament by persons elected for that purpose by the people; for, the landed interest of the kingdom being considered to be sufficiently represented and protected by the principal tenants of the Crown, the manufacturing and commercial or trading interests were not considered of sufficient importance to be represented separately. We find, indeed, by Magna Charta, that King John promised to summon the Clergy, Nobility, and Commons, to meet at a certain place, with forty days' notice, to assess aids and scutages, when neces-

vary: but there is no proof of their assembling until the year 1266; that is, in the forty-ninth year of the reign of his son Henry III.; there being writs still extant of that date, summoning knights of counties, citizens, and burgesses to meet in Parliament.

This great change in the constitution of the Great Council was occasioned, in the first place, by the frequent demands of John, Henry, and Edward, upon the Barons, for money and other aid for carrying on expensive wars; and their diseatisfaction and frequent refusals thereupon;—as may be seen by the Protest below, which was made by them in the year 1242°;

King Henry III. solicited the Parliament for a sum of money to carry on the ear in France; which the Barons refused to give him: but lest the words of their refusal should be forgotten or misconstrued, they thought proper to coment them to writing. This instrument is in the form of a protest; and is the test we meet with upon record. It is in these words:—

"Sure, by the King's command, the Lord Archbishop of York, the rest of the Bishops, Abbots, and Priors in England, by themselves or proxies, also all the Earls and most of the Barons of England, have met at Westminster, on Wednesday before the Puritication of the Blessed Mury, in the year of our Lord one thousand two hundred and forty-two, and in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry III. to hear the will and pleasure of the King, for which he summoned them; and the said Lord the King sending unto them the said Archbashop, with the noble lord Earl Richard, and master Walter of York, provost of Beverly, as his solemn messengers, to notify to them the King's mind and lusiness, and to usk the advice and assistance of the Lords in sustaking his hereditary dominions beyond the sea, that regard his kingdom of England: therefore the said Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, and Barons, taking the King's message into their serious consideration, returned the King, by the same Lords, this advice, viz. That the King should wait until the truce betweet him and the French King was expired; and if the said King of France should chance to enterprise any thing against the form and tenor of the said true, that then the King of England should send unto them solemn messengers to ask advice, and to put the said French King upon holding the said true, and forbearing those enterprises, if they were made by him or by his subjects. That if the said French King refused to do this, that then they freely, to this advice, would lend all their aid and assistance, which they all unanimously consented to do. Likewise, that since he had been their sovereign Lord, they had many times granted him supplies; first, the thirtieth part of all movembles, after that the fiftieth, and then the sixtieth; a fortieth part on all respects and hidre of land, many scutages, and one very great scutage for the

for the Tenants in Capite had, by this time, fallen considerably into decay, not only from former assessments, but from the subdivision of their estates and the inheritance of females. In the second place, as property became more equalized among the proprietors of the land, a great proportion of it, or of its representative, money, found its way into the pockets of the inhabitants of the cities and towns; who furnished articles of

marriage of his sister to the Emperor: after all this, truly four years were scurce clapsed but he again sought another sid, and at last, after much entreaty. a thirtieth was also granted him, with this condition, bowever, which he ratified by charter, that neither this, nor any former exactions, should stand as precedents for others. Besides this, the King then granted to them that all liberties contained in Magna Charta should, in a more ample manner, be held through this kingdom; and to that end, gave them a smaller charter, in which it is so included. Add to this, that our said Lord the King, of his own free will, and by the advice of his whole assembly of Barons, granted to them, that all the money rising from this thirtieth part should be laid up safely in the King's castles, under the guardianship of our English noblemen, the Earl Warren and others, by whose direction and advice the said money should be disbursed fur the service of the King and kingdom, whenever it was necessary; and because the Barons never knew, nor heard that the said money was expended by the advice and consent of the aforesaid Lords, they do verily believe that the King is still possessed of that money, and therefore cannot now have occasion for more. They are likewise well acquainted, that since that time he has had so many escheats, as that of the archbishopric of Canterbury and other rich bishopries of England, as well as of the lands of the deceased Earls, Barons, and Knights, who held of him; that, even by these very exchests, he ought to have a large sum of money by him, if it was properly taken care of. Besides, from the time of giving that thirtieth part, his itinerant justices have not ceased to make their circuits through all parts of England, as well as with pleas of forest, and with all other pleas, so that every county, hundred, city, town, and almost every village in England, has been grievously amerced; and by these circuits alone, great sums of money have been collected for the King's use; from all which they can well aver, that the kingdom is so burdened and impoverished, that they have little or nothing left for themselves, and because that the Lord our King, after the grant of the fast thirtieth part, never kept to his charter, therefore it more than usually troubled them; and since, by another charter, he granted, that these exactions should not be made precedents, therefore they positively made answer to their said Lord the King, that they would not, for the present, grant him any aid. Nevertheless, as they acknowledged him to be their sovereign Lord, they should be willing to give him the best advice in their power, if he would carry himself well towards them to the end of the said truces."

becaying aristocracy. The natural consequence of such accumulation of capital among the citizens was its gradual conversion into the property of land, either by mortgage or purchase; for, the needy Baron, whose duty, pride, and safety, would not permit him to reduce his establishment of military and domestic dependents, was glad to admit the monied artizan to share the ownership of his lands, in exchange for gold, to enable him to equip his retainers for the King's service in war; -for the carrying on of feuds with the neighbouring lords of the soil;or for joining the mad expeditions to the Holy Land: indeed, there were many instances wherein the latter infatuation was to strong, that powerful nobles sold off and alienated for ever from their families both house and land; and if by chance they returned from the Crusades, they stepped on the English coast as beggars; or, at the best, remained dependent on the King's bounty for the rest of their lives.

On the subdivision of lands, as above noticed, the following distinction was made among the Barons or Tenants in Chief, according to the quantity of land which they held:—they were denominated Barones Majores and Barones Minores; that is, greater and lesser Barons;—the possession of a three-hundredth part of a barony constituting a Lesser Baron. Both had a right to come to the Great Council, and the only difference made between them in Magna Charta is, that the King was bound to send a particular summons to each of the Barones Majores; but the others were to be summoned only by the Sheriffs.

#### THE NORMAN PARLIAMENT.

Such was the constitution of Parliament until the victory of Henry, or rather of his son Prince Edward, over the confederate Barons at Evesham, when that monarch took the

XXXVIII

liberty of selecting whom he pleased to sit in the Great Council. Edward I. continued to exercise the same power of omitting to summon some of the Barons; so that, at last, the haughty spirit of many being subdued by such repeated inroads on their privileges, it became the general opinion, and consequently the law or custom, that the King's writ, only, gave a Baron the right of sitting in Parliament. Still, he neither summoned any others than tenants in Capite, nor did he create any Lords by patent; that, indeed, was not done in any instance until the reign of Richard II.; nor were such Lords summoned till the time of Henry the Sixth.

In the 23d year of Edward I., instead of summoning all the Lesser Barons to Parliament, according to the pledges of King John's Charter, this King gave directions for them to send two out of their number from each county to represent them, and take care of their interests in the Assembly of the Greater Barons:—hence originated the designation of Knights of Shires or Counties. This change was, no doubt, agreeable to many of the Lesser Barons, on account of their poverty, which made a personal attendance in Parliament a burthensome and expensive duty. Their Representatives at first sat and voted with the Barons; joining with them in taxing themselves and all the other freeholders of the nation.

As in little more than a century and a half the powerful and warlike chieftains, whom William the Norman had possessed of all the lands in the kingdom, became sunk in the scale of property and influence, so the democracy, or inhabitants of the cities and boroughs, emerged from their low condition, and arose into sufficient consideration to justify their claim to be represented in Parliament. Both Henry III. and Edward I. were wise enough to take advantage of the change which had taken place; for, as the Barons became restive under the burthen of the aids required by the Sovereign, these monarchs

and their advisers were well pleased at discovering other and more efficient means for supplying the wants of the state; more particularly as the price required for permission to work w rich and so inexhaustible a mine, was the cheap but flattering privilege of electing persons from their own body, who should fix the annual rate of assessment. The Barons, nothing loth, granted their permission for Citizens and Burgesses to share with them the legislative power; aware that, by such courtesy, they removed from their own shoulders, for ever, at least nine tenths of the burthen of taxation. They would not, however, consent to sit with them in Council, but appropriated for them a separate Chamber; retaining to themselves their privileges as Peers, and conceding only to the Commons the right of negativing any Bill or proposition originating in their House which might not meet their approbation; which right they themselves also exercised, when necessary, in regard to Bills, &c. originating in the Commons' House.

But, in order the more effectually to guard their own digby and privileges, and to secure and support their interests and influence as the great owners of the land, the Barones Majores adopted the plan of discarding the Knights of the Shire, or the Representatives of the Minor Barons, from their own house, and of turning them over into that of the Citizens or Burgesses; and the opportunity which they seized for doing this was in the twenty-third year of Edward I., when the Commons were convened to consent to the taxes necessary to be imposed upon them instead of the former mode of tallaging. Two great objects were attained by this measure; in the first place, they got rid of all the poorer members of their own order; and, secondly, by throwing so preponderating an influence into the Commons' House, they completely counterbalanced the power, or rather stemmed the tide, of democracy, which was fast encroaching on their interests, as lords of the soil.

Thus arose the modern Parliament of Lords and Commons, instead of the Great Council, consisting of Tenants in Chief; and it may not be improper to remark in this place, that as the Peers refused to associate with the Commons as one assembly, the latter reserved to themselves the power of imposing all taxes, and of granting supplies for the King's use, and for all public purposes. In such cases the Lords must of course give their consent; but all Money Bills, of every description, to this day are originated in the House of Commons.

It would be a tedious task to particularise here the various changes which the Parliament underwent from the time of Edward I., by the fraud of some Kings and the violence of others, until the reign of Charles I., whose unhappy disputes with his Commons, in 1628, produced that spirited remonstrance from the latter, entitled "The Petition of Rights:" suffice it to say, that generally, Parliaments were held annually;—that is, fresh and fresh, every year.

The Petition in question was for a redress of grievances inflicted by the Sovereign and his dependants, and for a restoration of those constitutional rights which had been confirmed and guaranteed by Magna Charta and six other statutes, but violated by Charles and his predecessors. The King at first evaded the passing of the subjects of this petition into a law; but when they were again recurred to and carried by a great majority of both Houses, he was so offended, that he abruptly dissolved the Parliament, and refused to call another for twelve years. In 1640, however, being starved into submission,—for he could not obtain a sufficient supply of money without a Parliament; -and being alarmed at the general discontent which prevailed, he summoned the Lords and Commons, who soon passed that Bill, known by the name of the TRIENNIAL ACT, which provided that a new Parliament should be called every three years :- the same, however, to be held annually for the

despetch of business. The divisions between the King and his Parliament, it is well known, terminated in a civil war; after which Charles lost his life, and the Commons, ousting the Lords, seized upon the whole sovereign and legislative authority;—thus subverting the constitution of the Government, but certainly not that of the kingdom, as has been falsely and foolishly asserted.

On the re-establishment of the Royal Authority in the persoo of Charles II., the power of the Crown became greatly increased by the disgusting servility of the Members of the House of Commons;—as may be seen by the various fulsome pecches which the Speakers of that day addressed to his Majesty, whenever they had an opportunity of voting him the People's money. They thought that as they had beheaded his father, they could not do less, as the saying is, than "kill kim with kindness." At length, however, the Commons were roused at seeing the Lords joining with the King in an attempt to annex " the taking and settling of the public accounts" to the Royal prerogative:-this was too much, and therefore met with great and successful opposition.—It was too bad that those who voted away millions of pounds sterling, should not be told for what !- Not contented with thus asserting their rights, as the stewards of the public purse, they voted the King's Guards to be unconstitutional\*, and passed the famous Habers Corpus Bill;—for which noble acts we may readily forgive their previous servility.—The fact is, a king was a povelty in those days; but they soon found that he was very expensive, and by no means so god-like as they had supposed.

James II. being expelled from the throne, the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement were passed on the accession of William and Mary;—both which Acts were declaratory of

<sup>.</sup> What would they have said to our standing armies?

Queen's reign, a very popular TRIENNIAL BILL was passed, by which, the duration of Parliament was limited to three years;—the former Act of Charles I. for the same purpose, having been repealed by the Long Parliament. By this Act, a Parliament ceased to have a legal existence, after the expiration of its term;—reckoning from the return of its first summons.

During the first year of the reign of George I., the Rior Act was passed and the Habeas Corres Act suspended for the suppressing of certain disorders consequent on the accession of the House of Hanover:—at the same time, the ministry and the House of Commons, thinking it as well to do something for themselves, whilst they were about this slashing sort of work, repealed the Triennial Act. and (under the pretext of guarding against the designs of the Papists! and to prevent the expense and animosities occasioned by more frequent elections) passed another Hill, which was to make not only all future Parliaments Septennial, but all enacted that they, themselves, who had been chosen by their constituents for three years only, should continue to represent them (gratis, of course) for sever !!! Since that period

The following extract of a speech delivered by one of the honest Membor of the House of Commons of that period is well deserving of attention.—" Be observed that the right of electing representatives in Parliament was inseparable inherent in the people of Great Britain, and could never be thought to be degrated to the representatives, unless they made the elected the elector, and the same time, supposed it the will of the people, that their representative about have it in their power to destroy those who made them, whenever amounts y should thank it necessary to screen themselves from their just resembnents: that this would be to destroy the fence of all their freedom; for if the had a right to continue themselves one year, one month, or one day beyon their triumial torm, it will unavoidably follow that they have it in their power to make themselves perpetual. He further observed, that, to say, 'the passit of this bill was not to grasp to themselves the right of election, but only to callarge the tune of calling new Parliaments,' was a maintest fallacy, for whenever

the Septennial Parliaments and their Sovereigns have had little cause to complain of a want of courtesy on either side; for, if they have frequently rowed in the same boat against the stream of public opinion, they have at all events shown the good sense of avoiding squabbles and brawls with each other.

#### THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The kingdom of Scotland, notwithstanding the union of its Crown with that of England, on the accession of James VI. to the British throne, continued a separate and distinct power for above a century afterwards. A union of government had, however, been long projected; more especially as there was a great resemblance between the ancient laws and customs of both countries \*; but it was not till the time of Queen

the three years were expired, they could no longer be said to subsist by the charge of the people, but by their own appointment.

"For these reasons he thought the bill an open violation of the people's libertles;

or, to speak most mildly of it, a breach of the Members' trust in that part
which would must sensibly affect them; and of that ill tendency in its consequences, that as nothing but the security of the ministry could make it, at that
time, recedful, so nothing but a standing force could make it lasting."

NOTATION TANDING the remonstrances of thirty Lords who entered their presson against this bill, "because," as they observed, "frequent, and new Parameters are required by the fundamental laws of the Constitution, and that the laws in their opinion, so far from preventing expenses and corruptions, that would rather tend to increase them, as the longer a Parliament is to last, the more valuable a station in it must become, and the greater will be the danger of extraption the Members of it;" yet this extraordinary bill, on the question being yet in the House of Lords, was carried in the affirmative by ninety-six votes against servence."

In exemptence of this proceeding, various petitions were presented to the Rose of Commons from different parts of the kingdom, declaring "that the proceed upon it, as an attempt to overturn the Constitution."

The tell, nowever, passed the Commons by two hundred and sixty-four, against one hundred and twenty-one, although the public had an undoubted right to oppose texen by force, both in behalf of themselves and their posterity!

Edward Coke supposes that the common law (commons' laws) of both construct was originally the same; especially as the most ancient and authentic Section law-book, entitled "Reviam Majestatem." which contained the rules of their ancient laws, was very similar to that of Glanvil, which contains the prin-

Anne, that is, in the year 1707, and after the expulsion of the Stuarts, that the great work of Union between the two kingdoms was effected. By the 6th of Queen Anne, chap. 8, twenty-five Articles of Union were agreed to by the Parliaments of both nations; the substance of the most important of which is as follows:—

1st. That on the 1st of May, 1707, and for ever after, the kingdoms of England and Scotland shall be united into one kingdom, by the name of Great Britain.

2d. The succession to the British monarchy shall be that before settled, in regard to that of England.

3d. The *United Kingdom* shall be represented by one Parliament.

4th. There shall be a communion of all rights and privileges between the subjects of both kingdoms, except wherever it may be otherwise agreed.

5th. When England raises two millions of pounds sterling by a land-tax, Scotland shall raise 48,000/.

16th and 17th. The standards of coins, weights, and measures in Scotland shall be reduced to those of England.

18th. The laws relating to trade, customs and excise shall be the same in Scotland as in England; but all the other laws of Scotland shall remain in force, as at the present time; though, when considered necessary, they may be altered by the Parliament of Great Britain, with this proviso,—that no law relating to private rights is to be altered or abrogated, but for the evident advantage and use of the people of Scotland.

raples of the English Commons' Laws, as they stood in the time of Henry II. The difference subsisting between the two codes of laws at present, may be readily accounted for from the diversity of practice in two large and uncommuniting jurisdictions, and from the nets of two distinct and independent Parimments, which have in many respects altered and abrogated the Commons' have of both nations.

22d. Sixteen Peers are to be chosen to represent the Peerage of Scotland in the United Parliament; and forty-five Members shall be chosen by the people of Scotland to sit in the House of Commons.

23d. The sixteen Peers of Scotland shall have all privileges of Parliament; and all Peers of Scotland shall rank next after those of the same degree in England, at the time of the Union, and shall have all privileges of Peers, except sitting in the House of Lords, and voting on the trial of a Peer.

By other articles in this Act of Union, the Church of Scotland and the four Universities of that kingdom were established for ever; and each succeeding sovereign must take an oath to maintain them inviolably.

The state secret of managing a Parliament was never, in any instance, more palpable than in that of Scotland, at the time of this Union. The Earl of Glasgow was appointed manager on the occasion, being the Treasurer-Depute of Scotland. The Earl of Godolphin, who was at the same time Lord Treasurer of England, sent, in 1705, upwards of 20,000l. to Scotland, to be distributed to the best advantage by the Earl of Glasgow; and, five years afterwards, upon the great change of the ministry which took place, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the experditure of the public money: the consequence was that the Earl of Glasgow, being

The number of Commissioners who sat in the Scottish Parliament was 157; viz. 91 Representatives of Counties, and 66 of Cities and Burghs. The cities can of a Scottish Peer cannot (as in England) be elected one of the fire-ties representatives in the House of Commons, because such persons were an apartly of satting in the Scottish Parliament previously to the Union; but he may represent any place in England, and no doubt in Ireland; there being no law to the contrary. The landed qualifications for a candidate for the representation, as one of the firsty-fire, are not, as in England, 600s, per annum for a leacht of the shire, and 300s, for a citizen or burgess; but merely good moral therefore and known respectability.

#### INTRODUCTION.

examined upon oath, stated that he had distributed the money sent by the Earl of Godolphin, in the following manner:

	£.	A.	ď.	
To the Duke of Queensberry personally				
and as Lord Commissioner, for equi-	•			
page and daily allowance .	. 12,325	0	0	
Duke of Atholl	1,000	0	0	
Marquess of Tweedale	1,000	0	0	
Earl of Marchmont	I,104	15	7	
Lord Cesnock, afterwards Polwarth	500	0	0	
Earl of Belcarres	500	0	0	
Earl of Roxburgh	500	0	0	
Earl of Scafield	490	0	0	
Earl of Cromarty	300	0	0	
Lord Anstruther	. 300	0	0	
Mr. Stuart, of Castle Stuart	300	0	0	
Sir William Sharp	300	0	0	
Duke of Moutrose	. 200	0	0	
Earl of Dunmore	200	0	0	
Earl of Kintore	. 200	U	0	
Lord Ormistoun	200	0	0	
Lord Elphinston	200	0	0	
Mr. John Campbell	200	0	0	
Earl of Glencairne	100	0	0	
Earl of Forfar	. 100	0	0	
Lord Frazer	. 100	0	0	
Sir Kenneth Mackenzie	100	0	0	
John Muir, Provost of Ayr	100	0	0	
Major Cunningham of Eckatt	100	0	0	
Lord Forbes	50	0	0	
Lord Elibank	. 50	0	0	
Patrick Coultrain, Provost of Wigton .	25	0	0	
Mr. Alexander Wedderburn	75	0	0	

The House ordered the report of the Committee to be

It is meany to observe that there were at that time three period the Scottish Parliament, viz.: the Whigs, who were to be Scottish Parliament, viz.: the Whigs, who were to be something and the Squadrone, or neutrals, who truckled with a state in order to sell their services to the highest at the head of this party were the Marquess of state. The Earls of Marchmont, Roxburgh, &c.—Bishop and says, in the History of his own Times, "That they were very close and united; and when spoken to maistry, they answered coldly. They were between the Union, the design must have miscarried." How the Union, the design must have miscarried. How was managed, or rather convinced by the weighty was of the Earl of Glasgow, may be seen above.

# THE UNITED PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Alough the laws of England were received and sworn to any of the chiefs and people of Ireland, assembled at the country of Lismore, in the reign of Henry II., that country and a distinct state, having a Parliament of its own, but on the Crown of Great Britain, until the Union, as ratified by the British Parliament on the second id. 1800. By this Union the interests of both nations attended to be assimilated and consolidated, as will be than the following abstract of its principal articles:—

is a declared," &c. "that the kingdoms of Great Britain land shall, on the first of January, 1801, and for ever

for exect, in more modern times, the parliamentary appellation of "Flying

after, be united into one kingdom, by the name of the 'UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.'

"That there shall be one Parliament, styled the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"That four Lords Spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight Lords Temporal, elected for life by the Peers of Ireland, shall sit in the House of Lords; and one hundred Commoners, representing the Commons of Ireland, shall sit in the House of Commons.

"That the Churches of England and Ireland shall be united into one Protestant episcopal Church, to be called the United Church of England and Ireland.

"That the subjects of both nations shall be entitled to the same privileges with respect to trade and navigation, and also in regard to all treaties with foreign powers.

"That the sinking funds and the interest of the public debts of each country shall be defrayed by each separately.

"That the laws and courts of each kingdom shall remain the same as they are now established, subject to such alterations by the United Parliament as circumstances may require," &c. &c. &c.

It is a very common opinion, having often been asserted in both high and low places, that the Irish Union, like the Scottish one, was brought about by certain very weighty arguments, advanced by the late Mr. Pitt; and that the Irish Brigade made a far better thing of it than the Scottish Squadrone.—To be plain, Fourteen Thousand Pounds sterling, or a Peerage, are said to have been the general plaister applied to the tender consciences of the Members of the Irish Parliament on that occasion; but, no doubt, the bribe (Anglice, compensation) varied according to the wants and rank of the bribee. Be that as it may, Mr. Pitt also promised the Irish people generally, "on the honour of a British

Minister," that the Catholics should be immediately emancipated from the thraldom under which they groaned; and we all know how well he kept that promise. He did not find it so easy to deal with the Members:—they would have the money first; or at all events they insisted on better security than his known.

#### DURATION OF ENGLISH PARLIAMENTS.

The following table shows the number of Parliaments held in each reign, from the 27th of Edward I. A.D. 1299, to the end of the reign of George IV., showing also the respective length of each reign:—

				Pa	Number of	Length of Reigns. Years.	
Edward the First (from 1299)					8	8	
Edward the Second					15	20	
Edward the Third					37	53	
Richard the Second					26	22	
Henry the Fourth					10	14	
Henry the Fifth					11	9	
Henry the Sixth		4			22	39	
Edward the Fourth					5	22	
Richard the Third			•		1	2	
Henry the Seventh	•			,	8	24	
		1	Total		148	213	
Henry the Eighth					12	38	
Edward the Sixth					4.	6	
Mary					5	5	
Elizabeth .					10	44	
James the First					4	22	

						Number	Length of		
					Pa	of rliaments.	Reign Years.		
Charles the 1	First					4	24	24	
The Republi	С					5	11		
Charles the S	Second					5	25		
James the Se	econd				4	3	4		
William the	Third a	and	Mary			6	13		
Anne .						6	12		
			Total			207	417		
George the F	irst					2	13		
George the S	econd					6	33		
George the	Chird					11	59		
George the I	Courth					2	10		
			Total		4	228	532		

From this table it appears, that in the five hundred and thirty-two years preceding the reign of King William the Fourth, there were two hundred and twenty-eight Parliaments, whose average duration was two years and four months; that in four hundred and seventeen years previously to the reign of King George the First, there were two hundred and seven Parliaments, that is, on the average of one every two years;—and that in two hundred and thirteen years preceding the reign of Henry the Eighth, there were one hundred and forty-three Parliaments, averaging rather less than one year and a half each.

In another and a fairer point of view, we find that the Parliaments held during two hundred and thirteen years, from Edward the First to Henry the Eighth, were one hundred and forty-three, or one in every year and a half; those from Henry the Eighth to George the First, a period of two hundred and were sixty-four, or one every three years and two touth; and those from George the First to the accession of What the Fourth, a period of one hundred and fifteen years, see the passing of the Septennial Bill, were twenty-one, or were five years and six months.

#### THE SUMMONING OF PARLIAMENT.

The authority for summoning a Parliament is vested in Live only:—during his absence from the realm, indeed, and may be done by the Custos Regni for the time or, during his minority, or mental incapacity (if the hould unfortunately occur), the Regent, or Protector of an esimilarly empowered.—The mode of summons is as

iny days at least before the time when the Parliament is wind to assemble, the King issues out his Writs "cum monto Consilii sui" (by the advice of his Council);—

a sarrant being "Per ipsum Regem et Consilium" (by the highinself and his Council). These Writs, which are short or epistles, are addressed and sent to each of the Lords and Temporal; the former being commanded "in leat Dilectione" (in their fidelity and attachment), and the per Fidem et Allegiantiam" (by their fidelity and concern advice in certain important questions which concern the advice in certain important questions which concern the care or safety of Church and State. Other Writs to the Sheriffs of each county, commanding them to the people to elect two Knights for each Shire", two

<sup>·</sup> I wasters sends for the Welsh and Scottish counties send only one

Citizens for each City, and two Burgesses for each Borough®, according to Charter, Statute, or Ancient Custom.

Anciently, all the people voted at these Elections, and a majority of voices decided for the whole assembly; but, in the reign of Henry VI. it was enacted, that " for avoiding of tumults and trouble, none should have any suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but those who were freeholders residing in the County, and who had a yearly revenue of Forty Shillings;"—an income equal to at least 201. of the present currency.-Copyholders, Leaseholders, and annual renters, though possessing ever so large a yearly income, were, by the above Statute, deprived of the elective franchise. - In cities and towns, also, all the inhabitants formerly voted; but the franchise has been so abridged and altered from time to time, by successive sovereigns, and by the decisions of Parliamentary Committees, that scarcely a vestige of the ancient right of election remains (See page 444 of the present volume). The above Statute ordains, that the persons elected for Counties, shall be Milites Notabiles (Knights of note), or at the least Esquires, or Gentlemen, fit to be made Knights .- Respecting the eligibility and further qualifications of persons to sit and vote in the Commons' House of Parliament, see pages 452 and 456.—In order to be enabled to sit, either as a Peer. or as a Commoner, it is absolutely necessary that a man be of full age; that is, twenty-one years old at the least.

That the Members of both Houses may be enabled to attend to the public service of their country, without let or hindrance, they were formerly privileged, with their servants and retinues,

Some boroughs send only one Burgess, as Abingdon, and Higham Ferrers. In Ireland, no town sends more than one, except Dublin and Cork. In Wales, several Boroughs clubbed together, send only one for each District. In Scotland, it is the same; with the exception of Edinburgh, which is so highly favoured as to be allowed half the representation of the hillock of Old Sarum. in Wiltshire, or one moiety of the corn-field of Newtown, in the Isle of Wight.

as well as their necessary goods and furniture, from all Imprisonments and Attachments for debts, trespasses, accounts, or covenants, "all the time that they were on their way to the place of Parliament, all the time of the Session, and all the time that they were on their way home again ";" but they never were privileged from arrest for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. These privileges, as regards the Commons, were slightly modified, and more clearly defined, by the 12th of William III. cap. 3, and by the 10th of George III. cap. 50. The persons of Peers are still sacred from arrest and outlawry, whether the Parliament be sitting or not; but their property is liable to sale and sequestration by the decree of a court of law or equity (See pages 42 and 463).

The place of meeting of this High and Honourable Assembly may be in whatsoever city, town, or house, it shall be the King's pleasure to appoint. Latterly, the Parliaments have been held (with the exception of one in the reign of Charles I. a Oxford) in the King's ancient palace at Westminster;—the Lords sitting in a vast and commodious apartment, by themselves; and the Commons in a contiguous chamber, which was heretofore the chapel of the Palace, and dedicated to St. Stephen.

#### THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL.

The LORDS SPIRITUAL, as a constituent part of the Upper House of Parliament, are the two Archbishops and twenty-

<sup>.</sup> The old words are " Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo."

<sup>†</sup> The chapel was built by King Stephen, and dedicated to his namesake, the proto-martyr. It was beautifully rebuilt by Edward III in 1947, and by him made a collegiate church; and a dean and twelve secular priests were appeared to it. Soon after its surrender to Edward VL, it was applied to its present use.

four Bishops of England \*, and four representative Prelates for Ireland +.

The right by which the English Bishops sit in the Upper House arises from their holding certain baronies under the King. The same may be said of the Irish Bishops; but by the Articles of the Union between Ireland and England, the whole body are represented by four, who sit in the House of Peers by rotation 1. The Bishops are not, strictly speaking, Peers of the Realm, but only Lords of Parliament. (See Standing Order 44, Page 55.) But although they are distinct from the Lords Temporal, they do not vote separately. They are indeed in Acts of Parliament usually distinguished; yet in practice they are blended together under the name of " THE LORDS." They mingle in their votes, and the majority of such intermixture binds both estates: -so that notwithstanding that the ancient distinction still continues, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal form but one estate: and a bill would undoubtedly be valid which should pass the House, although every bishop were to vote against it ||. Respecting the validity of a bill that

<sup>•</sup> The Bishop of Sodor and Man has no seat in the House of Peers, as a legislator. See pages 21 and 22.

<sup>†</sup> Formerly there were twenty-six mitred abbots and two priors in the House of Lords; but they were removed from their seats at the dissolution of the Mounsteries, by Henry VIII.

<sup>†</sup> Before the Conquest, the Bishops, under the Saxon government, held their lands by the spiritual tenure of "frankalmoigne," or free alma; but in 1072, William the Norman, in order to subject the estates of the Clergy to all civil charges and assessments, changed the frankalmoigne into the feudal tenure of barony.

There are many instances of this; but it will be sufficient merely to mention the Act of Uniformity of I Elizabeth, c. 2, which was carried, although all the Bishops dissented and hence the bill runs thus—" Be it enacted by the Queen's Highness, with the assent of the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, &c."

In 1642, during the violence of party dissensions, the Bishops were excluded from Parliament by the multitude; who flocked towards Westminster and in-

muld pass from the Bishops making the majority, whilst every moral peer present dissented, there is some doubt; there and no precedent for, or against, such a proposition.

The LOBDS TEMPORAL consist of all the Peers of the realm, by whatever titles of nobility they may be distinguished; thether as Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, or Barons.

The number of Lords Temporal is indefinite, and may be acreased at the pleasure of the Crown. Some of them, viz. he ancient nobility, sit in the House by descent: some by reation, as do all new-made peers: others by election, as do he sixteen representative peers chosen for Scotland, who hold heir seats only during the term of each parliament; and the wenty-eight representative peers for Ireland, who are elected for life.

The prerogative which the King enjoys of increasing the lectage at his pleasure, is generally made use of, for the puriose of rewarding such as are eminent for their services to the tablic; but there are too many instances on record of its application to the ends of favouritism; and not a few to the aworthy one of ensuring votes in the Upper House, for the arrying of an obnoxious and oppressive measure.

### MANNER OF SITTING IN THE LORDS' HOUSE.

Whenever the King is present in Parliament, he sits at the apper end of the House of Lords, in a throne, or chair of tate; having a crimson velvet canopy, or cloth of state, over is head: on his right hand (if he have children or brothers

saited them. They consequently drew up an address to the King and to the House of Lords, stating their undoubted right to sit and vote in parliament; and protesting against all laws, votes, and resolutions as sull and invalid, which hould pass during their constrained absence. The Lords held a conference with the Commons on the subject; the issue of which was, the impeachment (the twelve Bishops who signed the protest!

so entitled) sits the Prince of Wales; on his left, the Duke of York; -both under the same canopy.

Farther off, on the right hand, and somewhat in advance, are placed, on a form, the King's Vicar General (if such an office be in existence), and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Below these, on another form, are seated the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester; then, the rest of the Bishops, according to their priority of consecration.

On the King's left hand, upon forms, are seated the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Scal, the Lord Treasurer (when such office is not in commission), the Lord President of the King's Privy Council, and the Lord Privy Scal:—although only Barons, these sit above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family. On the same side sit the Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, according to the dates of their creation.

On the first form, across the House, below the Woolsacks, sit the Viscounts; and upon the next, the Barons;—all in the order of their creation.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral (when such office is not in commission), the Lord Steward of the King's Household, the Lord Chamberlain, and the principal Secretaries of State, if peers, sit above all others of the same rank of nobility with themselves; and if any of them be Bishops, above all Bishops not invested with any of the said offices.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, when the King is not present, sits on the first woolsack, in front of the throne; his Great Seal and Mace being placed before him. This is his place as Speaker of the House of Lords; but whenever the House is formed into a Committee; or whenever the Chancellor is desirous of speaking on any question, he takes his seat among his Peers according to his proper rank of nobility.

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Upon other woolsacks, sit the Judges, the King's Councilat-Law, and the Masters in Chancery: these, not being Barons, have no suffrage in Parliament: they sit in the House of Peers. merely to give their advice when the same is required . The Clerk of the Crown, who is charged with all Parlia-

mentary Writs and Royal Pardons; and the Clerk of the Parliaments, whose duty it is to record all things done in Parliament, and to keep the Records of the same; sit on a form behind the table, which is placed in advance of the woolsacks. Without the Bar, sits the King's first Gentleman-Usher (called

wder whom is a Yeoman-Usher, who waits at the door within. There is a Crier without, and a Sergeant-at-Mace always attending the Lord Chancellor.

the Black-Rod, from a black staff which he carries in his hand),

When the King is present with the Crown on his head, the Lords are dressed in their robes, but none of them are covered. The Judges stand till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their entrance do reverence to the Throne or Chair of State. On such occasions, the Judges may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chanone, or Lord Keeper, signify to them the leave of the Lords. The King's Council, and Masters in Chancery, sit also, but they are never covered.

## MANNER OF SITTING IN THE COMMONS' HOUSE.

The Commons sit in their House promiscuously: the has a chair, or seat, fixed at the upper end; and the Cork, with his assistants, sit near him at the table, just

<sup>&#</sup>x27;by end that the reason why these suges are placed upon woolsacks, is to of the great importance of the staple commodity of wool to the to search.

below the chair. The Members of the House of Commons never had any robes, except the Speaker and Clerks, who always, in the House, wear gowns, as professors of the law do in term-time; also, the four Members for the City of London, who on the first day of every new Parliament wear scarlet gowns, and sit all together on the right hand of the chair, next to the Speaker. Each Member, as he enters the House, makes his obeisance to the Speaker, by raising his hat; which he immediately replaces, however, as he goes to his seat.

Previously to debates upon great public questions, it is customary for the Members to take their places at an early hour in the afternoon; this is done by writing their names upon a piece of paper, and wafering it upon the back of the seat which they are desirous of securing. Such an intimation is generally respected. His Majesty's Ministers and the leaders of Opposition are alone exempt, by courtesy, from this

In some cases we have observed, and that recently, that the usual courtesy in regard to seats is waived, particularly when a debate is expected to be interesting: the mode, then, is, "first come, first served."-On Monday, July 9. 1831, Mr. Hume, Member for Middlesex, complained that Colonel Lindsay. M. P. for — had seized on his seat. "He came down at ten o'clock in the morning," he said, " to affix his name to his place, and to his surprise found it, and at least two hundred more, already engaged! If Members could engage seats at seven in the morning, he saw no reason why they might not at three in the morning: -he generally left the House among the last, and he should affix his name in future before he went home."-On bearing this complaint, the Speaker laid down this rule, which is entirely one of courtesy-" Seats were only taken by Members being present in them at prayers, but the affixing of names in the seats previous to prayers, was a sort of intimation that those who did so would be present at prayers; and therefore such seats, as a matter of courtesy, ought not to be interfered with. The House was not open for any business whatever, except for cleaning, previous to the hour to which it was adjourned every morning. Mr. Hume must see that it was impossible, except by general consent, to prevent differences on a matter of the kind, and that there would be no use in laying down a rule on the subject, unless there was a common disposition to accommodate each other. He repeated, that it was only by being present at prayers that bonourable gentlemen could secure a right to scats; but that right was lost if there should be a division, or if the House should go up to the House of Lords."

Ministers on the Speaker's right hand, and the Opposition on the left. The favourers of each party, generally, sit on the benches behind their respective leaders: this is always the case when questions of moment are to be discussed; both sides being anxious to display the collective strength of their partizans.

The time of sitting in Parliament was, formerly, upon any day in the morning. On Sundays and some high festivals, or fast-days, it is not usual to assemble, except on the most urgent occasions.—The Speaker always adjourns the House to nine of the clock in the morning of such day as the House may agree to adjourn to; but the Members never meet until three in the afternoon; and important business is seldom commenced until about five:—the consequence is that the debates are seldom concluded before two or three o'clock, next morning; and oftentimes, they are so late as five and six \*.

By the following old Standing Orders of the House of Commons, it will be seen how tenarious our ancestors were in preserving the dignity and decorum of Parliament, as well as in enforcing an early and regular attendance of Members.

1614. May 17.—Ordered, That this House shall sit every day at seven o'clock to the searning, and enter into the great business at eight o'clock; and no new morem to be made after twelve.

Oriered. That who were standeth in the entry of the House pay one shilting presently to the serjeant.

1942 — Ordered. That whoever shall not be at prayers every morning, shall pay exceedilling to the poor; a box to be prepared and set up at the door for this purpose, and the burgesses of Westminster are to take care that the money be take paid.

16-67.—Ordered. That so soon as the clock strikes twelve, Mr. Speaker do go out of the chuir, and the House shall rise; and that in going forth, no Member shall stir until Mr. Speaker do go before, and then all the rest shall follow. Whosever goeth out of the House before Mr. Speaker shall forfeit ten shillings; but that the reporters may go first.

## OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE, &c.

On the first day of the meeting of every new Parliament, and before any public affairs are meddled with; even before the choice of a Speaker; the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household administers the necessary oaths to the Members present, in the room called the Court of Wards; and there executes a commission empowering certain Members specified in it to administer the same oaths to others.—After the choice of a Speaker, the Commons take the oaths again at the table of their own House; and any person sitting and voting without having taken them, is liable to a fine of 500%. for each offence.

The Peers, also, are obliged to take the oaths, before they can sit in their House, or debate on any subject whatever.—Any Peer voting without taking them at the commencement of each new Parliament, is liable to the forfeiture of all his property: two instances of such heavy infliction are recorded in the Journals.

Ordered, That when any stranger is in the House, no Member to stir out of his place, or to speak unto another; and if any Member shall whisper or cross the House, or read any printed book in the House, be shall pay one shilling into the poors' box.

1692 — That no Member do accept of any entertainment at any public-house, for the carrying on any matter under the consideration of the House, and that the offer of any money or gratuity to any Member for matters transacted in the House, shall be deemed a high crime and misdemeanour.

Ordered. That no Member ought to receive or give any visit to any foreign agent or ambassador, without the leave and consent of the House.

Ordered, That no Member have leave to go into the country, without limiting a time when he is to return.

1693.—Ordered. That no member of the Long Robe do presume to plead any cause at the bar of the House of Lords without leave.

1508. Ordered, That no Member of the House do presume to smoke tobacco in the gallery, or at the table of the House, sitting as committees.

## THE FIRST MEETING OF PARLIAMENT, AND CHOICE OF A SPEAKER BY THE COMMONS.

On the day stated in the Writ of Summons, the King comes in his state coach, and attended by his officers and guards to meet the Members of both Houses; and on his arrival at the Lords' House, as well as on his departure therefrom, Royal Salutes of twenty-one guns, each, are fired.—On his Majesty's entrance he proceeds to the Prince's Chamber, where he puts on his crown and robes; and is from thence conducted into the House of Lords by the Lord High Chamberlain. Having taken his seat on the Throne, and returned the obeisance of the Prelates and Peers who stand in their respective places, in their robes of state and office, he sends for the Commons, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

That officer immediately proceeds to the Lower House; and when arrived at the Bar, makes a bow to the Members: then, advancing a few steps further, he repeats his obeisance a second and a third time, saying, "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the King commands this Honourable House to attend him immediately in the House of Peers." He then withdraws, retiring backwards, and bowing.

The Commons forthwith attend his Majesty by proceeding to the Bar of the House of Lords, in a body; and having made their obeisance, are there, in the King's name, commanded by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to choose a Speaker for their House; who shall not only be their Chairman and the regulator of their proceedings during their sittings, but also the mouth-piece or channel of communication between them and the other branches of the Legislature, during the causence of that Parliament.—Whereupon, the Commons,

returning to their House, make choice of one of their own Members, in manner as follows:—

At the commencement of every new Parliament, or on the death or resignation of the old Speaker, the Mace, which usually lies upon, is placed under, the table of the Commons' House; when, any member standing up in his place, and making a short introductory speech, may move, that such a member as he then names, may take the Chair: and being seconded in that motion by some other member, if no contest arise, the mover and seconder lead the person so named, from his seat, to the Bar of the House. From thence they conduct him, bowing thrice, up to the Chair; where being placed, he stands up and returns thanks to the House for the honour they have done him; -at the same time modestly acknowledging his inability to perform such a trust, and requesting that the House would make choice of some more able person to be their Speaker. This being, of course, disapproved, he submits to their pleasure; and, after receiving the directions of the House, respecting the usual requests to be made on his appearance before the King, he adjourns to the day appointed for that purpose. But, if a contest should arise respecting the choice of a Speaker, and some other member be moved for, and the motion be seconded as before, the choice is determined by a Question, as in a Committee of the whole House, by changing sides;—the Clerk of the House of Commons being the person whose duty it is, on such occasions, to put the Question.

On the day appointed for the Speaker's presentation to the King, the Usher of the Black Rod is again sent for the Commons; that officer enters the House with the same ceremonies as before; but he now alters his style, and addresses himself to the Speaker. The Commons, then, proceeding as before to the Bar of the House of Lords, with their Speaker at their head (the whole House being presumed to be present), make

their obeisance to his Majesty and to the Lords; after which, the Speaker addresses a speech to the King, begging him to command the Commons to make a "fitter choice;"—(as may be seen in page 814 of this volume.)—If, however, the choice of the Commons be approved of by his Majesty, the Lord Chancellor replies, saying, that "the King does not allow of a refusal," but confirms their choice, "by admitting him for Speaker."

The Speaker then petitions his Majesty "that the Commons may have, during the sitting, &c. of Parliament,-First, Freedom from arrests and disturbances; -- Secondly, Freedom of speech in their own House; - Thirdly, Free access to his Majesty; - and Fourthly, That all their procodings may receive a favourable construction"-(See page 815.) These petitions being granted by his Majesty, through the Lord Chancellor, the King makes his Speech to both Houses; in which he informs them of the present state of the unton's affairs at home and abroad; and of his friendly relations with foreign governments: he then urges upon them whatever matters may be deemed objects of legislation during the present session; and concludes by drawing the attention of his "faithful Commons" to the revenue, and to the granting of the necessary supplies. His Majesty then withdraws, and the Commons retire to their own Chamber .- Some one, now, in each House, moves an Address in answer to, and approval of the Royal Speech. Such motions are invariably seconded and carned; although an amendment is generally offered by Member in opposition to the existing ministry.

# NUMBER OF MEMBERS REQUISITE FOR THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

The Commons cannot proceed to business unless there be forty Members present; that number being requisite to make

#### INTRODUCTION.

a House. To ensure a full attendance, on particular occasions, the House is, on the motion of any member, frequently ordered to be called over, on a certain day. The absence of Members, at such a time, is excused only by sickness or urgent business.—Eight Members are sufficient to form a Committee.

Two Peers, and a Prelate (including the Speaker, if a Peer), are sufficient to constitute a House of Lords; but it often happens that an order is also made for the Lords to be summoned, when any particular matter is to be brought forward †.

## VACATION OF SEATS, &c.

The office or trust of a Member of Parliament cannot be resigned; and every Member is compelled to discharge the duties of it, unless he can show such cause as the House, in its discretion, shall think a sufficient excuse for his non-attendance.

• It is alleged by several writers that the cause for fixing upon this number was that, previously to the Parliamentary annexation of the twelve Welsh counties to those of England, the firty Members, so present, were presumed to be, one from each county.

† Some writers say, that the number three was adopted to constitute a House of Peers, on the presumption that one Spiritual, and one Temporal, Lord are there present, besides the King's Commissioner:—others are of opinion, that an Earl, a Bishop, and a Baron constitute the supposed trio.

It is well known that, at general elections, many gentlemen are chosen to serve in Parliament, although they may not happen to be present in the town or place which they are to represent, either before or at the time of the said election. The electors of the University of Oxford regard the presence and personal solicitations of a candidate as injurious, by their influence, to the free expression of their will; and therefore insist that neither of the candidates shall be within a certain number of miles of that city, whilst the canvass and election are going forward.—Nay, so far is it from being necessary to be even a candidate for any county, city, or town, in order to be chosen a Member of Parliament, that any person may be elected and returned without his knowledge or consent. This is proved by a circumstance which happened at an election for Glomestershire, as reported by Glanville. The Committee and the House determined. April 9th, 1624, that Sir Thomas Esteourt, having a majority of some on the poll, was duly elected and returned, although he had declared at the lection, that he desired not to be chosen.

If the House be not satisfied with the excuse which any Member assigns for not attending when it is called over, he is ordered into the custody of the Serjeaut-at-Arms:—a proceeding which is attended with an expense to the party, of 8l. or 10l. per day. On the motion of some friend, however, the House usually orders him to be released from custody, on his making the accessary concession, and by the payment of the usual fees.

The only mode by which a Member, who wishes to retire from Parliament, can vacate his seat, is to accept an office under the Crown; and in case nothing better offers, it is now usual to grant the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, i.e. to any person who asks for it, in order to enable him to do so in a formal manner; either for the purpose of being re-elected;—of making room for another person;—or of retiring altogether.

The Chiltern Hundreds in Buckinghamshire, and the Monor of East Hendred, in Berkshire, are districts belonging to the Crown, which from time immemorial have had officers attached to them, with the title of "Stewards," who are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is remarkable that these Stewards derive neither honour, nor profit, from their appointments, except a salary of twenty chillings a year; so that in fact their offices are now merely nominal:—still, by general consent, they serve the purposes for which they are bestowed.

On Wednesday, March 17, 1831, three Members were ordered into custody, for the answering to their names when they were called—two of them (Messer. Middle and S. L. Stephens) being Burgesses, had to pay fees of eight guineas, each better they were discharged; the third (Lord F. L. Gower) being a Kingt et the Shire, paid ten guineas.—Still, any Member, on application for the business of the House is over, may obtain leave of absence for a given trac. In the above year, leave of absence for three weeks was granted to Lord Minne, though no cause was assigned.

Having been duly elected, a Member can neither waste, nor be removed been his sear, during the continuance of the same Parliament, unless by a vote experience, or by some legal qualification. The acceptance of any office of

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES, &c.

At the commencement of each session, the Standing Orders of the Commons are read, and the Committees of Elections and Privileges are appointed to sit on certain days. These, not being Committees of the whole House, are first called in the Speaker's Chamber, and then adjourned into the House, because they are, usually, very numerous;—every Member having a vote therein, though not named of the Committee. There must be, at the least, eight Members present to empower the Committee to act.—In the same manner, the Committee of Privileges is appointed in the House of Peers.

The general business of each House usually commences with the reading of some Bill, which had been unperfected at the termination of the previous session; and the business of the day is always preceded by prayers; which are read to the Lords by the junior Bishop; and by the Chaplain, to the Commons, in the Lower House.

#### PRACTICE OF ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The method which the House of Commons takes, when an Election petition is presented to it, is regulated by the statute called "Grenville's Act," which directs the way by which a Select Committee shall be appointed to try the merits of a dis-

profit under the Crown, bowever, as above stated, which has been in existence prior to the year 1705, does disqualgy; and thereby a Member vacates his sent, and cannot again sit and vote in Purhament, unless he be re-elected.—It was about the year 1750, that the practice began of granting the above Stewardships; which are now, by courtesy, and of course, obtained by all applicants,—although there have been instances wherein they have been refused.—Hatswell observes that this practice has been now so long acquiesced in, from its convenience to all parties, that it would be ridiculous to state any doubt about its legality; otherwise, he believes, it would be found very difficult, from the form of these appointments, to show that they are offices of profit under the Crown.

puted Election; and how the Members composing it shall proceed in their examination of witnesses, and in deliberating on the case. The whole of the Committee, consisting of tifteen Members, take a solemn oath in the House, that they will give a true judgment according to the evidence, and every question is determined by a majority. If the Committee report that the petition, or the defence, be frivolous, or vexatious, the party aggrieved shall recover costs.

# MANNER OF VOTING AND SPEAKING ON QUESTIONS.

In the Lords' House, the Peers give their votes, or suflrages, by beginning with the lowest Baron; and so on with the rest, scriutim, until all have expressed their opinions; each one assering apart. "Content," or "Not Content." If the affirmatives and negatives should happen to be equal in number, the question is invariably presumed to be in the negative (semper presumitur pro negante), and the Not Contents have the effect of an absolute majority.

In the House of Commons, the members vote by "Ayes" and "Nors," altogether: but if it be doubtful which is the greater number, the House divides. If the question be whether any Bill, Petition, &c. is to be brought into the House, then the "Ayes," or approvers of the same, go out; but, if it be upon any thing which the House is once possessed of, the "Nors" go out. Upon all questions where the House divides,

Presonally to the passing of this Act, the decisions of the Committees are annual to try the validity of Elections, were crude, contradictory, and represent expensive to both petitioners and defendants;—owing to the difficulty of accretion and Corporate Towns. By this Act it was ordained, that the last terms of the each place, by the Committee who had examined it, as inserted in the Journals, should be the precedent by which all future Committees were to decide the right of Election.

the Speaker appoints four tellers,—two of each opinion; who, after they have told or numbered those within, place themselves in the passage between the Bar and the door, in order to tell those who went out; who, till then, are not permitted to reenter the House. This being done, the two tellers who have the majority take the right hand, and all four placing themselves within the Bar, make three reverences as they advance towards the table; where they deliver the written numbers, saying,—"The Ayes that went out are so many: the Nors who remained are so many: "—and vice versa, as it may happen. This the Speaker repeats, declaring the majority.

In a Committee of the whole House, the way of dividing is by changing sides; the Ayes taking the right, and the Noes the left, hand, of the Speaker's chair. On such occasions there are but two tellers.

In each House the act of the majority binds the whole. This majority is openly declared, and the votes, with the names of their authors attached, are generally published in the newspapers; - so that the people at large are well enabled to judge of the conduct of their legislators and representatives. This notoriety doubtless produces a very beneficial effect in preserving the integrity of the Members of both Houses .- It is true that when the House of Commons is about to divide, the Speaker orders the Gallery to be cleared, and all strangers are compelled to withdraw, that the Members may be free from popular influence in giving their votes. But, as tellers are appointed to count the votes on each side, there can be no collusion or deception in the decision of any question; at the same time, this method is attended with sufficient publicity for every constitutional purpose. Indeed, it has ever been held the law, rule, and usage of the House of Commons, that all strangers are there only by sufferance; consequently, whenever a Member gives notice to the Speaker that he perceives a

ranger or strangers, it is the invariable custom of the latter to order them to withdraw; otherwise the Serjeant-at-Arms will take them into custody, and so enforce the Standing Orders of the House for their exclusion.

The publication of the speeches and votes delivered in Parliament is a modern practice, and certainly a breach of the privileges of the Members; consequently it may at any time be prohibited by the enforcement of the Standing Orders of either House. (See note to page 629 of this volume.)

In the House of Commons the Speaker never speaks to any question, except the House be in a Committee; nor does he even vote, unless the number of votes on both sides of the House be equal; when his casting vote decides the majority. In the Lords', if the Chancellor be desirous of giving his opinion, he must leave the woolsack, and go to his place among that rank of nobility to which he belongs. If he be not a Peer, he may neither speak to the question, nor vote upon it; but if a Peer, he has a vote on every question.

The Speaker of the Commons is prohibited, by the rules of that House, from persuading or dissuading the Members in the passing of any Bill: his duty is merely to make a plain and short narrative of its objects.

When any Member of the House of Commons is desirous of speaking on a Bill before the House, he stands up in his place, uncovered, and directs his speech to the Speaker. In the House of Peers, on the contrary, the orator addresses himself to the Lords generally, only. In either case he may remain on his legs for an indefinite length of time; using whatever arguments, and entering into as many details, as he pleases; but, having once sat down, he is not permitted, unless personally reflected on, to speak again on the same day, to the same matter; or on the same reading of the same Bill, even although his arguments be confuted by another Member:

but, if the whole House should be turned into a Committee on any business, then any Member may reply as often as he pleases, or as the Chairman of the said Committee may judge expedient.

If it happen that any Member of either House should utter words offensive to the King's Majesty, or to the House itself, he is immediately called to the Bar: in the House of Commons he sometimes, on his knees, receives a reprimand from the Speaker, and is obliged to apologize: if the offence be great, he may, by the speaker's warrant, be sent to the Tower, or even to Newgate.-When a Member, during the heat of debate, happens to be betraved into intemperate language towards another member, he is merely called to "order" by the Speaker; and this call has generally the desired effect of quelling all animosity between the parties; but if, as sometimes has happened, any thing should be uttered, amounting to a challenge to settle the dispute " out of doors," the Speaker invariably insists upon a pledge from both, "upon their honour," that there shall be no fight, and generally succeeds in making them shake hands; otherwise, he has it in his power to commit the would-be combatants to the safe keeping of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and to bind the mover to keep the peace. If any Member, notwithstanding the call to "order," persist in being disorderly, it is customary for the Speaker to "name him;" by which indication, he is sure to incur the displeasure and censure of the House .- For further particulars

There is a curious anecdote of Mr. Speaker Onslow, which those who ridiculed his strict observance of the forms of the House,—because he, himself, was not always aware of their origin or authority,—were fond of telling.—Whenever it happened that a Member turned a deal car to the Speaker's call of "Order," he was accustomed thus to threaten him .—"Sir, Sir, I must name you!—Order, Sir! Order!—Sit down this instant, Sir, or I shall be compelled to name you, Sir!"—But, as there was no instance within the memory of the House in which this auful threat had ever been put into execution, a Member took the liberty one day of asking the Right Honourable Gentleman, "What

regarding the order of Debate among the Lords, see the Standing Orders of the House of Peers, generally, page 45, &c.

## PETITIONS AND MOTIONS TO BRING IN BILLS.

To bring a Bill into the House of Commons, if the relief sought by it be of a private nature, it is necessary to prefer a Petition; which is presented by a Member, and usually sets forth the grievance desired to be removed, or the object desired to be attained. And if the Petition be founded on facts that may in their nature be disputed, it is then referred to a Committee of Members, who examine the matter alleged, and report their opinion of the same to the House; and then (or otherwise, upon the mere petition), leave is given to bring in the Bill.

With respect to Public Bills, they are introduced by way of Motion to the House, without any petition; and it is usual, first of all, for a Member to give notice of his future intention to more for leave to bring in the Bill.

# THE PROGRESS OF BILLS THROUGH BOTH HOUSES.

A Bill in Parliament is a rough draught or skeleton of an Act of Parliament, drawn out on paper, with blanks or void spaces, in which are afterwards inserted dates, penalties, and any alterations agreed upon in its progress through the House.

At this unexpected question the Speaker reddened, looked exceeding grave, and Meeted about in his chair, at length, shaking the powder out of his wig, he replied.— The Lord in Heaven knows, Sir!—I am sure I don't."—From the computar answer, which excited great laughter at the time, it was generally inferred that "naming a Member" was merely an eccentric threat of his own to induce obedience; but which could be attended by no consequences to the Mer. 1641, and of the 22d of Jan., 1693, it will be found that censure is the purashment awarded by the Standing Orders, on all those who are thus pointed and to the House.

Formerly, all Bills were drawn in the form of petitions, which were entered upon the Parliament Rolls, with the King's answer or assent subjoined, -not in any settled form of words, but as circumstances required; and at the end of each Parliament the Judges drew them into the form of statutes, which were entered on the Statute Rolls. This imperfect mode of legislation left the laws greatly at the mercy of the Crown; accordingly, it was discovered that they were sometimes altered, and that others were added, of which the Lords and Commons knew nothing, until they were promulgated by the Sheriffs at the County Courts, to instruct and warn the people! But, in the reign of Henry V., to prevent further mistakes and abuses, the statutes were ordered to be drawn up by the Judges before the breaking up of the Parliament; and in the reign of Henry VI., Bills in the form of Acts, according to the modern custom, were introduced. It was not till the reign of Richard III. that the statutes were drawn up in the English language: prior to that time they were either in Latin or in Norman French; generally the latter \*.

The manner of debates on, and the passing of, Bills and Acts, is as follows:—

Any Lord or Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in; which being agreed to by the House, the person making the motion, together with some others who second it, are ordered to prepare and bring in the same. When ready, some one of the members so ordered, after notice given, presents the Bill;—reading the order at the side-bar of the House, and desiring leave to bring the Bill to the table. On the question being agreed to, it has a *first* reading by the Clerk

By an arbitrary mondate of William the Conqueror, all pleadings and arguments in courts of justice were directed to be in Norman French: the writs, records, and judgments, however, were continued in Latin, as they had been from the earliest times. It was not till the passing of the statutes 4, 5, and 6 of George 11, that all proceedings in courts of justice were directed to be in the English language.

at the Table; after whom, the Speaker, taking the Bill in his hand, reads the abbreviate or abstract of it. This done, after debate upon the Bill, if any take place, he puts the question, "whether it shall have a second reading?" and sometimes, upon motion, appoints a day for it. When the Bill is read a second time, the question is, whether it shall be committed; which is either to a Committee of the whole House, if the Bill be of importance; or, otherwise, to a private Committee:any member, at pleasure, naming the persons to be of that Committee. These names being read by the Clerk at the Table, it is ordered, that they meet in the Speaker's chamber, and report their opinion to the House. The Committee meeting accordingly, choose their chairman, and either adjourn to come other time, or then proceed upon the Bill. When they do proceed, the chairman first causes a clerk attending the Committee to read the Bill: he then takes the Bill himself, and reads it paragraph by paragraph; putting every clause thereof to the question, filling up the blanks, and making amendments according to the opinion of the majority of the Committee, of whom there must be eight of the persons named, regularly to proceed: though five may adjourn. When the Committee have gone through the Bill, the chairman, by direction of the Committee, makes his report at the side-bar of the House; reading all the alterations made by the Committee, and how any of these amendments have changed the scope of the Bill, or what connexion they have therewith: - the clerk having, in the Committee, written down in what folio and line of the Bill those amendments are to be found. If any clauses have been thought fit to be added by the Committee, they are marked alphabetically, read by the chairman, and delivered to the clerk, who reads all the amendments and clauses; the Speaker putting the question, whether they shall be read a second time; and if surroud to, he reads them himself; -that is, as many of them as the House agrees to. The question is then put, whether the Bill so amended shall be engrossed;-that is to say, written fairly on parchment, and read a third time on some other day. When that day arrives, it is read the third time; after which, the Speaker, holding the Bill in his hand, puts the question, "whether the Bill shall pass?"-If the major part of the House be for it, then the words "Soit Baille aux Seigneurs," are written on it by the clerk; or, if in the House of Lords, there is written thereon, " Soit Baille aux Communes;"-both Houses still retaining in this and some other particulars respecting the making of laws, the custom of their Norman predecessors. When an engrossed Bill is read, and any clauses happen to have been deferred to be added to it, these must be engrossed on parchment like the Bill, and are then called riders; if agreed to, they are accordingly added to the Bill.

If a Bill be rejected, in either House, it cannot be any more proposed during the same session.

Petitions are offered after the manner of Bills, at the Bar of the House; they are brought up by the member who presents them, and are delivered at the table.

# MESSAGES BETWEEN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

When a Bill is sent by the Commons to the Lords, it is usual to show their respect to the Upper House by a certain number of the members of the House going with it. Having knocked at the door, they are introduced by the Usher of the Black Rod; and, as they advance towards the Lords' Bar, they make three profound reverences. The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, then comes down to the Bar, carrying the Great Scal; and the member who carries the Bill delivers it

into his hands, saying, "The Commons have passed an Act, entitled, &c., to which they desire your Lordships' concurrence." The Lord Chancellor then receiving the Bill, bows, goes up to his seat on the Woolsack; and the deputies retire backwards, with the same reverences as when they entered the House. The door is then shut upon them, and if they have more Bills to present, which is generally the case, they again knock, and the same ceremony is gone through as before.

A Bill sent down by the Lords to the Commons is usually sent by some of the Masters in Chancery, or other person whose place is on the Woolsacks; never by any members of their own House. These coming up to the Speaker, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them has read the title; desiring it may be taken into consideration. If afterwards it pass the House, these words are written on the Bill, "Les Communes ont assentez."

All messengers from the Commons to the Lords are introduced by the Usher of the Black Rod; whilst those from the Lords to the Commons, as well as all persons appearing at the Bar of the House, are ushered in by the Sergeant-at-Arms in attendance. That officer, placing himself on the right hand of the messenger, with his mace on his shoulder, advances with him towards the Speaker—both bowing three times as they draw near to the table. Having delivered the message, they retire, bowing, without turning their backs on the chair. When the message is of great importance, the Lords generally appoint one or more of the Judges to go to the House of Commons.

The mace, whilst the Speaker of the House of Commons is in the chair, is always upon the table, except when sent upon any extraordinary occasion into Westminster-Hall, the Court of Requests, or the several Committee-rooms, to summon the

#### INTRODUCTION.

members to attend \*: but when the House resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House, the mace is laid under the table, and the chairman of that Committee takes the chair, where the Clerk of the House usually sits.

### PASSING OF BILLS AND ROYAL ASSENT.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other, the Members demur upon it, a Conference is demanded in the Painted Chamber, where certain Members deputed by each House, meet;—the Lords sitting covered at a table, and the Commons standing, uncovered. Here the business is debated. If they do not agree, the Bill or other business is annulled; but if they agree, it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes to the House of Peers with his crown on his head, and clothed in his royal robes. Here, being seated in his chair of state, and all the Lords in their robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his instructions from the King, who hath before maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent †.

If it be a public Bill, the answer is, "Le Roi le veut;" that is, "The King wills it so to be." If a private Bill, the answer is, "Soit fait comme il est desiré;" that is, "Let it be as it is desired."

Whenever the Sergeant-at-Arms makes his appearance in any Committeeroom, with the Mace on his shoulder, the Members of that (committee must instantly lay aside the business then under examination, and proceed to the House; on the ground that all private business must give way, pro tempore, to the public business of the nation. Showing the Mace, therefore, is merely a tacit mode of summoning the Committee-men and straggling Members, and of collecting as full a House as possible.

<sup>†</sup> The King, without his personal presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give the Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill which the King likes not, the answer is, "Le Roi s'avisera;" that is, "The King will consider of it;" which is taken for a denial in a civil way, but by which the Bill is wholly annulled.

If it be a Bill for monies given to his Majesty, the Speaker of the House of Commons carries it up and presents it; when the answer is, "Le Roi remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, et aussi le veut;" that is, "The King thanks his loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, und wills it so to be."

A Bill of the King's general pardon, which begins with the Royal Assent, has but one reading in each House; because both Lords and Commons must accept it as the King pleases to give it. When such a Bill, or Act of Grace, is passed by the King, the Clerk of the Parliament thus pronounces the gratitude of the people,—"Les Prelats, Seigneurs, et Communes en ce present Parlement assemblez, au nom de touts vous autres Sujets, remercient très humblement votre Majesté, et prient à Dieu vous donner en santé bonne vie et longue;" that is, "The Prelates, Lords, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, in the name of all your other subjects, most humbly thank your Majesty, and pray God to grant you in health and wealth long to live."

## PROMULGATION AND AUTHORITY OF STATUTES.

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King was accustomed to command the Sheriffs to proclaim the several Acts passed during that Session, in their respective Counties, and to cause them to be duly observed:—since the art of printing has become common, however, that custom has been discontinued.

Formal promulgation of an Act is not necessary to give it the

force of law, because every man is supposed to have been present by his Representatives, when it was discussed and decreed. But copies of it, notwithstanding, are always printed at the King's Press, and transmitted to the Chief Magistrates, Sheriffs, and Clerks of the Peace, throughout the kingdom, for their particular information and guidance \*.

For the purpose of private information, regarding any Act of Parliament, the King's Printer is permitted to sell copies of the same to individuals (for his own emolument), at the charge of three-pence for each sheet on which it may be printed.

A law once made, cannot be amended, or dispensed with, but by going through the same forms, and by the same authority, by which it was enacted. The King himself cannot dispense with any Penal Statute without consent of Parliament. An Act of Parliament, therefore, having the power to bind every person in the realm (even the King himself, if he be named therein), is the highest authority which this kingdom acknowledges.

#### ADJOURNMENT OF BUSINESS.

By the authority of each House the Parliament is adjourned every day; by which nothing more is meant than a continuance of the Session from one day to unother. Sometimes, indeed, it is adjourned for a fortnight; as at the Christmas and Easter holidays, by way of recess from the fatigue of business, or upon any other particular occasion. But the adjournment of one House does not adjourn the other; each acting by its own authority.

Of Public Statutes 5500 are thus printed and distributed: of Acts for private business, usually termed Private Bills, the number is limited to 300.—See page 491 of this volume.

<sup>†</sup> The word udjourn, it is well known, is derived from the French "jour," or days.

The King has, properly speaking, no power to adjourn the Parliament; but whenever he signifies his pleasure that both Houses shall adjourn to a certain day, it is usual for both Lords and Commons to obey his will; because a refusal would certainly be followed by a Prorogation.—Such adjournments are usually made in the Lords' House by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, in the King's name, to whatever day the King pleases; and also to whatever place; that is, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes has been done. Then, all things already debated or read, in one or both Houses, continue until the next meeting, in the same state they were in before the adjournment, and so may be resumed.

Previously to 1797, three weeks' notice of the re-assembling of Parliament, after adjournment, was required by law:—but, in that year, on the ground that three weeks was an inconvenently long period, a fortnight's notice was substituted.

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

A prorogation is the continuance of Parliament from one Session to another; as an adjournment is of the Session from day to day. The Parliament is prorogued by the King's authority, expressed either by the Lord Chancellor in his Majesty's presence, or by Commission from the Crown; or sometimes by Proclamation. In either of these cases, a prorogation puts an end to the Session; and the bills which had been begun, nay, perhaps, finished, and were merely waiting for the Royal Assent, must be resumed de novo in the next Session, and go through all the same forms as at first, before they can be passed into laws.

The celebrated Earl of Shafteshury was liberated from the Tower on Feb. 24, 1677, on making a formal recuntation on his kness, at the bar of the House of Locks, of an opinion which he had ventured to maintain, that when Parliament is proregued for more than a year, it is in effect dissolved; for the assertion of which

### DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament, and is effected either by its time of existence for seven years having expired; or by the King's will, expressed either in person, by the Lord Chancellor in his presence, or by representation or commission. The King, only, has the power of dissolving the Parliament, because he has the sole right of convening it †.

A dissolution of Parliament formerly took place, ipso facto, on the demise of the Crown; but, to prevent confusion and tumult, it has since been expressly provided by law, that the Parliament, in being, continues for six months after the death of any King, or Queen (Regnant); if not sooner prorogued or dissolved by their successor. And, should the Parliament be in a state of adjournment or prorogation, at the time of the Royal decease, it shall nevertheless immediately assemble. Nay, if there be no Parliament existing at the time, the Members of the last Parliament shall convene and be a Par-

opinion he had endured an imprisonment of twelve months. The Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Salisbury, and Lord Wharton, had been sent to the Tower along with Shaftesbury, for maintaining the same doctrine, (at the opening of Parliament, 15th Feb. 1677,) but having sooner made their submission, were sooner liberated. The principle for which these noblemen affered this ignominious and tyrannical treatment in the days of Charles II, is now happily the established hav of the land. To allow the king the power of proroguing Parliament indefinitely, would in other words be to give him the power of making one set of men the perpetual representatives of the people, and of assembling these only when it suited his own purposes, rather than the interests of the country.

\* As an act of grace on the part of his Majesty, it is usual to dissolve Parliament in the sixth year of its existence.

t It would be very dangerous both to the King and even to the Constitution, if the two Houses of Parliament had a right to dissolve themselves; for then they might choose to become perpetual. This was actually the case in the reign of Charles I., who, being harassed and worried by all parties, unguardedly passed a hill to continue the Parliament, then in being, till it should please to dissolve itself!—The consequence was, that the King fell a sacrifice to the inordinate power be laid anadvisedly created, and the whole government was subverted.

imment again:—" for the purpose of keeping the Peace of the Realm, and for preserving the succession to the Crown."

When the King's pleasure is to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament, his Majesty generally comes in person, with his crown on his head; when he sends the Usher of the Black Rod for the House of Commons to come to the Bar of the Lords' House: the Lord Chancellor, then, by the special command of the King, pronounces the Parliament to be prorogued or dissolved.

### THE PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.

The privileges and power of the two Houses of Parliament we many and great; but, distinct from each other. They have both the same power of making and repealing laws, conjointly with the King; but the Lords are also sole judges—in the arraignment of any Peer of the Realm;—in impeachment of the ministers of the Crown;—of Writs of Error respecting illegal proceedings in Courts of Law;—and in Appeals from Decrees of the Court of Chancery.—In matters of importance, such as the corruption of Judges and Magistrates, they can put witnesses and others to their Oaths.

The House of Commons has no power to administer an eath, except in those peculiar instances in which that power is decreed by express Act of Parliament.

Amongst the privileges of Parliament, that of freedom of speech stands the most conspicuous; and both Houses enjoy it in a degree superior to any other European legislaure assembly.—It is particularly demanded of the King in person, by the Speaker of the House of Commons, at the opening of every new Parliament; and is invariably granted by his Majesty.

The statute of 1 Wm. and M. declares that "the freedom of speech and seemes, and proveredings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned many other place or court, out of Parliament,"

Another privilege of Parliament consists in the protection of the persons of the Members of both Houses from arrest; which protection extends even to the servants and necessary attendants of the Lords.—This privilege, however, does not extend to treason, felony, nor to those offences in which sureties of the peace might be demanded; nor to the writing and publishing of seditious libels.—This privilege is not given either to Peers, Prelates, or Commoners, for their own sakes; but as a guard which the Constitution has set over their persons for the secure performance of that duty which they owe to the public.-Still, the dominion of the Law being paramount to the privileges of Parliament, the Members of the latter cannot use the plea of privilege as an obstacle to the regular course of Justice in matters of high concern to the public. The person of a legislator is sometimes arrested; but communication of the fact, and of the cause of detention, must be immediately made to the House of which he is a member; as he cannot be lawfully detained without the consent of that House .

It has been mentioned in another place, that the franking of letters is a privilege common to the Members of both Houses. This very great and necessary privilege being formerly grossly abused, is now so restricted by statute, that no individual can frank "more than ten, nor receive more than fifteen letters in any one day;" and "no letter or package so franked or received may exceed one ounce in weight;" also, "if any person be convicted of forging or counterfeiting the superscription, or of altering the date of any letter or packet, in order to avoid the payment of the duty of postage, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be transported for seven years."

There are some privileges, exclusive of those mentioned in page 41, peculiar to the Members of the House of Lords.

The present Lord ('hancellor's letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the arrest and detention of Mr. Long Pole Wellesley, to fresh in the recollection of every one.

One of these, which is very ancient, was declared by the "Charter of the Forests," and confirmed in Parliament in the 9th year of Henry III. By it, every Lord Spiritual or Temwal, in passing through the King's forests, when summoned to Parliament, may kill one or two of the King's deer, without thrant; provided that he do it in view of the forester, or on though a horn if he be absent.

In order to preserve a dignity in their proceedings, and to ave the benefit of proper advice on points of law, the House Lords has a right to be attended by the Judges, by such of be King's learned counsel who are Sergeants, and by the Waters in the Court of Chancery. But the most peculiar prize of the Lords is, that any Peer or Prelate, (if by reason Julness or private business he cannot appear in his place,) w, by licence obtained from the King, make another Lord Perliament his proxy, to vote for him in his absence: this pivilege is withheld from the Commons, because they are densities only proxies for their constituents. At the begining of every Parliament, however, such Lords as would make bus Proxies, must enter them in person : they are then as avilable on all questions as if the Peer himself were present, event when the House is in Committee; in which case the Lords only who are present, may vote.

The Peers also enjoy the right of protest; that is, each Permay, with leave of the House, enter upon the Journals in reasons for dissent, whenever a vote passes contrary to his risks +.

<sup>\* 57</sup> a Standing Order, no Lord can receive or make use of more than two
... the proxies of Spiritual Lords must be made to Spiritual Lords, and
... of Temporal Lords to Temporal Lords.

<sup>?</sup> There are many dissents on the Lords' Journals which are called Protests, Pro-stations, and the like; but which are not accompanied with any of those committances that distinguish or denote a Parliamentary Protest, in its pre-sent acceptation. For instance, in the year 1404, the Earl of Northumberland

lxxxiv

#### INTRODUCTION.

Further, all Bills that in their consequences may in any way affect the rights of the Peerage, must have their origin in the House of Lords; and they may not be altered or amended in the other House.

The Privileges peculiar to the House of Commons relate principally to the imposing or levying of taxes on the people; and to inquiries into the election of Members to serve in Parliament.

It is the ancient indisputable privilege and right of the House of Commons, that all grants of subsidies, or parliamentary aids, do begin in their House; indeed, they have at all times been so anxiously tenacious of this privilege, that they have never suffered the Lords to make any change in the Money Bills \* which they have sent them; but have only allowed their Lordships simply to accept or reject them +.

came into Parliament before the King and Lords, and presented a petition to the King, praying to be restored to his favour. The King referred the petinon to the judges for their consideration; but the Lords dissented, and insisted that the consideration of it belonged to them. Of the same nature are many dissente of the House of Commons from the Lords and King, which are, notwithstanding, called Protestations. As the Members of that House, however, have not, by their privileges, the power of protesting individually, it is plain, that these are properly no more than dissents; or where the reasons are reduced to writing, and entered on the Journals (as they are in many places), they are merely remonstrances.

By a Tax Bill or Money Bill, is meant any Public or Private Bill, under which money is directed to be raised upon the subject, for any purpose, or many shape, whatsoever; whether it be for the exigencies of the State; for private benefit; or for any particular district or parish, either as taxes, customs, tolls, dues, or rates, of any kind.

† The supplies being raised on the people at large, it certainly is proper that they alone should have the right of taxing themselves, by their own representives; but although this is the reason generally given for this privilege of Commons, it does not seem a good one; for it is obvious that a consideral portion of the taxes is raised upon the property of the Lords. The Community of the taxes is raised upon the property of the Lords. The Community of the taxes is raised upon the property of the Lords. The Community of the taxes is raised upon the property of the Lords are a permanent and heredit large, and created at the pleasure of the King, they are supposed to be made to the undue influence of the Crown than the Commons; who are chosen

This important privilege of raising, or withholding the supplies, is the very life and soul of the House of Commons: upon it their very being may be said to exist; for, at a dissolution of the Parliament (at all times in the power of the King), the Commons completely vanish; whereas the Lords, being an hereditary body, still exist. Aware, therefore, of the advantages which they derive from the power of granting the supplies to the Crown, the Commons have, at all times, watched over this privilege with the most fostering and anxious policitude. Hence the warmth, nay, the resentment, with which ther have so often rejected the amendments proposed by the Lords to their money bills; nay, such is the indignation shown by the Commons at any, the most distant, attempt of the Lords, to encroach upon this right, that when any money bill is returned by them with the slightest alteration, it is treated with great contempt; and such have sometimes been literally kicked out of the House, without so much as being examined \*.

When a money bill, therefore, is, at any time, altered by the Lords, it is now usual for the Speaker to state to the House, "that the bill containing an objectionable clause, the House cannot, consistently with its ancient privilege, do otherwise than reject it;"—and it is then rejected accordingly.

Another almost invaluable privilege of the Commons is the

by the people, and, when elected, are only a temporary body. Hence, there would be great danger from a power in the Lords to raise the supplies upon the people, therefore it is sufficient for their own safety, and for the public service, that they powers the right of rejecting any Tax Bill, should the Commons to them to be too lavish and improvident in their grants.

Per last time the Lords contended with the Commons respecting their roots to aiter a money bill, was in 1671, during the reign of Charles II., when the alterations between the two Houses ran so high, that the King was complete to prorogue the Parliament; notwithstanding he thereby lost the introded supplies. In 1772, they rejected the amendments made by the Lords to the Commons has remained undisputed. — Ever since, this momentum privilege of the Commons has remained undisputed.

INTRODUCTION.

lxxxvi

power which they possess of impeaching public delinquents; —even the highest Lords in the kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal. In fact, the House of Commons is the grand inquest of the realm, summoned from all parts to present public grievances and delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose, the Lords sit in their robes on the bench, and covered, as the Judges of the Land do in other judicatories. They swear and examine witnesses, and at length pass sentence; whilst the Members of the Commons' House stand uncovered at their Lordships' bar to produce witnesses, manage evidence, &c.

On such occasions it is always customary for the Commons to appoint a manager of the impeachment, whose business it is to precede the House in their passage to the bar of the Lords; there to act as their spokesman, and to impeach the delinquent, "in the name of all the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland." The Speaker of the House is not obliged to take upon himself this ungracious office.

The last instances of impeachment by the Commons, were those of Warren Hastings, in 1787, managed by Mr. Burke; and of Viscount Melville, in 1805, managed by Mr. Whitbread.

## THE ORDER

OF

## DIGNITY AND PRECEDENCE

TO BE OBSERVED

## IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS,

(SUPPOSING ALL THE LORDS TO BE PRESENT,)

ACCORDING TO THEIR BANK AND CREATION ".

### SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE,

Lord High Chanceller of Great Britain, the Right Honourable Henry, BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

#### DEPUTY SPEAKERS,

The Right Honourable BARONS, TENTERDEN and WYNFORD.

### PRINCES OF THE ROYAL BLOOD.

- His Royal Highness, Prince Ernest-Augustus, Duke of Cumber-Land, creation April 23, 1799. Eodem Regno. Aged 59.
- 3. H. R. H. Prince Augustus-Frederick, Duke of Sussex, cre. Nov. 27, 1801. End. Reg. Aged 57.
- 4. H. R. H. Prince Adolphus-Frederick, Dune of Cambridge, cre. Nov. 27, 1801. Evd. Reg. Aged 56.
- 5. H. R. H. Prince William-Frederick, Duke of GLOUGESTER, cre. Nov. 14, 1764. Eod. Reg. Aged 54.

The Princes of the Royal Blood sit in the House of Peers by virtue only of their dukedoms: they are called Royal Dukes, by way of distinction and eminence, as being the brothers, sons, or cousins of the King. For other particulars, see page 6.

It is necessary here to observe that the Great Officers and Secretaries of State take providence of all Lords of their own rank; and that the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Prive Scott of the King's Council, and the Lord Prive Scal, sit above all Peers are the Prince of the Royal Family and the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The Archbishop of York permits the Lord Chancellor, only, to take precedence of him.

#### ARCHBISHOPS.

6. His Grace, the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Father in God, WILLIAM, LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

consecrated in 1813.

- His Grace the Rt. Hon, and Most Rev. Father in God, EDWARD LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. cons. 1791.
- R. H. H. His Grace, the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Father in God, Power-Le-Poer, Lord Archerther of Tuam, and Lord Bishop of Ardagh. cons. 1802.

The title of Archbishop was first adopted in the East, about the year 340; but the dignity was at first merely honorary, being given to all bishops of great or capital cities. Hence, they were likewise styled Metropolitans, Primates, or Chief Bishops, having generally several Suffragan Bishops in the surrounding territory, subject to their inspection and control in spiritual matters. England is divided into two Archbishopries, or spiritual provinces, viz. Canterbury and York, and the personages who fill these sees have no further style of distinction from each other, as metropolitans, than that the Archbishop of York is designated as Primate of England, whilst he of Canterbury takes for part of his style the pleonasmal title of "Primate of All. England"." Besides their provincial jurisdiction, each Archbishop has his own peculiar Diocese.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland in spiritual matters, and was styled a Patriarch. He likewise enjoyed certain special rights which generally belong to sovereign princes only: such as being the patron of the bishopric of Rochester, the regal privilege of making knights, coining money, &c. &c. He is still the first peer of England, ranking immediately after the Princes of the Royal Family, and having precedence of all dukes and great officers of the Crown. He is addressed by the ducal title of " His Grace," and designates his appointment to his spiritual station and functions to be " By divine Providence," as the temporal sovereign of these realms does " By the grace of God." It is still the peculiar privilege of the Archbishop of Canterbury to crown the Kings and Queens of England. He has likewise, by the Commons' Laws, the power of probates of all wills and testaments within his own province; also, to grant licences and dispensations in all cases formerly sued for in the court of Rome, and not repugnant to the laws of God; and among others, special licences to marry at any time or place. He holds several courts of judicature, as the Courts of Arches and of

See APPENDIX for a curious account of a contest between these Dignitizates.

Audience, the Prerogative Court, and the Court of Peculiars. He has, of course, the inspection of the bishops of his own province, as well as of the inferior clergy, and may deprive them of their livings and benefices on proper cause being shown: and he can likewise exercise the right of conferring all the degrees usually taken at the Universities. But, in the latter case, University graduates, by various Acts of Parliament, &c., are entitled to certain privileges not extended to what is termed a Lambeth degree:—for example, a qualification for dispensation to hold two livings at the same time, is confined, by the 21st Henry the Eighth, to Cambridge and Oxford.

The Archbishop of York has the same power and dignity in his own province, as his Right Honourable and Most Reverend Brother has in that of Canterbury. He is the third peer of the realm, and has precedence of all dukes not of the royal blood, and of all officers of state except the Lord High Chancellor. He is addressed by the ducal title of "Grace;" and his archiepiscopal appointment is stated in all public acts and documents to be "By divine permission." It is his privilege and duty to crown the Queen Consort of these realms.

In Ireland there are four Archbishops, one of whom, by turns, sits each session in the House of Peers as a Lord of Parliament; and is accompanied by three Bishops, who in the same manner take their annual turns to represent their own body. The Irish Archbishops possess the same power, privileges, and dignities, in their own country and provinces, as do the English ones in England. The three Archbishops are styled Right Honourable, from their offices as Privy Councillors; the two first in England, and the latter in Ireland.

#### DUKES.

- 9. His Grace, the Most Noble Bernard-Edward, Dune or Nonroln, creation, June 28, 1483. Riceardo Tertio regnante. Aged 65.
- His Grace, the Most Noble Edward-Adolphus, DUKEOF SOMERSET, cre. Feb. 16, 1546. Edwards Sexto reg. Aged 55.
- 11. His Grace, the Most Noble Charles, Duke of Richmond, cre. Aug. 9, 1675. Carolo Secundo reg. Aged 39.
- 12. His Grace, the Most Noble George-Heury, DUKE OF GRAFTON, cre. Sept. 11, 1675. Roden Regno. Aged 70.
- 13. His Grace, the Most Noble Henry Charles, DUKE OF BEAUFORT, cre. Dec. 2, 1682. End. Reg. Aged 63.
- 11. His Grace, the Most Noble William-Aubrey-de-Vere, Duke Sr. Almans, cre. Jan. 10, 1683. End. Rey. Aged !

15.	His Grace,	the Mos	Noble George-William-Frederick,	DUER OF
			4, 1694. Gulielmo Tertio regnante.	

- 16. His Grace, the Most Noble John, DURE OF BEDFORD, cre. May 11, 1694. Eod. Reg. Aged 64.
- 17. His Grace, the Most Noble William-Spencer, Duke of Devonвине, cre. May 12, 1694. Eod. Reg. Aged 40.
- 18. His Grace, the Most Noble George, DURE OF MARLBOROUGE, cre. Dec. 14, 1702. Anna regnante. Aged 64,
- 19. His Grace, the Most Noble John-Henry, DUKE OF RUTLAND, cre. March 10, 1703. Eod. Reg. Aged 52.
- 20. His Grace, the Most Noble Alexander, Duke of Brandon, cre. Sept. 10, 1711. Eod. Reg. Aged 62.
- 21. His Grace, the Most Noble William-Henry, DURE OF PORTLAND, cre. July 6, 1716. Georgio Primo regnante. Aged 62.
- 22. His Grace, the Most Noble William, DURE OF MANCHESTER, cre. April 30, 1719. Eod. Reg. Aged 62.
- 23. His Grace, the Most Noble Charles, Duke of Dorsat, cre. June 13, 1720. Eod. Reg. Aged 63.
- 24. His Grace, the Most Noble Henry-Pelham, Duke of New CASTLE, cre. Nov. 13, 1756, Georgio Secundo regnante. Aged 45.
- 25. His Grace, the Most Noble Hugh, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, cre. Oct. 22, 1766. Georgio Tertio regnante. Aged 45.
- 26. His Grace, the Most Noble Arthur, Duke or Wellington, cre. May 3, 1814. Administratione Regni, Georgii Principia Wallia. Aged 61.

Ser.

27. His Grace, the Most Noble Richard, Duke of Buckinghow and Chandos, cre. Jan. 9, 1822. Georgio Quarto regnante. Aged 54.

The title of Duke is evidently identical with that of the leader of an army; and in ancient times, was analogous to the modern Field Marshal. The derivation is from the Latin "Dux," a General; and the first creation of such a dignity in England is perfectly conformable to the ancient practice of the Romans, and those other nations of Europe who adopted their manners and language. Our first duke was the gallant Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, the hero of Cressy and Poictiers. In 1337, being then Earl of Chester, his father, King Edward the Third, conferred upon him the highly deserved title of Duke of Cornwall; and although this dukedom subsequently merged in the Principality of Wales, it has ever since been vested in the heir apparent to the Crown of these realms, who, at the very hour of his birth, inherits the style and dignity of Duke of Cornwall. The second personage who had the honour of elevation

to this rank of nobility was Henry Plantagenet, son and helr to the Earl of Derby, who was created Duke of Lancaster by the same monarch in 1351. His Grace died in 1360; and although he left no male issue, this dignity was continued in his family; being conferred on the celebrated John of Gaunt, his warlike son-in-law, who had married his second daughter, the Lady Blanche Plantagenet.

Let it not be imagined, however, that, at the period now spoken of, dakedoms were hereditary. The honour, or rather the command (for denity, or title, and duty, as Blackstone says, were never separated by our ancestors) devolved upon John of Gaunt merely on account of his personal prowess, and not on account of any inherent right from having married a daughter of the first Duke of Lancaster. The best proof of this fact is, that the dignity expired with himself; and ever sterwards, until the time of Edward the Sixth, dukedoms were conferred on princes of the royal blood only, who, no doubt, generally executed their offices by deputy. It is impossible, at this distance of time, to state how this honour became hereditary. During the reign of Elizabeth very few dukes existed in England; and in the year 1572 the rank itself became extinct. James the First, however, revised it (but without attaching any office or duty to be performed), in the person of his favourite George Villiers, whom he created Duke of Buckingham. In succeeding reigns, this rank of nobility increased; but, independent of the Princes of the Blood Royal, it is not likely that it will ever much exceed its present number.

A Duke is commonly entitled "His Grace;" but when addressing him officially, the sovereign sometimes styles him "Puissant Prince;" but more generally, his "Right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counseller." This affectionate mode of address was first used by King Henry the Fourth, who, being related or allied to every earlow to be to

A Duke's eldest son is generally styled Marquess, or Earl, by courtesy; as in the case of the Marquess of Blandford, who is the her apparent to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough: and the younger

The French and other nations had adopted and made hereditary the title of Duke before the English. The predecessors of William, Duke of Normandy, who was wards were the English erown, received their titles, not so much from being lade or accretions of the province of Normandy, as from having had, in succession, the command of a powerful military force.

sons are etyled Lords; but such designations confer no rights of nobility, nor any other privilege, farther than admission into the House of Peers on occasions of ceremony; and then, only as spectators or auditors. In fact no peer's son can enjoy a seat in the House of Lords during his father's lifetime, unless by the particular creation of the King to some new dignity not already possessed by his father.

A Duke's parliamentary robes are made of fine scarlet cloth, lined with white taffeta, having four guards of ermine on each side, at equal distances; each guard being surmounted by gold lace, and the robe itself tied up to the left shoulder by a white riband. His cap is made of crimson velvet, lined and turned up with ermine, and having a gold tassel on the top. This costume, however, is used only on occasions of ceremony and importance, as when the king happens to be present either to open or to terminate the session of Parliament, &c.; the usual dress of all the peers (except the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops, and Bishops) being that of English gentlemen, worn in the street or elsewhere. They wear boots, shoes, trowsers, &c. as fancy or convenience may suggest; and whilst the ordinary business of the House is going on, they generally sit with their heads covered.

At the coronation of a sovereign, a Duke's robes consist of a crimson velvet mantle and surcoat, lined with white taffeta; the former being doubled from the neck to the elbow with ermine, with four rows of dark spots on each shoulder. His coronet is of gold set with strawberry leaves of the same metal at equal distances; the cap inside being of crimson velvet, lined and turned up with ermine spotted, and surmounted by a golden tassel. A Royal Duke's coronet differs from this, inasmuch that, for a nephen or cousin of the reigning sovereign, the strawberry leaves are alternated with crosses; whilst that of a brother or younger son has no strawberry leaves, but is surmounted by crosses and fleurs-de-lis. In all other respects the costume is the same.

<sup>\*</sup> Dukes are, at the present day, created by patent; enciontly, by cincture of sword, muntle of state, the in position of caps and coronets of gold upon their heads, and the placing of verges of gold in their hands. So late as the reign of James Ic it was deemed necessary thus to invest the Peers in open Pathamen. That mone arch, in the thirteenth year of his reign, soluunly inducted the Barons created by patent, by enrobing them in searlet mantles, with hoods furred with innever. In the same reign, however, the legal advisers of the Crown having declared that the delivery of the festers patent constituted a sufficient creation, it was determined that such externances should be discontinued in future:—in modern patents, the ceres many of investsture is expressly dispensed with.

## MARQUESSES.

- He Lardship the Most Honourable Charles-Ingoldsby, MARQUESS or WINCHESTER, cre. Oct. 12, 1551. Regno Edwardi Sesti. Aged 56.
- QUEENEBERRY, cre. Feb. 11, 1682. Reg. Caroli Secundi.
- S. B. D. His Lordship, the Most Hon. George, MARQUESS OF INLEODALS, cre. Dec. 17, 1694. Reg. Gulielmi Tertii.
- Aged 43.

  R. Hu Lordship, the Most Hon. Henry, Marquess of Landshowns, cre. Nov. 30, 1784. Reg. Georgii Tertii. Aged 50.
  - The Lordship, the Most Hon, George-Granville, Manguess of Stations, cre. Feb. 28, 1786. End. Reg. Aged 72.
  - ile Lundship, the Most Hon. George, Marquess Townshiend, oz. Oct. 27, 1787. Eod. Reg. Aged 51.
  - Lord-hip, the Most Hou. James-Brownlow-William, Mar-
  - Lordship, the Most Hon. Thomas, MARQUESS OF BATH, Aug. 18, 1789. Eod. Reg. Aged 65.
  - ii Lerdship, the Most Hon. John-James, Marquess or Anex-
  - He Lociship, the Most Hon. Francis-Charles, MARQUESS OF HERITORD, crc. June 29, 1793. Edd. Roy. Aged 53.
  - the Lordship, the Most Hon. John, MARQUESS OF BUTE, ore. March 11, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 37.
  - 18. D. His Lordship, the Most Hon. William, MARQUESS OF TROMOND\*, cre. Dec. 29, 1800. Eod. Reg. Aged 65.
  - Es Lerlship, the Most Hon. Brownlow, Manquess of Exeter, 78. Feb. 4, 1801. Eod. Reg. Aged 35.
  - Leudship, the Most Hon. Spencer-Joshua-Alwyne, Mar-2018 OF NORTHAMPTON, cre. Aug. 15, 1612. Administratione Regns. Georgii Principis Wallie. Aged 40.
  - Lordship, the Most Hon. John-Jeffreys, MARQUESS CAMDEN, or. Aug. 15, 1812. Eadem Administratione. Aged 71.
  - Lordship, the Most Hon. Henry-William, MARQUENS OF ASILEMEY, cre. June 23, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 61.
  - The Landship, the Most Hon. George-James-Horatio, MARQUESS or CHOLMONDELEY, cre. Sept. 30, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 38.

<sup>\* (</sup> TOLER BARON TADEANTER, of the united kingdom, on the 13th June, 1826;

- 45. E. B. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Henry, Marquess Conyngham\*, cre. Jan. 22, 1816. Ead. Adm. Aged 63.
- 46. His Lordship, the Most Hon. George-Angustus-Francis, Manquess of Hastings, cre. Dec. 7, 1816. Ead. Adm. Aged 22.
- His Lordship, the Most Hon. Charles, Marquess of Allesbuay, cre. July 9, 1821. Reg. Georgii Quarti. Aged 57.
- 48. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Frederick-William, MARQUESS OF BRISTOL, cre. June 13, 1826. Eod. Reg. Aged 61.
- 49. His Lordship, the Most Hon. William-Harry, MARQUESS OF CLEVELAND, cre. Sept. 17, 1827. Eod. Reg. Aged 64.

In ancient times the LORDS MARQUESSES, or MARCHES, guarded the frontiers and limits of the kingdom; as between England and Wales, and between Scotland and England, whilst each continued to be an enemy's country; the word marche signifying a boundary. These national guardians were invested with both military and civil authority; they had their own peculiar laws; and they exercised almost regal sway over the borderers of each kingdom, who were either their vassals, or subject to them during the time of their command. These outposts served as shields to all other parts of both kingdoms; and although almost continual warfare raged between them, their institution was so far advantageous, that invasion was guarded against and repelled, and the petty quarrels of both parties were prevented from becoming national by being settled on the spot; either by contest in the field, or by reprisal for depredations committed on the goods and cattle of either party. In short, they stood in the same relation to both nations, and prevented a more general effusion of blood in the same manner, that the Horatii and Curiatii did on one occasion, in regard to the armies of ancient Rome and Alba-

The authority of the Lords Marches, or Marquesses, was abolished by statute in the 27th year of the reign of Henry the Eighth. The earliest instances on record of their creation are in the reign of Richard the Second, who conferred this dignity upon Robert de Vere, as Marquess of Dublin, in 1386; and upon John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, as Marquess of Dorset, in 1397. From that period until the reign of Edward the Sixth, Marquesates appear to have laid dormant in England. They were then resumed merely as ensigns a honour; and they soon became a regular grade of nobility, invariably created by letters patent from the king, who, whenever he addresses

<sup>\*</sup> BARON MINATER of the united kingdom; so created July 9, 1821; but re-

a Marquess officially, styles him his "Right trusty and entirely beloned cousin;" and in some cases "Puissant Prince,"—The eldest son of a Marquess is by courtesy styled Earl, or Lord of some Barony or other possession belonging to his father; but he is not thereby entitled to a sent in the House of Peers, nor has he the rights or privileges of nobility.

The parliamentary and coronation costumes of a Marquess differ from those of a Duke only so far, that whilst the latter has four guards of Ermine on each side of his mantle, the former has four on the right and three on the left side; each guard being surmounted by gold lace. The golden rim or band of his coronet is surmounted by pearls and strawberry-leaves, intermingled, and of equal height.

#### EARLS.

- 50. His Lordship, the Right Honourable John, EARL OF SHREWS-BURY, cre. May 20, 1442. Henrico Sexto regnante. Aged 40.
- 51. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, EARL OF DRRBY, cre. Oct. 27, 1485. Henrico Septimo reg. Aged 78.
- 52. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis-Theophilus-Henry, EARL OF HUNTINGBON, cre. Dec. 8, 1529. Henrico Octavo reg.

  Aged 22.
- 33. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Henry, EARL OF PRMBROKE AND MONTGOMEBY, cre. Oct. 11, 1551. Edwardo Sexto reg. Aged 30.
- '33 His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF DEVON, cre. Sept. 3, 1553. Maria Regnante. Aged 61.
- 54. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, cre. July 21, 1603. Jacobo Primo reg. Aged 54.
- 55 His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Basil-Percy, Earl of Denbion, cre. Sept. 14, 1622. Eod. Reg. Aged 35.
- 56 His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL OF WESTMORELAND, cre. May 29, 1624. Eod. Reg. Aged 72.
- 57. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Albemarle, EARL OF LINDSRY, cre. Nov. 8, 1626. Carolo Primo reg. Aged 17.
- 38. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Harry, EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON, crc. Mar. 26, 1628. Eod. Reg. Aged 66.
- 99. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-William, EARL OF WIN-CHILSBA AND NOTTINGUAM, erc. July 12, 1628. Eod. Reg. Aged 40.

- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Augustua-Frederick, Eart of Chesterfield, cre. Aug. 4, 1628. Eod. Reg. Aged 26.
- 61. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, EARL OF THANKY, crc. Aug. 5, 1628. Eod. Reg. Aged 60.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-John, Earl of Sandwick, erc. July 12, 1660. Carolo Secundo reg. Aged 19.
- 63. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF ESSER, cre. April 20, 1661. Eod. Reg. Aged 73.
- 64. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert, EARL OF CARDIGAN, cre. April 20, 1661. Eod. Reg. Aged 62.
- 65. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon, George, Earl of Carlists, ore. April 20, 1661. Eod. Reg. Aged 57.
- 66. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Walter-Francis, EARL OF DON-CASTER, crc. Feb. 15, 1662. Eod. Reg. Aged 24.
- 67. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Cropley, EARL OF SHAPTESBURY cre. April 23, 1672. Eod. Reg. Aged 62
- 68. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Morton-Fitzharding, East OF BERKELEY, cre. Sept. 11, 1679. Eod. Reg. Aged 30
- 69. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Montagu, EARL OF ABINGOON, cre. Nov. 30, 1682. Eod. Reg. Aged 47
- 70. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Other-Archer, EARL OF PLY-MOUTH, cre. Dec. 6, 1682. Eod. Reg. Aged 42
- 71. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, EARL of Scarbonound ore. April 15, 1690. Gullielmo Tertio reg. Aged 74.
- 73. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Charles, Earl of Alme Marle, cre. Feb. 10, 1696. Eod. Reg. Aged 50.
- 74. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-William, EARL OF COVENTRY, cre. April 26, 1697. Fod. Reg. Aged 46
- 75. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF JERSEY, cre. Sept. 24, 1697. Eod. Reg. Aged 5.
- 77. S. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Sholto, Earn. of Mobron, cre. March 14, 1457. Jacobo Secundo, Scotice, res. Aged 41.
- 78. S. N. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Alexander, Earl of Humb, cre. March 4, 1605. Jacobo Scato, Scotiar, re. Aged 61.
- 79. S. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, EARL OF ELOT-KINCARDINE, cre. June 21, 1033. Carolo Primo reg. Aged 6
- 21. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EABL POULET Cre. Dec. 29, 1706, Anna regnante. Aged 4

ļ	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, EARL OF OXFORD, AND
	MORTIMER, cre. July 24, 1711. Eod. Reg. Aged 57.  His Lordship, the Rt. Hon Washington, EARL FERRERS,
ļ	cre. Sept. 3, 1711. Eod. Reg. Aged 69.
	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF DARTMOUTH, cre. Sept. 5, 1711. Eod. Reg. Aged 45.
	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Augustus, Earl of Tanner-
i	VILLE, cre. Oct. 15, 1714. Georgio Primo reg. Aged 54.
١	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Heneage, EARL or AYLESTORD,
	cre. Oct. 15, 1714. Eod. Reg. Aged 44.
	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Peter-Leopold-Francis, EARL COWPER, cre. March 18, 1718. Evd. Reg. Aged 51.
j	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Philip-Henry, EARL STANHOPE,
	cre. April 7, 1718. Eod. Reg. Agod 48.
	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Philip, EARL OF HABBOROUGE, cre. May 4, 1719. Eod. Reg. Aged 33-
Ì	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Macclespield,
	cre. Nov. 15, 1721. Eod. Reg. Aged 75.
	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-William, East or Post-
	rner, cre. Dec. 21, 1721. Eod. Reg. Aged 60.
	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, EARL GRAHAM,
	cre. May 23, 1722. Eod. Reg.  Aged 75.  His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-James, Earl Waldegrave,
ı	cre. Sept. 16, 1729. Georgio Secundo reg. Aged 45.
١	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF ASHBURNHAM,
ļ	cre. May 24, 1730. Eod. Reg. Aged 69.
1	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, EARL OF HARRINGTON,
	cre. Feb. 9, 1741. Eod. Reg. Aged 50.
	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Charles, Earl of Ports- wouth, cre. April 11, 1743. Eod. Reg. Aged 66.
ı	His Lordship, the Rt. Hou. Henry-Richard, EARL BROOKE,
į	AND OF WARWICK, cre. July 7, 1746. Eod. Reg. Aged 51.
	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Robert, Earl of Bucking- Hamshire, cre. August 20, 1746. Eod. Reg. Aged 41.
١	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL FITZWILLIAM,
	cre. Sept. 6, 1746. Eod. Reg. Aged 82.
İ	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-O'Brien, EARL OF EGRE-
	MONT, cre. Oct. 3, 1749. End. Reg. Aged 78.
	tis Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL HARCOURT, cre. Dec. 1, 1749. Eod. Reg. Aged 87.
Ì	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. and Rev. Francis, Earl of Gull-
	FOND, cre. April 8, 1752. Eod. Reg. Aged 57.
3	

103. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, EARL CORNWALLIE,
cre. June 30, 1753. Eod. Reg. Aged 51.
104. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Philip, EARL OF HARDWICKE,
cre. April 2, 1754. Eod. Reg. Aged 73.
105. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Stephen-Fox, EARL or
ILCHESTER, cre. June 5, 1756. Eod. Reg. Aged 43.
106. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-John, EARL DELAWARE,
cre. March 18, 1761. Georgio Tertio reg. Aged 38.
107. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Pleydell, EARL OF RADNOR,
cre. Oct. 31, 1765. Eod. Reg. Aged 51.
108. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-John, EARL SPENCER,
cre. Nov. 1, 1765. Eod. Reg. Aged 71.
109. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Chathan,
cre. August 4, 1766. Eod. Reg. Aged 73.
110. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, EARL BATHURST,
cre. August 27, 1772. Eod. Reg. Aged 68
111. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Arthur-Blundell, EARL OF HILLS-BOROUGH, cre. Aug. 28, 1772. Eod. Reg. Aged 42.
112. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Charles, Earl of Clarendox, cre. June 14, 1776. Eod. Reg. Aged 72.
113. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, EARL OF ABERGAVENNY, cre. May 17, 1784. Eod. Reg. Aged 75.
114. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF NORWICE, cre. July 2, 1784. Eod. Reg. Aged 60.
115. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Chetwynd, Earl Talsot,
cre. July 3, 1784. Eod. Reg. Aged 53.
116. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert, EARL GROSVENOR,
cre. July 5, 1784. Eod. Reg. Aged 63.
117. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL STRANGE,
cre. Aug. 8, 1786. Bod. Reg. Aged 75.
118. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, EARL OF MOUNT-EDGE-
CUMBE, cre. Aug. 18, 1789. Evd. Reg. Aged 66.
CUMBE, cre. Aug. 18, 1789. Evd. Reg. Aged 66.  119. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Hugh, EARL FORTESCUE,
cre. Aug. 18, 1789. Eod. Reg. Aged 77.
120. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, EARL DIGHY,
cre. Oct. 30, 1790. Eod. Reg. Aged 57.
121. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Algernon, Earl or Beverley, cre. Oct. 30, 1790. Eod. Reg. Aged 80.
122. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF MANSFIELD,
cre. Aug. 1, 1792. Eod. Reg. Aged 53.
123. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-George, EARL OF CAER-
NARVON, cre. June 29, 1793. Eod. Reg. Aged 58.

- 124. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Cecil-Cope, Eart or LIVERPOOL, cre. June 1, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 45.
- 125. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Henry, EARL CADOGAN, cre. Dec. 27, 1800. Eod. Reg. Aged 81.
- 126. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Edward, EARL OF MALMESBURY, cre. Dec. 29, 1800. Eod. Reg. Aged 52.
- 127. F B. B. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Somerset-Richard, EARL OF CARRICK, cre. June 10, 1748. Georgio Secundo reg. Aged 50.
- 128. F. M. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis-William, EARL OF CHARLEMONT, cre. Dec. 23, 1763. Georgio Tertio reg. Aged 55.
- 129. F. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL or KINGSTON\*, cre. Aug. 25, 1768. Eod. Reg. Aged 59.
- 130. F. B. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Stephen, EARL OF MOUNT-CASHEL, cre. Jan. 5, 1781. Eod. Reg. Aged 38.
- 131. F. B. D. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Thomas, EARL OF LONGFORD †, cre. June 20, 1785. Eod. Reg. Aged 56.
- 132 f. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, Earl or Mayo, cre. June 27, 1785. Eod. Reg. Aged 64.
- 133. F. B. B. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Willoughby, EARL OF ENNISHILLEN I, cre. Aug. 18, 1789. Eod. Reg. Aged 62.
- 134. F. M. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Forward, EARL OF WICKLOW, cre. Dec. 20, 1793. Eod. Reg. Aged 42.
- 135, F. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, EARL OF LUCAN. cre. Oct. 6, 1795. Eod. Reg. Aged 65.
- 136. f. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Somerset-Lowry, Earl OF BELMORE, cre. Nov. 14, 1797. Eod. Reg. Aged 56.
- 137. E. B. B. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Henry-St. John, EARL O'NEIL, cre. Aug. 7, 1800. Eod. Reg. Aged 51.
- 138. 1. 13. 19. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, EARL OF BANDON, cre. Aug. 7, 1800. Eod. Reg. Aged 74.
- 139. L & D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Dupré, EARL OF CALEDON, cre. Dec. 29, 1800. Eod. Reg. Aged 52.
- 140. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, EARL or ROSSLYN, cre. April 21, 1801. Eod. Reg. Aged 68.
- 141. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, Eart or CRAVEN, Aged 21. cre. June 18, 1801. Eod. Reg.
- 142. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Arthur-George, EARL ONSLOW, Aged 52. cre. June 19, 1801. Eod. Reg.

<sup>\*</sup> Created BARON KINGSTON, of the united kingdom, July 9, 1821.

<sup>\*</sup> Created BARON SILCHESTER, of the united kingdom, July 9, 1821.

<sup>\*</sup>Created Banon Uninstral, of the united kingdom, July 18, 1815.
These Peers retain their rank as representative Earls of Ireland, though entitled to the House of Lords as Barons of the United Kingdom.

143.	His	Lordship,	the	Rt.	Hon.	Charles,	EARL	OF	ROMNEY,
		June 22,							Aged 52.

- 144. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Thomas, Earl of Chichester, cre. June 23, 1801. Eod. Reg. Aged 26.
- 145. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, Earl or Wilton, cre. June 26, 1801. Eod. Reg. Aged 30.
- 146. Н. В. Ф. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edmund-Henry, EARL or Limenick\*, cre. Feb. 11, 1803. Eod. Reg. Aged 72.
- 147. F. M. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, Earl of Class-Carty+, cre. Feb. 11, 1803. Eod. Reg. Aged 63.
- 148. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, Earl Powis, cre. May 14, 1804. Eod. Reg. Aged 76.
- 149. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. and Rev. William, EARL NELSON, cre. Nov. 20, 1805. Eod. Reg. Aged 73.
- 150. f. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Archibald, Earl. of Gosford, cre. Feb. 10, 1806. Eod. Reg. Aged 55.
- 151. K. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Laurence, Earl or Rosse, cre. Feb. 16, 1806. Eod. Reg. Aged 72.
- 152. F. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-William, Eart OF CHARLEVILLE, cre. Feb. 16, 1806. Eod. Reg. Aged 66.
- 153. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Herbert, Earl Manvers, cre. April 1, 1806. Eod. Reg. Aged 52.
- 154. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Horatio, Earl of Orford, cre. April 1, 1806. Eod. Reg. Aged 47.
- 155. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, EARL GREY, cre. April 1, 1806. Ead. Reg. Aged 66.
- 156. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF LONSDALE, cre. April 4, 1807. Eod. Reg. Aged 72.
- 157. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Dudley, Earl or Harrowst, cre. July 18, 1809. Eod. Reg. Aged 67.
- 158. His Lordship, the Rt. Hou. Henry, Earl or Mulgrave, cre. Aug. 15, 1812. Administrations Regni Georgii Principis Wallie. Aged 75.
- 159. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, EARL or HAREWOOD, cre. Aug. 15, 1812. Ead. Adm. Aged 62.
- 160. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Gilbert, EARL OF MINTO, cre. Feb. 2, 1813. Ead. Adm. Aged 47.
- 161. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Shaw, Earl Catheart, cre. June 18, 1814. Ead. Adm. Aged 51.

<sup>\*</sup> Created BARON FORFORD, of the united kingdom, July 18, 1815.

† Created Viscount Clancarty, of the united kingdom, Nov. 17, 1823.

Though entitled to sit in the House of Peers according to the above creations, their Lordships choose to retain their rank as representative Earls of Irdana.

162. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Walter, EARL OF VERULAM. cre. Sept. 13, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 55. 163. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL BROWNLOW, cre. Sept. 13, 1815. Eud. Adm. Aged 50. 164. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, EARL OF ST. GERMANS, cre. Sept. 13, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 64. 165. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL OF MOBLEY, cre. Sept. 13, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 58. 166. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Augustus-Frederick-Henry, EARL OF BRADFORD, cre. Sept. 30, 1815. Eud. Adm. Aged 40. 167. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Reginald, EARL BEAUCHAMP, cre. Sept. 30, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 50. 168. f. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, EARL OF GLEN-GALL, cre. Jan. 22, 1816. Ead. Adm. Aged 36. 169. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, EARL OF ELDON, cre. July 6, 1821. Georgio Quarto reg. Aged 79. 170. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, EARL OF FALMOUTH, cre. July 9, 1821. Eod. Reg. Aged 43. 171. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard-William-Penn, EARL HOWE, cre. July 9, 1821. Eod. Reg. Aged 33. 172. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Somers, EARL SOMERS, cre. July 9, 1821. End. Reg. Aged 70. 173. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Edward, EARL OF STRAD-BROKE, cre. July 9, 1821. Eod. Reg. Aged 35. 174 His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-William, EARL VANE, cre. March 28, 1823. Eod. Reg. Aged 52. 175. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Pitt, EARL AMBERST, cre. Dec. 2, 1826. Eod. Reg. Aged 57. 176. His Lordship, the Rt. Hou. John-William, EARL OF DUDLEY, cre. Sept. 24, 1827. Eod. Reg. Aged 48. 177. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Frederick, EARL OF CAWDOR, cre. Sept. 24, 1827. Eod. Reg. Aged 39.

Earlows are the most ancient dignities in the Peerage of this centry; and, among the Saxons, Earl, or Ealderman, was the next to Atheling, or Prince. Eal, or Earl, in the Saxon signifies to Atheling, or Prince. Eal, or Earl, in the Saxon signifies to Atheling, or Prince. Eal, or Earl, in the Saxon signifies to Atheling, or Prince. Eal, or Earl, in the Saxon signifies to Atheling, noble senator or counsellor. This dignity was some time invariably attached to the possession or government, or both united, of a particular tract of land, thence termed Shire or Share, and ving a division or proportion of the kingdom, which, from time invarial, was thus divided for its better or more easy government.

These districts or Earldoms, either during the stay of the Romans or after the Norman conquest, had various other names to signify their conquest, jurisdiction, &c.; as

Provincia or Satrapia, when such had been conquered, and was governed by a military deputy or lieutenant.

Comitatus, or county (as Comitatus Oxoniensis, the county of Oxford), when governed by a Count or Comes Imperii (a partner in the government); in which case the laws generally were of the people's own choosing, in the Comitia or Commons' Council, and the Earl's or Count's revenue arose from the profits, that is, the third penny, of all pleas in his court.

Comitatus Palatinus, or County Palatine, when the ruler was Comes Palatii, or Palatinus (that is, Companion in the Palace, Royal Count, or Count Palatine); in which case he became territorial proprietor, was invested with royal authority and prerogative Jura regalia, including royal services and estreats) within his own county or Palatinate; and administered the laws, both civil and criminal, in his own name, for his own profit, and by his own officers: in fact he was, in every respect, a King, only that he held his sovereignty of a superior lord\*.

Ditio, where there was no resident chief magistrate, but where the laws were occasionally or periodically administered by a Court of Justices-Itinerant delegated by the Prince for that purpose †.

• The Counties Polatine of England are Chester, Lancaster, and Durham; which formerly had very great privileges, and were invested with an independent jurisdiction, because they lay adjacent to enemies' countries, viz. Wales and Scotland; so that the inhabitants might have administration of justice at home, and remain there to account the country from invasion.

land; so that the inhabitants might have administration of justice at home, and remain there to accure the country from invasion.

The first Count Palatine in England was Hugo, nephew to William the Conqueror, to whom was granted the Earldom of Chester, to hold with the same advantage of military tenure as the King himself held the crown of England. Afterwards, Edward the Third erected the County Palatine of Lancaster, with the title of Duchy, with nearly the same privileges as those of Chester. The Bishopric of Durham was likewise a County Palatine, as was also that of Ely, though some say that the latter was only a royal franchise; but their jurisdictions were considerably lessened from being invested in the Crown by the 27th of Henry VIII. chap. 24. There is also mention made of the County Palatine of Hexham in 33rd of Henry VIII. chap. 20, which at that period belonged to the Archbishop of York. By the 14th of Elizabeth, however, it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland.

† This was doubtless the origin of those Commission Justicers, or Justices in Eyre, who were first appointed in 1176, to make a circuit round the kingdom once in seven years, and afterwards, by Magna Charta, once in every year. The word Eyre is synonymous with the French circ and the Latin iter or itiner. The word journey. Another class of these itinerant Justices held their courts in the forests every three years, where every thing was adjudged by forest-law only. The Jus-

And Ager; as Ager Salopiensis, Eboracensis, et Cantianus (that is, the Seigniories of Shropshire, Yorkshire, and Kent), where the commons' laws were administered; but where the Earl or Count had a large tract of land as his own seignory or domain, and likewise received the revenue of his government for his own use and profit.

There was still another officer with similar powers as regarded the administration of justice, viz. the Comarchus, that is, Earl, Count, Ruler, or Burgomaster of a city, whose jurisdiction extended no farther than the walls or boundaries thereof, but who had for the whole or part of his fee or salary a spot of ground or domain in the mburbs \*; -such was Leofrick, Earl of Coventry, husband of the celebrated Godiva, who rode naked through the streets of that city, to preserve its privileges, and to save the inhabitants from an oppres-

Comites, or Counts, are evidently of Norman introduction. Having ad bestowed upon them the government of the Shires or Provinces, it is easy to see how these were converted into Counties. It is singue, however, that whilst the latter designation remains until the present day, the original title of Earl has surmounted every attempt a suppression, and survived the revolutions of conquest and time; and that, too, although for ages the wives of such personages have been styled Comitissæ, or Countesses 1.

does in Eyre giving way to the present Judges of Assize, and having in the course of time because sincecures, were decreed to be abolished by the 57th of George III.

c 61. in the termination of the existing interests.

At the head of the Comurchi was the Earl-Marshal of England, whose office of pressing in various courts, as the King's representative, and within the precincts of the palace, shows that the administration of the laws was essentially and inseparate connected with the dignity of Earl. This office, however, having become berd tary, and consequently almost a mere dignity in the family of the Duke of Sorial. necessity occasionally compels the appointment of a temporary officer, which the Lord High Steward of England, whose business it is to preside at corocae and on the trial of a Peer for high treason. Any of these particular duties because the Lord High Steward of England, whose business it is to preside at corocae and on the trial of a Peer for high treason. Any of these particular duties because the Lord High Steward of England, whose business it is to preside at corocae and on the trial of a Peer for high treason. Any of these particular duties because the Lord High Steward of England, whose business it is to preside at corocae and on the trial of a Peer for high treason.

Whilst can the subject, we must not omit the Counties Corporate. These countries, or ancient boroughs, on which the Kings of England bestowed tary privileges, similar to those of the Palatinates; annexing to them parthe extractics and jurisdiction. London was one of these; for at this day the

! There being no Saxon distinctive title for these females which denotes rank, more the now common appellation of Ladies, is one proof among many that the to the the consort of a King was certainly a Queen; but the wife of an Earl or the derived no further honour from her husband's office than the lady of an extension or Field-Marshal does at the present day. We have seen that the chief business of an Earl was the administration of justice to those over whom he ruled; to this was joined a military command like that of our lords lieutenant of counties. In fact, this very ancient office and dignity assimilated in every respect to that of governor-general of any of the British colonies, as at present constituted.

But in the course of time, when Earldoms and other dignities began to be hereditary, and created by letters patent from the King, the official duties ceased to be performed, whilst the titles and landed revenues remained. At length, instead of being confined as before to the counties and principal towns, these titles became extended, in consequence of the number of Earls, to villages, family estates, and even surnames.

'The King officially addresses an Earl as his "Right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin;" and, in some instances, "Puissant Prince."

The parliamentary robes and cap of this class of nobility differ from those of Dukes and Marquesses, merely in having only three guards of ermine and gold lace on each shoulder. Their coronation robes differ only in the same slight degree; but their coronets, which are of gold, and lined with velvet and ermine, have pearls raised or very high points, with strawberry leaves between, upon small elevations of the circlet or band. The Lord Treasurer, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, is said to have been the first Earl who were a coronet: but there can be little doubt that Counts Palatine, at least, were this emblem of nobility or royalty long before the time of Elizabeth.

## VISCOUNTS.

178. His Lordship, the Right Honourable Henry, Viscount Henre-FORD, cre. Feb. 2, 1549, Edwardo Sexto regnante. Aged 53-

179. 3. 3. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, Viscount Are BUTHNOT, cre. Nov. 16, 1641. Carolo Primo reg. Aged 52.

180. 3. 3. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, Viscount Stratu-Allan, cre. Sept. 6, 1686. Jacobo Septimo Scotia (Secundo Anglia) reg. Aged 63.

181. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, Viscount St. John and Bolingbroke, cre. July 8, 1712. Anna regnante. Aged 442

182. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, Viscount Tornington, cre. Sept. 10, 1721. Georgio Primo reg. Aged 62.

183. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Augustus-Frederick, Viscount Leinsten, cre. Feb. 17, 1746. Georgio Secundo reg.

Aged 36

- 184. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, VISCOUNT COUNTRIAY, cre. May 6, 1762. Georgio Tertio reg. Aged 61.
- 185. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, Viscount Maynami, cre. Oct. 28, 1766. Ead. Reg. Aged 44.
- 186. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Hayes, VISCOUNT DONERAILE, cre. June 22, 1785. Eod. Reg. Aged 44.
- 187. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Thomas, Viscount Sydney, cre. June 9, 1789. Eod. Reg. Aged 66.
- 188. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, Viscount Hoop, cre. June 1, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 76.
- 189. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Dundas, Viscount Duncan, cre. Oct. 30, 1797. End. Reg. Aged 45.
- 190. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward-Jervis, Viscount St. Vincent, cre. April 21, 1801. Eod. Reg.
- 191. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert, Viscount Melville, cre. Dec. 24, 1802. End Reg. Aged 59.
- 192. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, Viscount Sidmouth, cre. Jun. 12, 1805. Eod. Reg. Aged 73.
- 193. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-William, Viscount Anson, cre. Feb. 17, 1806. Eod. Reg. Aged 31.
- 194. F. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Edward, VISCOUNT LORTON, cre. May 30, 1806. End. Reg. Aged 56.
- 195. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis-Gerard, VISCOUNT LAKE, cre. Oct. 31, 1807. Eod. Reg. Aged 58.
- 196. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, Viscount Gordon, cre. June 18, 1814. Administratione Regni Georgii Principis Wallie. Awed 46.
- Wallie. Aged 46.
  197. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Granville, Viscount Granville, cre. July 15, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 36.
- 198. 1. 2. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, VISCOUNT GORT, cre. Jan. 22, 1816. Ead. Adm. Aged 62.
- 199. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, Viscount Exmourn, cre. Sept. 21, 1816, Ead. Adm. Aged 71.
- M. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, Viscount Hutchinson, cre. July 9, 1821, Georgio Quarto reg. Aged 73.
- 201. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Carr, Viscount Bergsrord, cre. March 28, 1823, End. Reg. Aged 60.
- 202. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Stapleton, Viscount Comber-MERE, cre. Dec. 2, 1826, Eod. Reg. Aged 61.
- 203. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Frederick-John, Viscount Gode-Ricu, cre. April 25, 1827, Eod. Reg. Aged 47.

The etymology of Viscount is Vice-Comes; that is, Deputy Earl or Count; in other words, sheriff of a county. This rank of nobility

first became a mere dignity in the person of John, Viscount Beaumont, who was so created by letters-patent from King Henry VI. in the year 1440. Viscounts have ever since been so created, either with or without a barony. They are officially addressed by the Sovereign as his "Right trusty and well-beloved cousins." A Viscount's robes differ from those of the ranks above him in having two guards only on each shoulder, and those of plain white fur, without gold lace. His cap is the same; but his coronet is distinguished from all others by having fourteen pearls resting close to each other on the upper edge of the golden circlet.

#### BISHOPS.

- 204. The Right Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God, a Charles-James, Lord Bishop of London, consecrated in 1824.
- 205. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, William, LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM, kl
- 206. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Charles-Richard, Load Bishor or Winchesten, cons. in 1826.
- 207. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Folliott-Herbert, Lond Blands of Worcesten, cons. in 1797.
- 208. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry-William, Lond Bisnor of Bangon, cons. in 1800.
- 209. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, George-Isaac, Lond Bisnor of Hereford, cons. in 1802.
- 210. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Thomas, Lord Bishop of Salis
- 211. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry, Lord Bishop of Norwics cons. in 1805.
- 212. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Bowyer-Edward, Load Bisnor of ELV, cons. in 1809.
- 213. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, George-Henry, Lond Bishor of Bath and Wells, cone. in 1812.
- 214. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, George, Lond Bisnop of Rechester, cons. in 1813.
- 215. The Hon. and Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry, LORD BIBNO OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY, cons. in 1815. Aged 5.
- 216. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Herbert, Lord Bishop of Petri
- 217. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, John, Load Bishor of Lincols cons. in 1820.
- 218. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, William, Lond Bisnor on & Assen, cons. in 1820.

- 15 Ter Rt. Rev. Father in God, Robert-James, Lond Binnop of Woncastun, cons. in 1824.
- The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Christopher, Lond Bisnor or Basson, cons. in 1824.
- 13. Te & Rev. Father in God, John-Banks, Lond Bisnop of Sr. Bero's, cons. in 1825.
- To be Rev. Father in God, Robert, Lord Bisnor of Briston, one in 1827.
- De Hon, and Rt. Rev. Father in God, Hugh, LORD BISHOP OF CHALISLE, COMS. in 1827.

  Aged 48.
- 12 The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Edward, Loan Bisnor or LLAN-
- The Rt. Rev. Father in God, John-Bird, Load Bishop of Chestra, cons. in 1828.
- Be Hon. and Rt. Rev. Father in God, Richard, Lond Bishor Ovrond, cons. in 1829.

  Aged 48.
- The Rt. Rev. Father in God, John-Henry, LORD BISHUP OF GLOUCESTER, cons. in 1830.
- 2 he Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry, Lord Bisnor of Exeter, in 1830.
- be Rt. Rev. Father in God, Edward, Lord Bishop of Chicagores, cone. in 1831.
  - i. M. D. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Thomas, Load Bishop of Laighlin and Franc, cons. in 1820.
  - E. S. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, John, Lond Bishor or CLOYNE, cons. in 1826.
  - L. B. The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Samuel, Lord Bishop of Conk and Ross, cons. in 1830.

The mod Bishor (from the Greek Excesses) means an inspector, inclinately and was anciently applied by the Athenians to maistrates who had the inspection of the burghers. The end Romans had officers who performed similar duties; but and when Bishops began to have the government of church in at present unknown.

page, and to reform them by ecclesiastical censure; for which we has courts under him, which are holden by his chancellor.

The Bishops of England and Wales are all Lords of Parliament, suspend, to be except the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who seems to be ex-

cluded the privilege of sitting in parliament from being nominated to his office by the Duke of Athol, as lord of the Isle of Man-All other prelates are nominated by his Majesty himself, except when he pleases to give the congé d'élire to the dean and chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church to elect a bishop of their own choice. The Bishops of Ireland sit in the House of Peers by rotation, ranking next after the English Bishops.

By act of Parliament in the 31st year of Henry VIII. it was settled that Bishops should rank immediately after Viscounts, and have precedence of all Barons. Among themselves, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, take the precedence of all others—the rest taking place according to their priority of consecration. That London should have the precedence of all other Bishops is not to be wondered at, seeing that he is not only by his office, the Provincial Dean of Canterbury, but also that his own Diocese contains the imperial and capital city of England.

The Bishop of Winchester's precedence, likewise, is owing to his office under the Archbishop; being Sub-Dean of the Province of Canterbury; and it being his duty, in case the See of London be vacant, to execute the Archbishop's mandates for Convocation, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Durham, however, enjoys his pre-eminence on a different account. Besides his prelatical jurisdiction, he is also Count Palatine of Durham; his predecessors were Prince-bishops, and he himself performs many of the lay functions of the Earls or Princes of former times. By way of high distinction, he is still entitled Presul Dunelmens, whilst all the other English prelates (except the Archbishops) are merely Episcopi†.

• The cycle by which the Irish prelates are guided is for twelve consecutive sessions, and is so arranged, that each Archbishop sits once in every four, and each Bishop once in every six sessions; thus,—

1832		Tuani, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1833		Armagh, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1834		Dublin, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1835		Cashel, Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1836		Tuam, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1837		Armagh, Elphin, Down, Waterford.
1838		Dublin, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1839		Cashel, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1840		Tunn, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1841		Armagh, Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1842		Dublin, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1843		Cashel, Elphin, Down, Waterford.

between the dignities and rives of Christianity and those of ancient Paganism. As his holiness the Pope is the successor of the Ponutex Maximus, or rather of the pope or butcher-priest, who slew and offered up the sacrifices in ancient Home, so

But it is not as ecclesiastics merely that the Bishops sit in the loose of Peers: they are also Barons. Before the Conquest, the phops and Abbots held their lands without any obligation of seplar service, but merely or purposes of religion and hospitality. Villiam the Conqueror and his successors altered this state of things, nd put them under the same obligations of military service as laynen. By the Constitutions of Clarendon \* (that is, in the 10th year Heury II.), it was expressly declared that the Archbishops, shops, and Abbots should hold their lands as baronics; that is, int they should be tenants in capite to the King; and as such that ev should have the privilege of sitting in the King's Court, or Great cancil of the nation. They were, however, exempted from doing mage for their baronies, and were bound only to take the oath fealty to the King. The prelates have always since attended in heir places, and voted upon every subject that has been brought store the Lords, except in trials for high treason, and other cases a criminal nature. On such occasions they never attend, nor te; such judicial assumption being considered inconsistent with he spirit of the Gospel which they profess to teach. The first botance which we have on record of this kind occurred in 1338; which occasion, divers Lords and others being accused of treason, ad other misdemeanours, the prelates absented themselves during he trial, having first made a protestation, saving their right to be resent in Parliament.

Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Durham, successor to the war or high-priest of the temple of Mars, whose business it was to precede and the chorus of the Salli or dancing priests in their processions through the during public festivals; particularly at the Hilaria, or Ferta Matris Deum, sich was kept with great pump and ceremony on the 8th of the calends of May. time of the vernal equinox, when the day first begins to grow longer than a.cht;—answering to our 25th of March (Lady-day), or the annunciation of the lossed Virgin Mary. This Magna Mater, or Magna Dea, was Cybele, who so known and worshipped as Ops, Rhea, and Vesta. She was the daughter team and Terra, the wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter. Her priests were to be the company of the principal sect or class; and she was Provide by the sound of drum, tabor, pipe, and cymbal. At the above featival, the Provide armed with a buckler or shield, went before, dancing to the sound of the transforments and of his own voice; throwing himself into the most graceful and with peculiar agility curvetting and turning round upon his toe, perwhat in modern parlance is termed the pirouette. (Sallis, ancylia per ursatu et tripudiis circumferentibus, præiret, et chorcam duceret.)

The Constitutions of Clorendon were certain ordinations or decrees made in 164, to a great council held at Clarendon; in which the King restrained the power of the Pope and clergy in England, whereby the exemptions of the latter from the private jurisdiction were greatly abridged.

For the management of the affairs of the church, the clerical body had a parliament or representative assembly of their own, which was deemed competent to govern and make laws for all the clergy in the kingdom, both secular and regular. This miniature parliament was styled the Convocation; being convened by the King's writ to the Archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all his suffragua and other bishops, deacons, archdeacons, &c. In this assembly, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided with regal state. The upper house of Bishops resembled the House of Lords; whilst the lower one was composed of the delegates from the inferior clergy, and resembled the House of Commons, with its knights of the shire and burgesses. A Convocation was convened, prorogued, and dissolved by the King; and the members of both houses had the same privileges for themselves and servants as members of parliament have during the time of their session. But its mimic assemblies are now only pro forma, the affairs of the church being generally managed by the Imperial Parliament †.

The parliamentary costume of the Archbishops and Bishops is the rochet, or surplice, with lawn sleeves, and a square black cap. At coronations, the Archbishop of Canterbury wears, in addition, a superb cope, which reaches from his shoulders down to his feet. The mitre, crosier, &c. have been laid aside since the Reformation, and are now merely painted on their coats of arms.

† The affairs of the Church of Scotland, however, are still inspected and controlled by its own General Assembly only; consisting of clerical and lay delegates from each presbytery or district of parishes. In this assembly a lord commissioner from the King presides as his representative, and all acts passed by it

are binding on the Clergy and people of Scotland.

These regulations, otherwise atyled the Canon Law, form a body of Roman ecclesiastical law, relative to all matters over which that church assumed jurisdiction; being compiled from the opinions of the fathers, the decrees of general councils, and the decretal epistles and bulls of the several Popes. At the great change which met place in the church establishment during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, it was enacted by the Parliament, that a review of the canon law should forthwith be made; and until the same was completed, the canon law, as it stood—not being repugnant to the law of the land, nor to the royal prerogatives—should continue in force. This review, however, has never yet been made; consequently on these statutes of Henry and Elizabeth depends the authority of the canon law in England. These canons bind both clergy and laity. Not so those enacted by the clergy themselves in convocation, in the year 1603. The latter were confirmed by the King only (James I.) and not by the parliament; consequently the clergy, only, are bound by them.

## BARONS.

- 231. His Lordship, the Right Honourable Henry-William, BARON DE Ross, cre. Oct. 2, 1264. Henrico Tertio Regnante. Aged 38.
- 232. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward-Southwell, BARON DE CLIFFORD, cre. Dec. 29, 1269. Eod. Reg. Aged 64.
- 233. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-John, BARON AUDLRY, cre. Jan. 26, 1296. Edwardo Primo reg. Aged 48.
- 234. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Cotton-St.-John, BARON CLINTON, cre. Feb. 6, 1298. Eod. Reg. Aged 44.
- 235. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON DACRE, cre. Nov. 15, 1307. Edwardo Secundo reg. Aged 57.
- 236. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Peter-Robert, Baron Wil-LOUGHBY DE ERESBY AND GWYDYR, cre. June 27, 1314. Eod. Reg. and June 16, 1796. Georgio Tertio reg. Aged 49.
- 237. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON STOURTON, cre. May 13, 1448. Henrico Sexto reg. Aged 55.
- 28. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Verney, Baron Wil-Loughby De Broke, cre. Aug. 12, 1492. Henrico Septimo reg. Aged 58.
- 239. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Kenneth-Alexander, Bahon Howard of Effingham, cre. May 15, 1553. Edwardo Sexto reg. Aged 53.
- 240. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. St.-Andrew, BARON SAINT-JOHN of BLETSOB, cre. Jun. 13, 1558. Elizabetha reg. Aged 19.
- 241. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Augustus, Baron Howard DE Walden, cre. May 14, 1597. Eod. Reg. Aged 32.
- 342 His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Francis-Henry, BARON PETRE, cre. July 21, 1603. Jacobo Primo reg. Aged 38.
- 213. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Gregory-William, BARON SAVE AND SELE, cre. Aug. 9, 1603. Eod. Reg. Aged 62.
- 24. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Everard, BARON ARUNDRL OF WARDOUR, cre. May 4, 1605. Eod. Reg. Aged 44.
- 245. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, BARON CLIFTON, cre. July 9, 1608. Eod. Reg. Aged 36.
- 246. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Joseph-Thaddeus, BARON DORMER, cre. June 30, 1615. Eod. Reg. Aged .
- 247. His Lardship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Francis, BARON TEYNHAM, cre. July 9, 1616. Eod. Reg.

  Aged 63.

248.	His Lordship,	the Rt.	Hon.	George-William,	BARON
	PORD, cre. 8	ept. 12,	1640.	George-William, Carolo Primo reg	. A

- 249. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Anson, Banon I cre. Oct. 24, 1643. Eod. Reg.
- 250. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Hugh-Charles, BARON CLI OF CHUDLEIGH, cre. April 22, 1672. Carolo Secundo
- 251. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Granville, BARON Gore. May 16, 1703. Anna reg.
- 252. S. R. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Ochoncar, FORDES, cre. Anno 1440. Jacobo Secundo Scotia re
- 253. 3. 19. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Alexander-BAHON SALTOUN AND ABERNETHY, cre. Jan. 23, Eod. Reg.
- 254. S. M. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, BAROM cre. Anno 1445. Eod. Reg.
- 255. S. R. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles. Baron CLAIR, cre Jan. 26, 1489. Jacobo Quarto Scotiæ reg. A
- 256. S. M. 39. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON Cor. cre. April 25, 1609. Jacobo Sexto Scotiæ reg.
- 257. S. R. P. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-John, NAPIER, cre. May 4, 1627. Carolo Primo reg. A
- 258. S. M. D. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Robert-Monte BARON BELHAVEN AND STENTON\*, cre. Dec. 15, Eod, Reg.
- 259. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edmund, Banon Cre. Sept. 10, 1711. Anna regnante.
- 260. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Robert, BARON cre. Dec. 31, 1711. Eod. Reg.
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON MIDDS cre. Jan. 1, 1712. Eod. Reg.
- 262. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Peter, BARON cre. May 29, 1725. Georgio Primo reg.
- 263. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-George, BARON M cre. May 28, 1728. Georgio Secundo reg.
- 264. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON MONcre. May 9, 1741. Eod. Reg.
- 265. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Frederick, BARON PONSO SYSONBY, cre. June 12, 1749. Eod. Reg.

<sup>\*</sup> Created BARON HANILTON of the United Kingdom, Sept. 7, 8

Ì	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Lewis-Richard, BARON SONDES,
ı	re. May 22, 1760. Eod. Reg. Aged 38.
ı	the Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Philip, BARON GRANTHAM,
	or. April 7, 1761. Georgio Tertio reg. Aged 48.
	is Louiship, the Rt Hon. Nathaniel, BARON SCARSDALE,
ı	Aged 79. Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, Baron Boston,
١	Lordship, the Kt. flon. George, Baron Boston, ex April 10, 1761. Eod. Reg. Aged 52.
	April 10, 1761. End. Reg. Aged 32.
	HOLLAND AND FOXLEY, cre. May 6, 1762. Ead. Reg.
ı	Aged 56.
	Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON LOVEL AND HOL-
ı	CAND OF ENMORE, Cre. May 7, 1762. Eod. Reg. Aged 63.
	Lockship, the Rt. Hou. George-Charles, BARON VERNON,
	May 12, 1762. Eod. Reg. Aged 50. Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, Baron Dicte,
	Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, Baron Dicte,
ı	R April 27, 1763. Eod. Reg. Aged 54.
ı	Habitan, the Rt. Hon. George-William, Baron Sundridge to Hamilton, ere. Dec. 22, 1766. Eod. Reg. Aged 62.
	A Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward-William, BARON HAWKE,
1	Mar 20 1776. Ead. Rea. Aged 30.
	to Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON FOLEY.
ı	re. May 20, 1776. Eod. Reg.  Aged 30.  Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, Baron Foley,  re. May 20, 1776. Eod. Reg.  Aged 49.
	He Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Talbot, Banon Dynevon, or Oct. 17, 1780. Eod. Reg. Aged 64.
	ore Oct. 17, 1780. Eod. Reg. Aged 64.
	Is Landship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON WALSINGHAM,
	Te. Oct. 17, 1780. End. Reg. Aged 53.
Ì	the Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON BAGOT,
	Te Oct. 17, 1780. End. Reg. Aged 56.
1	His Lardship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON SOUTHAMPTON, Aged 25.
	Aged 25.  Aged 25.  Aged 25.  Aged 25.
	cre. April 9, 1782. Eod. Reg. Aged 33.
	Lardship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON RODNEY,
	- June 19, 1782. Eod. Reg. Aged 47.
	Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BABON CARTERET,
	Jan. 29, 1784. Eod. Reg. Aged 60.
	Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Noel, BARON BERWICK,
	or. May 19, 1,84. Red. Reg.
	He Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON SHERBORNE,
	cre. May 20, 1784. Eod. Reg. Aged 51.
	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-James, BARON MONTAGE,
1	ere Ang. N. 1786. Eod. Reg. Aged 53.

287. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, Baron Tyrone,
cre. Aug. 8, 1786. Eod. Reg. Aged 19.
288. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON CARLETON.
cre. Aug. 8, 1786. Eod. Reg. Aged 58.
289. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, BARON SUFFIELD,
cre. Aug. 8, 1786. Eod. Reg. Aged 48.
290. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Guy, BARON DORCHESTER,
cre. Aug. 8, 1786. Eod. Reg. Agrd 18.
291. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON KENVON.
cre. June 9, 1788. Eod. Reg. Aged 52
292. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, BARON BRAYBROOKE,
ere. Sept. 5, 1788. Eod. Reg. Aged 46.
293. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Augustus, Baron Fisues-
WICK, cre. July 3, 1790. Eod. Reg. Aged 60.
294. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Archibald, BARON DOUGLAS,
cre. July 8, 1790. Eod. Reg. Aged 57.
295. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Hall, BARON GAGE,
cre. Nov. 1, 1790. Eod. Reg. Aged 38.
296. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Wyndham, BARON
Grenville, cre. Nov. 25, 1790. Eod. Reg. Aged 70.
297. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward-Thomas, BARON TRURLOW,
cre. June 12, 1792. Eod. Rcg. Aged 15.
298. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON AUCKLAND,
cre. May 22, 1793. Eod. Reg. Aged 45.
299. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Henry, BARON LYTTLETON,
cre. Aug. 13, 1794. Eod. Reg. Aged 48.
300. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-Welbore, BARON MENDIF,
cre. Aug. 13, 1794. Eod. Reg. Aged 69.
301. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry-John, BARON SKILSEN,
cre. Aug. 13, 1794. Eod. Reg. Aged 42.
302. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Laurence, BARON DUNDAS,
cre. Aug. 13, 1794. Evd. Reg. Aged 64.
303. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Charles, BARON YARBOROUGH,
cre. Aug. 13, 1791. Eod. Reg. Aged 48.
304. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, BARON STUART OF CASTLE
STEWART, cre. June 4, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 39.
305. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. BARON STEWART OF GARLIES,
cre. June 6, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 62.
306. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-George, BARON SALTERS-
FORD, cre. June 7, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 64.

307. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Christopher, BARON DAWNAY,

Aged 65.

cre. June 9, 1796. Eod. Reg.

cre. June 11, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 75.
309. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, Banon Calthours,
cre. June 15, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 42.
310. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, BARON DE DUNSTANVILLE
AND BASSET, ere. June 17, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 72.
311. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON ROLLE,
cre. June 20, 1796. Eod. Reg. Aged 73.
312 His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, BARON WELLESLEY, cre. Oct. 20, 1797. Eod. Reg. Aged 70.
313. His Lordship, the Rt. Hou. Robert, BARON CARRINGTON,
cre. Oct. 20, 1797. Eod. Reg. Aged 78.
314. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. and Reverend Henry-William, BARON BAYNING, cre. Oct. 20, 1797. Eod. Reg. Aged 32.
315. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON BOLTON,
cre. Oct. 20. 1797. Evd. Reg. Aged 47.
cre. Oct. 20, 1797. Evd. Reg.  Aged 47.  316. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, Baron Wodehouse,
ore. Oct. 26, 1797. Eod. Reg. Aged 89.
317. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON NORTHWICK,
cre. Oct. 26, 1797. Eod. Reg. Aged 60.
318. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Atherton, BARON LILEGARD,
ere. Oct. 26, 1797. Eod. Reg. Aged 28.
319. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON RIBBLESDALE, ere. Oct. 26, 1797. Eod. Reg. Aged 40.
320. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, Banon Fitzgisnon,
cre. Sept. 24, 1799. Eod. Reg. Aged 37.
321. F. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon, John, BARON CARBERRY,
cre. May 9, 1715. Georgio Primo regnante. Aged 64.
322. F. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, Baron Farnham,
cre. May 6, 1756. Georgio Secundo reg. Aged 63.
323. F. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Stevenson, Bahon Dufferin and Clanebove, cre. July 30, 1800. Georgio Tertio
reg. Aged 74.
12t E. B. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON DUNALLY,
cre. July 31, 1800. End. Reg. Aged 55.
32. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON MOORE,
cre. Jan. 17, 1801. Eod. Reg. Aged 59.
326. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, Baron Lortus,
cre. Jan. 19, 1801. Eod. Reg. Aged 60.
27. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON CARYSFORT, cre. Jan. 21, 1801. Ead. Reg. Aged 55.
328. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON ALVANLEY,
cre. May 22, 1801. Eod. Reg. Aged 41.
Affect 41.

329.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON ABER	CROMBIE
		Aged 59
330.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Alleyne, BARON ST.	
		Aged 77
331.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Thomas, BARON RI	
	cre. Feb. 15, 1802. Eod. Reg.	Aged 25
332.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Horace, BARO	
000	cre. April 1, 1802. Eod. Reg.	Aged 52
333.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, BARON ELLEN cre. April 11, 1802. Eod. Reg.	Aged 40
224	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-George, Baro	-
OUT:	cre. July 28, 1802. Eod. Reg.	Aged 73
335.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Augustus-Frederic	
000-	BARON SHEFFIELD, cre. July 29, 1802. Eod. Reg.	Aged 28
336.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Noel, BARON	
		Aged 48
337.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. David-Montagu, BARON	EREKINE
		Aged 54
338.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Howe-Peter, BARON Mo	NTKAGLE
	cre. Feb. 20, 1806. Eod. Reg.	
339.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Archibald, BARON As	DROSSAN
	cre. Feb. 21, 1806. Eod. Reg.	Aged 17
340.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON LAU	
9.41		Aged 71
341.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON cre. Feb. 24, 1806. Eod. Reg.	Aged 70
2.49	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BAHON	L-
074.	cre. Feb. 25, 1806. Eod. Reg.	Aged 52
343.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON PONSONB	C
- 10.	KILLY, cre. Mar. 13, 1806. Eod. Reg.	
344.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Archibald, BARO	
	cre. Nov. 4, 1806. End. Reg.	Agrd
345.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON BREA	DALBANK
	cre. Nov. 4, 1806. Eod. Reg.	Aged 68
346.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Alan-Legge, BARON	GARDNER
	cre. Nov. 15, 1806. Eod. Reg.	
347.	His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON	
	cre. April 14, 1807. Eud. Reg.	Aged 74

348. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON GAMBLER, cre. Nov. 3, 1807. Kod. Reg. Aged 73. 349. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John, BARON HOPETOUN AND

NIDDRY, cre. Jan. 28, 1809. Eod. Reg.

Aged 74.

Aged 26.

If Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON LYNEDOCE,
or. May 3, 1814. Administratione Regni Georgii Principis
Walte. Aged 80.
Br Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Rowland, BARON HILL,
oz. May 3, 1814. Eadem Administratione. Aged .
Ledship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON DALHOUSIE,
ov. July 16, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 59.
Ha Lordship; the Rt. Hon. George, BARON MELDRUM,
or. Jely 18, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 69.
Ha Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON ROSS,
Tr. July 18, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 64.
& En Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON MELBOURNE,
cre. July 18, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 51.
Me Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis-Almeric, BARON
CHEREMILL, cre. July 18, 1815. End. Adm. Aged 50.
this Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON HARRIS,
ore July 18, 1815. Ead. Adm. Aged 48.
M. R. Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Algernon, BARON PRUDHOE, ov. August 14, 1816. Ead. Adm. Aged 37.
in Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON COLCHESTER,
ore. May 13, 1817. Ead. Adm. Aged 32.
his Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-William-Robert, Baron Ker,
or Job 9, 1821. Georgia Quarto regnante. Aged 36.
In Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON ORMONDE,
re. July 9, 1821. Eod. Reg. Aged 55.
Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Francis, BARON WEMYSS,
or. Jely 9, 1821. Eod. Reg. Aged 58.
His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert, BARON CLANBRASSIL,
ore. July 9, 1821. Evd. Rey. Aged 51.
He Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON GLENLYON,
cre. July 9, 1821. Ead. Reg. Aged 48.
Hes Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON MARYBOROUGH,
cre. July 9, 1821. End. Reg. Aged 67.
His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Henry, Banon Oniel,
cre. July 9, 1821. Eod. Reg. Aged .
His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON STOWELL,
rre. July 9, 1821. Eod. Reg. Aged 84.
His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-Henry, Baron Ravens-
MOBTH, cre. July 9, 1821. Eod. Reg. Aged 55.
His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, Baron Delamere,
cre. July 9, 1821. Lod. Reg. Aged 03.
His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-George, BARON FORESTER,
cre. July 9, 1821. Bod. Reg. Aged 44.

371. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Nicholas, BARON BEXLEY. cre. Feb. 15, 1823. Eod. Reg. Aged 64.

372. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Francis, BARON GIFFORD, cre. Jan. 28, 1824. Eod. Reg. Aged 13.

373. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Percy-Clinton-Sydney, Baron PENSHURST, cre. Oct. 28, 1824. Eod. Reg. Aged 49.

374. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Ulick-John, BARON SOMERHILL, cre. June 13, 1826. Eod. Reg. Aged 27.

375. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James, BARON WIGAN, cre. June 13, 1826. Evd. Reg. Aged 17.

376. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON RANSURIV. cre. June 13, 1826. Eod. Reg. Aged 75.

377. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, Baron Farnborougu, cre. June 13, 1826. Evd. Reg. Aged 70.

378. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, BARON DR TABLEY, cre. June 13, 1826. Eod. Reg. Aged 18.

379. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. James-Archibald, BARON WHARN-CLIFFE, cre. June 13, 1826. Eod. Reg. Aged 53.

380. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON FEVERSHAM, cre. June 13, 1826. Eod. Reg. Aged 65.

381. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles-Rose, Baron Seaforn, cre. June 13, 1826. Eod. Reg. Aged 58.

382. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-Singleton, BARON LYNDHURST\*, cre. April 23, 1827. Eod. Reg. Aged 58.

383. His Lordship, the Rt. Hou. James, Baron Firk, cre. April 25, 1827. Eod. Reg. Aged .

384. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON TENTERDEN, cre. April 25, 1827. Eod. Reg. Aged 67.

385. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Conyngham, BARON PLUNKET, cre. April 25, 1827. Eod. Reg. Aged 65.

386. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON MELROSE, cre. July 5, 1827. Eod. Reg. Aged 50.

387. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Henry, BARON COWLEY, cre. Jan. 17, 1828. Eod. Reg. Aged 57.

388. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Charles, BARON STUART DE ROTHESAY, cre. Jan. 17, 1828. Eod. Reg. Aged 50.

389. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William, BARON HEYTESBURY, cre. Jan. 17, 1828. Eod. Reg. Aged 51.

390. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Richard, Baron Clanwilliam. cre. Jan. 17, 1828. Eod. Reg. Aged 34.

<sup>&</sup>quot;This nobleman's name and title are here inserted according to his baronial rank; though, as Lord High Chancellor, he is the official Speaker of the House, and consequently ranks above all Peers below the Lord-Archbishop of Canterbury.

His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. John-George, BARON DURHAM, cre. Jan. 17, 1828. End. Reg. L. Hi- Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Edward, BARON SKELMERSDALE, co. Jan. 17. 1828. Eod. Reg. Aged 39. M. M. Leiship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas, BARON WALLACE, or Jun. 25, 1828. End. Reg. Aged .

334 H. Leedship, the Rt. Hon. William-Draper, BARON WYNEFORD, . Jave 4, 1829. Eod. Reg.

I sto of Baron in this kingdom is coeval with its conquest Duke of Normandy; who, as a requital for the services by his followers, in enabling him to overcome the reigning restid King, Harold, and for assisting him to mount the English personed out the kingdom into Lordships or Baronies, giving and quantity of land, more or less, according to his deserts or F ......

hads were held under the Crown by Feudal Tenure, that is, . = 114, on the performance of certain services to the King !.

werent magistracies and dignities having been swept away

hown that the title of Baron is likewise applied to those officers or the periods at causes in the Court of Exchequer between the King and the Lower House of Parliament; and formerly, before there are also Barons of the Lower House of Parliament; and formerly, before there are illayor of London, the Chief Magistrates were styled Barons. In law

Laper of London, the Chief Magistrates were styren Dasons.

2 med the Baron, and the saile the France.

2 med the Baron, and the saile the France.

3 Tours was an estate in land given by the Lord to his vassals, in lieu can condition of assisting the said Lord in his wars and in the Council; and the category him in the field with a certain quota of knights and men-attended him in the field with a certain quota of knights and men-attended him in the field with a certain quota of knights and men-attended to the category of anisher of soldiers when occasion required, and that the frontiers of anish be defended against an enemy. At first the frudal estates a soldierly at the will of the Lord; but, afterwards, they were made to buchies, Earldoms, Baronies, &c. were granted absolutely to the condition of fealty and homage; the latter being obliged to appear two bis Lord's summons, to follow his standard, to protect his person. desert him upon the score of danger; also to pay aids and taxes;— == 1980, that Hugh Capet, in order to secure to himself the good will the cap of France, made their offices hereditary; whereas, formerly, from arriquity, all magistracies and other honours had been conferred d deserving persons only, and were held merely during good behaviour.

and lands, which they now held by Fendal Tenure. William the and lands, which they now bein by remain removed from them anothered these tenans into England; and the mode of granting them the second and soleran. In termany, those that were considerable were a standard or banner; in France, by a ring and staff: the the mode adopted by William.

by this new flood of nobility, the Barons were obliged to perform many of their duties in their several districts; consequently they held courts for the decision of causes and the punishment of crime, in which capacity they supplied the places of the Saxon Thanes. They also formed the Conqueror's Council or Parliament; for, William seeing that there would be no security for him on the throne unless there was something like a restoration of the great Council of the nation, as it was under the Saxon Kings, formed a Council of the own friends and dependents; knowing that no persons would are readily further his designs of completely extinguishing the patriotism and love for the rival dynasty, which still glowed in the hearts of the people, as his feudal tenants.

William's Parliament then consisted of about seven hundred persons all tenants in chief of the Crown, as we find recorded in Doomsday Book\*. In process of time, however, so many of these were found to have alienated their grants wholly or in part, and to have become so impoverished, as to be unable to furnish the King with aids an services as before; consequently the privilege of sitting by right the King's Council began gradually to decay, and they were further degraded into an inferior rank, being styled Barones Minores; the only who retained their territories unspoiled, viz. the Barones Ma jores, being now in the habit of assisting in the legislative Council of the nation. Thus stood the case till the reign of Henry III., when the system of plurality of Baronies prevailed to so great a degree and the Barones Majores were so few in number, that out of two hundred and fifty Baronies, there was hardly one half which were really possessed by the original tenants of the Crown. The cosequence was, that many disputes arising as to the right of the noproprietors to sit in Parliament on account of having the tenure alienated Baronies, (and particularly in those cases where the Pluralist Barons, by bestowing them on their sons, contrived by such mean to strengthen their Parliamentary and other interests), it was at last

<sup>•</sup> In the time of Henry II. there were in England no less than 1115 Cast belonging to the Feudal Barons, great and small, and each Castle had a Manattached to it. During the Civil Wars, however, many of these were demolished and it was the policy of Henry VII., during the whole of his long reign, to rende the towns large and populous, and to weaken the baronial interest throughout the hingdom, by every means in his power, as his son did that of the Clergy. The consequence is, that ruins, only, exist now to indicate the strongholds of the ancientiaties of England.

said that no Baron nor other Tenant should in future come to the Council who was not summoned thereto by the King's writ. The prest revolution was effected in the constitution of Parliair, a proprietorship of land, though still depending on fealty, ervice to the Sovereign, no longer entitled the Lord to in his Councils. On the other hand the King's writ read of course addressed principally to the Barones Majores) an extitled the person summoned to the rank of nobility, and those already ennobled, but also conveyed with it an right, for ever, to sit in the House of Peers. The only Tenure, therefore, which remained, were the Lords Spi-\*bo, by having Baronies annexed to their Bishoprics, are thus to sit in the Upper House, as Lords of Parliament. With mentioned the Feudal Tenure of the Castle of Arundel. specially confirmed by Act of Parliament, in the reign I., in the right of conferring on its proprietor the dignity a rieges of an Earl.

by writ are also styled Barons by prescription; because their ancestors have continued Barons beyond the memory and they generally have their surnames added to the title of In the summons and one sitting are sufficient to establish such Morey, and to render it heritable either by heirs male or female. In bere there is only one female and no male heir, the former socceeds; but where there are two or more females, or perture, perture can succeed during the lifetime of the other; Barray is then said to fall into abeyance; or to be, for such a dormant state. This abeyance, in some cases, continues wah during the lives of all the co-heiresses, but also during those gray male and female, perhaps for several generations; was and the posterity of all but one becomes extinct; in which eldest male, or an only female, succeeds by prescription, as resentative of the first Baron; but if there be more than one Barony again falls into, or continues in, abeyance, as The Sovereign, however, has the prerogative of terminating because an abeyance, in favour of any of the co-heirs, or cobut he cannot alienate the Barony to any other person, to restice; it being imperative that the dignity should be conferred

<sup>1</sup> ver us a writing on parchment, signed by the King, closed with yellow was the impression of the Great Scal of England.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

ae of them. When terminated in favour of a male, the custon mmon such person to take his seat in the House of Peers, itle of the dormant Barony: to an heiress, however, as the o of confirming her right, letters-patent are issued by m. The latter is likewise the course observed towards Pe dy in the House, but who may happen to become heirs nies in abeyance. Since the reign of Richard II. letters-pat superseded writs in the creation of Baronies and other Peerag hereby, the succession may be regulated according to the pleas e Sovereign, or the wish of the person upon whom the digniterred, so as to make it hereditary on heirs male to perpetu indicate by name the elder or younger sons, or brothers, ews, and their heirs, to whom it shall descend; and in defe sue in the line so indicated, such peerage becomes extinct. as by writ are styled "by prescription," and as their surna added to their titles; so, those by letters-patent (as well er dignities) are styled "by creation," and they have the nan aeir Baronies (or otherwise) added to their rank of Peera rithstanding the long discontinuance of writs of summons aments in the creation of new Peerages, such are occasions ted to when it is the Sovereign's pleasure to call up to I se of Peers the eldest sons of Dukes, Marquesses, Earls,

Pluralist Barons:—such are always summoned in Baron aging to their fathers; but the peerages are not thereby manable. It is singular, that, in case a writ should issue to to to so of a Peer, summoning him to appear in Parliament, it may not belonging to his father, though by mistake supposed and writ is deemed a new creation, and heritable as a Baronit; for the Sovereign cannot recall his act of grace.

hen addressed officially by the Crown, Barons are styled "Righty and well beloved."—Their robes and caps correspond with the iscounts, in all respects, except that the former have only indeed white fur and gold lace on each shoulder. Their coronel is have granted to them in their present fashion by King Charlesecond, have eight pearls set at equal distances on the circle tously to his reign the Barons were only plain circlets of gold.

Letters-patent are open letters or writings, stamped with the Great Seal, con ag or protecting the grantee in the enjoyment of any new or disputed privileg.

## PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

dyship, the Right Honourable Louisa, Countess or WILLD, cre. Oct. 31, 1778. Georgio Tertio reg. Aged 72. drship, the Rt. Hon. Amabella, Countess DE GREY, ept. 11, 1816. Administratione Regni, Georgii Principis Aged 79. dyship, the Rt. Hon. Joan, VISCOUNTESS CANNING. Jan. 17, 1828. Georgio Quarto req. Aged dyship, the Rt. Hon. Charlotte, BARONESS DE Ros, Det. 2, 1264. Henrico Tertio reg. Aged . dyship, the Rt. Hon. Harriet-Anne, BARONESS ZOUCHE, Jan. 13, 1308. Edwardo Secundo reg. Aged 43. dyship, the Rt. Hon Barbara, BARONESS GREY DE BYX AND HASTINGS, cre. May 2, 1322. Eod. Reg. Aged 20. dyship, the Rt. Hon. Sophia-Charlotte, BARONESS HOWE, Aug. 19, 1788. Georgio Tertio reg. Aged 68. Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Mary, BARONESS SANDYS, June 19, 1802. Eod. Reg. Aged arlyship, the Rt. Hon. Margaret, BARONESS KEITH, Sept. 17, 1802. Eod. Reg. Aged 42. Ladyship, the Rt. Hon. Charlotte-Mary-Gertrude, ONESS RAYLETON, cre. July 9, 1821. Georgio Quarto male. Aged 72.

Parliament) have all the immunities, privileges of preremption from legal forms and restraints, &c. &c., which
I by Peers of the same ranks. Their several dignities
and upon these Ladies in the same manner as upon Peers
alm, that is, by prescriptive or simple inheritance, or
patent; and they descend in like manner to their
some of them have succeeded to their titles on the
of abeyance in their Baronies; whilst others have been
been account of the services in the field, on the ocean, or in
of their deceased husbands.—The latter takes place,
a pursuance of the previous intention of the Sovereign
the meritorious individuals themselves; but the hand of
fering, the honours are conferred upon their widows or

### HOUSE OF PEERS.

### ENUMERATION OF LORDS HAVING SEATS.

The total number of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, who have so in the House of Peers, is 393, according to the following rank precedence: viz.

- 4 Princes of the Blood Royal.
- 3 Archbishops.
- 19 Dukes.
- 22 Marquesses.
- 128 Earls.
- 26 Viscounts.
- 27 Bishops.
- 164 Barons.

## Total, 393

Of whom fourteen are not qualified to sit; ELEVEN being MINO and three lunatic. Several Peers reside abroad in the qualitic ambassadors, governors, &c. &c.

Or, they may be divided into the following classes:

- 4 Princes of the Blood.
- 2 English Archbishops.
- 19 English Dukes.
- 18 English Marquesses.
- 104 English Earls.
- 21 English Viscounts.
- 24 English Bishops.
- 153 English Barons.
  - 16 Scottish Representative Peers.
- viz. 2 Marquesse
  - 5 Earls,
  - 2 Viscounts.
  - 7 Barons.
- 1 Irish Archbishop.
- 3 Irish Bishops.
- 28 Irish Representative Peers.

viz. 2 Marquesse

- 19 Earls,
- 3 Viscounts
- 4 Barons.

## LIST

OF

## SCOTTISH AND IRISH NOBLES

WHO SIT IN THE

#### HOUSE OF LORDS

AS

## ENGLISH OR BRITISH PEERS;

ET WHO ARE MORE COMMONLY KNOWN BY THRIR NATIONAL TITLES THAN BY THOSE ANNEXED:—

winter honours, however, being the only once which entitle them to seals in PARLIAMENT.

B.—In turning to the ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT OF SPIRITUAL DU FEMPURAL LORDS OF PARLIAMENT, the reader is to observe two Perrs of Scotland and Ireland as are REPRESENTATIVES and R. P. and R. I.P. in the present List), are to be found under the Heads of National Titles only; and not under those of their British Creations.

Abenicen, Earl of, S.P Viscount Gordon, U.K.
Alogue, Earl of, S.P Baron Meldrum, U.K.
Argell, Duke of, S.P { Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, G.B.
Aded. Duke of, S.P Earl Strange, G.B.
Reservas, Earl of, S.P Baron Wigan, U.K.
R.S.P
Becomigh, Earl of, I.P Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, G.B.
Bodolione and Holland, Marquess of Breadalbane, U.K.
Brie of, S.P
Landort, Earl of, I.P Baron Carysfort, U.K.
Codis, Earl of, S.P Marquess of Ailsa, U.K.
Coccety, Earl of, R.I.P Viscount Clancarty, U K.
Cancerde, Marquessif, I.P. Baron Somerhill, U.K.

-		
Clan	william, Earl of, I.P	Baron Clanwilliam, U.K.
Clare	, Earl of, I.P	Baron Fitzgibbon, G.B.
Clifd	en, Viscount, I.P	Baron Mendip, G.B.
Cloud	curry, Baron, I.P	Baron Cloncurry, U.K.
Cony	ngham, Marq. of, R.I.P.	Baron Minster, U.K.
	and Orrery, Earlof, I.P.	Baron Boyle, G.B.
Cour	town, Earl of, I.P	Baron Saltersford, G.B.
Dalh	ousie, Earl of, S.P	Baron Dalhousie, U.K.
Darn	ley, Earl of, I.P	Baron Clifton, E.P.
Done	gall, Marquess of, I.P.	Baron Fisherwick, G.B.
Dono	ughmore, Earl of, I.P.	Viscount Hutchinson, U.K.
Dow	ne, Viscount, I.P	Baron Dawnay, G.B.
Dow	neshire, Marquessof, I.P.	Earl of Hillsborough, G.B.
Drog	heda, Marquess of, I.P.	Baron Moore, U K.
Duni	more, Earl of, I.P	Baron Dunmore, U.K.
Eglin	ntoun, Earl of, S.P.	Baron Ardrossan, U.K.
Egm	ont, Earl of, I.P	Baron Lovell and Holland, G.I
Ely,	Marquess of, I.P	Baron Loftus, U.K.
Enni	skillen, Earl of, R.I.P.	Buron Grinstead, U.K.
Erro	l, Earl of, S.P	Baron Kilmarnock, U.K.
Ferr	ard, Viscount, R.I.P	Baron Oriel, U.K.
Fife,	Earl of, I.P	Baron Fife, U.K.
Fing	all, Earl of, I.P	Baron Fingall, U.K.
Gage	, Viscount, I.P	Baron Gage, G.B.
Galle	way, Earl of, S.P	Baron Stewart of Garlies, G.B.
(Hass	gow, Earl of, S.P	Baron Ross, U.K.
Gord	on, Duke of, S.P	Earl of Norwich, G.B.
Gow	er, Earl. E. P. Courtesy	Baron Gower G.B
Ti	tle	Dation Contant City
Gran	ard, Earl of, I.P.	Baron Granard, U.K.
Hade	lington, Earl of, S.P.	Baron Melrose, U.K.
Head	fort, Marquess of, I.P.	Baron Kenlis, U.K.
How	den, Baron, I.P	Baron Howden, U.K.
Kinn	mird, Baron, S.P.	Baron Rossie, U.K.
Leitr	im, Earl of, I.P	Baron Clements, U.K.
	ow, Earl, I.P.	Baron Ludlow, U.K.
Meat	h, Earl of, I.P	Baron Chaworth, U.K.
Ranfo	irly, Earl of, I.P	Buron Runfurly, U.K.
Sefton	, Earl of, I.P	Baron Sefton, U.K.

Hamilton, Duke of, S. P.	Duke of Brandon, E. P.
Hopetoun, Earl of, S. P	Baron Hopetoun and Niddry, U.K.
Kingston, Earl of, I. P	
Kinpoul, Earl of, S. P	Baron Hay, G. B.
Lauderdale, Earl of, S. P	Baron Lauderdale, U. K.
Leinster, Duke of, I. P	Viscount Leinster, G. B.
Lennox, Duke of, S. P	Duke of Richmond, E. P.
Limerick, Earl of, I. P	Baron Foxford, U. K.
Londonderry, Marquess of, I.P.	Earl Vane, U. K.
Longford, Earl of, I. P	Baron Silchester, G. B.
Lothian, Marquess of, S. P	Baron Ker, U. K.
Middleton, Viscount, I. P	Baron Brodrick, G. B.
Montrose, Duke of, S. P.	Earl Graham, G. B.
Moray, Earl of, S. P	Baron Stuart, of Castle Stuart, G.B.
Northland, Viscount, I. P.	Baron Ranfurly, U. K.
Ormonde, Marquess of, I. P.	Baron Ormonde, U. K.
Roden, Earl of, I. P	Baron Clanbrassil, U. K.
Roseberry, Earl of, S. P	Baron Roseberry, U. K.
Shannon, Earl of, I. P	Baron Carleton, G. B.
Shetheld, Earl of, I. P	Baron Sheffield, U. K.
Shigo, Marquess of, I. P	Baron Monteagle, U. K.
Strangford, Viscount, I. P	Baron Penshurst, U. K.
Thomoud, Marquess of, I. P.	Baron Tadcaster, U. K.
Waterford, Marquess of, I. P.	Baron Tyrone, G. B.
Wellesley, Marquess, I. P.	Baron Wellesley, G. B.
Wemyss and March, Earl of, S. P.	Baron Wemyss, U. K.

## PERSONAL PRIVILEGES OF THE PEERAGE.

- 1. Peers of the Realm are the hereditary Counsellors of the Crown; and may, whenever they consider it necessary, demand admittance to the King's presence to advise with him on affairs of moment.
- 2. They form the Upper House of the Imperial Parliament; and their honours and immunities are hereditary.
- 3. A Peer may vote by Proxy on any question, though he should happen to be residing in a foreign country:—this privilege is denied to the members of the Commons House. A proxy vote, however, fees not extend to cases where the House is sitting in judgment.

- 4. All hills in any ways affecting the rights of the Peerage most originate in the House of Peers, and cannot undergo any change or alteration by the Commons.
- 5. Each Peer has a right, when a vote passes the House contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent or protest on the Journals of the House, with his reasons for dissenting at length.

2,0

- 6. A Peer sitting in judgment gives not his verdict on oath, like a Commoner, but upon his honour. He also answers all bills in Chancery upon his honour, only. If summoned as a witness, however, either in civil or criminal cases, he must be sworn.
- 7. When arraigned for any criminal offence, as treason, felony, or misprision of these offences, it must be before his Peers; who deliver their opinions as to the culprit's guilt or innocence upon their honour\*. But, in cases of misdemeanour, as riot, libel, conspiracy, and perjury, a Peer is tried like a Commoner, by a Jury.
- 8. Peers and Lords of Parliament have the privilege of franking letters through the Post-office to all parts of Great Britain and Ire-The members of the Lower House enjoy this privilege in common with their Lordships.
- 9. By the law of Scandalum Magnatum, any person convicted of spreading scandalous reports respecting a Peer, or Bishop, no matter whether true or false, is subject to fine and imprisonment.
- 10. The persons of Peers are for ever sacred and inviolable from arrest and imprisonment for debts, trespasses, &c., and they cannot be outlawed in any civil action; nor can any attachment lie against their persons t. This freedom from arrest extends to their families, servants, and followers, as well as to all persons necessarily employed

The trials of Peers usually take place in Courts, or wooden buildings, erected for that purpose at the expense of the Crown, in the centre of Westminster Hall; which Courts are usually pulled down as soon as the investigation terminates. House of Peers, however, having been greatly enlarged and rendered more commedious than before, for the investigation of the conduct of the late Queen Caroline, it is presumed that in case of any future trials of Poers, the same will take place in that House,

† Scottish and Irish Peers, though not Lords of Parliament, are privileged from arrest, as appears from the following very singular case, extracted from Fertence's Reports:—Lord Mordington, a Scottish Peer, but not one of the Sixteen Representatives, being arrested for debt, moved the Court of Common Pleas to be discharged, as being entitled, by the Act of Union with Scotland, to all the privileges of a Peer of Great Britain, and prayed an attachment against the Bailiff; when a rule was made to show cause. Upon this, the Bailiff made affidavit that, when he arrested his Lordship, he was so mean in his apparel, having a worn-out and of clothes and a dirty shirt on his person, with but sixuen pence halfpeany in his pocket, that he could not suppose him to be a Peer of Great Britain; and these

assault a Peer, or his menial servant, is a high contempt, be punished with great severity. ers are exempt from attending or serving in courts-leet, mrns, the militia, or the posse comitatus, in case of riot. e houses of Peers may not be entered by officers of justice, warrant under the King's own hand, and those of six Privy rs; four of whom must be Peers of the Realm. eers can qualify a certain number of chaplains: viz. a Duke, larquess or Earl, five: a Viscount, four: and a Baron, three. bey have the privilege of sitting covered in Courts of Jusnd are further cutitled by their rank to a scat with the the bench. Peer cannot lose his nobility, but by death, or attainder for ison. It has been said, that if a Baron or other Peer waste e, so that he be not able to support his rank, the King may him; but it has been expressly held by authority of the brough inadvertency, he had arrested him . The Court immediately dissuch a mistake would subject him to fine and imprisonment. larons of Kingsale have, since the time of King John, enjoyed exclusively bery privilege of being covered in the royal presence, after having first asual obersance. This arose from their ancestor Sir John de Courcy a Earl of Ulster), who was a remarkably powerful man, having engaged single combat, and routed the Champion of France, on occasion of a star the accuriety Parliament itself, that a Peer cannot be degraded but by Act of Parliament\*.

17. The last, but not the least, privilege of the Peerage was granted by Act of Parliament, in the first year of Edward the VI. chap. 12. It is equivalent to the privileges, or benefit, of Clergy, formerly possessed by the ecclesiastical body, in England. In the latter case all persons who were clerks, or who could read, were exempted from the punishment of death for first offences in cases of petit treason and capital felonies; whilst persons actually in holy orders were amenable only to ecclesiastical censure and jurisdiction, and owed no responsibility to secular judges, except in case of high-treason, petty larceny, and misdemeanour. These privileges have, however, been greatly abridged by various Acts of Parliament, and a recent one (6th Geo. IV. c. 25.) provides that Clerks in holy orders, being convicted of clergyable offences, are liable to the same punishment as lay persons would be in similar situations. By the above Act of Edward, however, Peers, even although they should not be able to read, have their privilege for all offences clergyable at that period, also for the crimes of house-breaking, highway-robbery, horse-stealing, and robbing of churches. As no subsequent law has repealed this clause in the statute of Edward, a Peer may, at this day, rob on the highway. steal horses, break into a house, or rob a church (crimes capital in a Commoner); for by pleading it to be his first offence, in these several felonies, he is liable to no personal punishment whatever. As burning houses, however, was never a clergyable offence, and as that felony is not specified in Edward's Act, as an innocent pastime befitting the rank of a nobleman, it is hard to say whether a Peer guilty of areca would not be likely to share the fate of a more common incendiary.

by Act of Parliament: it occurred in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and happened in the case of George Neville, Duke of Bedford, on account of his poverny, which rendered him unable to support the dignity of the Peerage. "This solitary instance," says Judge Blackstone, "serves to show the power of Parliament, and, at the same time, their tenderness in exerting so high a power." As many of our laws and customs were borrowed from the Romans, and, through them, from the Greeks, there can be little doubt that this power of degradation is founded upon the practice of those ancients.—Among the Athenians, such as were spendthrifts by repute or conviction, or who had brought themselves and families to poverty by leadness and prodigality, had a public mark of infamy put upon them; by which they were presented from voting and making speeches in the senate, as well as in the popular assemblies. The Emperor Adrian, likewise, decreed that all who squandered away their estates on women, luxury, or in gaming with dice, should not appear in the theatres, or senate, but should be held up to public soom and riduous.

# PECTING THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PEERAGE, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS, &c.

WITE

MBRANCES FOR ORDER AND DECENCY TO BE KEPT IN THE UPPER DE OF PABLIAMENT BY THE LORDS, WHEN HIS MAJESTY IS NOT LEE; LEAVING THE SOLEMNITY BELONGING TO HIS MAJESTY'S RING, TO BE MARSHALLED BY THOSE LORDS TO WHOM IT MORE THELT APPERTAINS.

#### ORDER OF SITTING.

First, the Lords are to sit in the same order as is prescribed a Act of Parliament\*, except that the Lord Chancellor sitteth on Voolsack, as Speaker to the House.

#### THE LORD CHANCELLOR AS SPEAKER.

The Lord Chancellor, when he speaks to the House, is always a uncovered, and is not to adjourn the House, or do any thing mouth of the House, without the consent of the Lords first except the ordinary thing about Bills, which are of course; in the Lords may likewise overrule, as for preferring one Bill another, and such like; and in case of difference amongst the

of England, ordinarily to attend the Lords' House of Parliament; and that in case the Lord Chancellor, or the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, be absent from the House of Peers, and that there be none authorized under the Great Seal from the King to supply that place in the House of Peers, the Lords may then choose their own Speaker during that vacancy.

#### THE JUDGES AND PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

IV. The Judges, and such of the King's Privy Council [as are called by Writ to attend] sitting by, are not to be covered till the Lords give them leave, which they ordinarily signify by the Lord Chancellor; and they being there appointed to attend the House, are not to speak or deliver any opinion until it be required, and they be admitted so to do by the major part of the House, in case of difference.

#### KING'S COUNSEL.

V. The Learned Counsel, &c. are likewise to attend on the woolsacks, but are never to be covered.

#### MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

VI. Those of His Majesty's Privy Council, who are or shall be called by His Majesty's writ, as the Judges are, are to be used with the same respect the Judges are; which is, not to be covered until they shall be bid so to do by the Lords.

#### PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

VII. After the issuing the writ of summons, if the Parliament be prorogued to any farther day than was appointed for the meeting thereof by the writ of summons, it is done by writ directed to both Houses; and in that case the Lower House is to be called in, and to stand uncovered below the Peers, but not before the Lords be all set; who sitting and being all covered, the Lord Chancellor uses some words unto them to let them know the cause of their meeting, which he doth uncovered, in respect he speaks to the Lords as well as to the Commons; and after the writ is read the Parliament is accordingly prorogued. But, when the Parliament is prorogued at any time after the first meeting thereof, such prorogation is not to be by writ, but by commission, directed unto some of the Lords of the

Upper House. And the Lord Chancellor first acquainting the House with the purport of such commission, the Lords authorized thereby, or so many of them as are necessary, being in their robes, and seated on a form placed between the Throne and Woolsack, are to command the Usher of the Black Rod to let the Commons know the Lords Commissioners desire their immediate attendance in the House of Peers to hear the commission read; and the Commons being come up to the Bar of this House, and standing uncovered, the commission is to be read by the Clerk, after which the Parliament is to be prorogued in such manner and to such time as is commanded by the said commission.

#### PROCEEDINGS ON OPENING THE PARLIAMENT.

VIII. At the beginning of a Parliament, after prayers said, and the Lord Chancellor shall have taken the oaths appointed to be taken in lieu of the abrogated Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and made, repeated, and subscribed the declaration, and taken and subscribed the Oath of Abjuration, according to the several Acts of Parliament made for those purposes; the Certificate of the Clerk of the Crown of the return of the sixteen Peers who for that part of Great Britain called Scotland shall be chosen, summoned, and rertified to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain, shall be read; and then all the Peers and Lords of Parliament present shall in like manner take, make, and subscribe the said oaths and declaration; after which, some Bill (pro formd) is to be read; which being done, the Lord Chancellor is to report His Majesty's Speech from the Throne, and then the Committee of Privileges is to be appointed; and at the beginning of every other Session during the same Parliament, after prayers said, some Bill (pro formd) is to be read, His Majesty's Speech reported, and the Committee of Privileges appointed,

#### FINES FOR COMING LATE.

\* IX. Every Lord that comes after prayers, if he be a Baron or Bishop, is to pay one shilling, and if he be of any degree above, two shillman for the poor; but every Lord who comes not at all, and makes

This Order is here preserved as a memorial of the attention to public business,
 of the charitable disposition of our ancestors.

not his just excuse, is to pay five shillings for every day's absence.— Vacat. per ordinem, 13th May, 1742.

## RESPECT TO BE SHOWN TO THE HOUSE.

X. Before the House sit, so much respect is to be had to that room, as none but Members of the House ought to be covered there; not so much as the eldest son of any Peer whatsoever, unless he be called by writ; neither is any other persons to stay there, nor any attendant of any Nobleman, but whilst be brings in his Lord, and then he is to retire himself.

#### SALUTATIONS AND OBEISANCE TO THE CLOTH OF ESTATE.

XI. When the House is set, every Lord that shall enter is to give and receive salutations from the rest, and not to sit down in his place unless he hath made his obeisance to the Cloth of Estate.

## STYLE OF WRITS.

XII. If there be any difference in the form or style of the write from the ancient, it is to be examined how it came to pass.

#### DIGNITY AND ORDER IN THE HOUSE.

XIII. The Lords in the Upper House are to keep their dignity and order in sitting as much as may be, and not to remove out of their places without just cause, to the hindrance of others that sit near them, and disorder of the House; but when they must needs go cross the House from one side to the other, they are to make obeisance to the Cloth of Estate.

#### MODE OF ADDRESS IN SPEAKING.

XIV. When any Lords speak, they address their speech to the rest of the Lords in general.

## OFFENSIVE SPEECHES, &C. TO BE AVOIDED.

XV. To prevent misunderstandings, and for avoiding offensive speeches, when matters are debating either in the House or at Committees, it is for honour's sake thought fit and so ordered, that all personal, sharp, or taxing speeches be forborne; and whosoever answereth another man's speech, shall apply his answer to the matter

where to the person; and as nothing offensive is to be made, which is to be ill taken, if the party that speaks it shall will be a fair exposition or clear denial of the words that will construction; and if any offence of that kind be were at the House itself will be very sensible thereof, so it will be were the offenders, and give the party offended a fit repair that fall satisfaction.—Per Ordinem, 12 & 13 Junii, 1626.

## TO PREVENT MISTAKES AND UNKINDNESSES.

Die Luna, 9 Augusti, 1641, post Meridiem.

W. It is this day ordered by the Lords in Parliament, for the gold all mistakes, unkindnesses, or other differences, which the present of peace, that if any conceive himself to have received any affront or injury from the Member of the House, either in the Parliament House, or the Lords or in any of the rooms belonging to the Lords' for Parliament, he shall appeal to the Lords in Parliament for the Lords if he shall not do, but occasion or entertain the change the justice of the House, then the Lord that shall therein delinquent shall undergo the severe censure of the Parliament. And this Order is to be added to the Standing of this House.

## SO LORD TO SPEAK AFTER THE QUESTION IS PUT.

Die Veneris, 9 Januarii, 1673.

It is this day ordered and declared by the Lords spiritual and parliament assembled, that when a question hath wirely put by the Speaker, no Lord is to speak against the before voting. And it is further ordered, that this rule be not the roll of the Standing Orders of this House.

TO DISCOURSE DURING THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

Die Mercurii, 30 Martii, 1670.

Ordered, that if any Lord have occasion to speak with lord in this House whilst the House is sitting, they are to below the Bar; or else the Speaker is to stop the business. And that this order be annexed to the roll, &c.

#### NO LORD TO SPEAK TWICE TO ONE MATTER.

XIX. No Lord is to speak twice to any Bill at one time of reading it, or any other proposition, unless it be to explain himself in some material point of his speech, but no new matter; and that not without leave of the House first obtained. Every Lord speaks standing uncovered, and names not Members of the House commonly by their names; but "the Lord that spoke last,—last but one,—ket but two," &c. or some other note of distinction.

## MANNER OF VOTING.

XX. In voting, the lowest, after the question is put by the Lord Chancellor, begins first; and every Lord in his turn rises uncovered, and only says, "Content," or "Not Content."

## LORDS TO REMAIN IN THEIR PLACES, WHILST VOTING.

Die Luna, 13 Martii, 1670.

XXI. Ordered, that after a question is put, and the House hath voted thereupon, no Lord is to depart out of his place, unless upon a division of the House, until the House have entered upon some other business. And that this order be added, &c.

## CONTENTS TO GO BELOW THE BAR.

Die Mercurii, 25 Novembris, 1691.

XXII. Resolved upon the question, that for the future, when there shall be a division in the House upon any question, the Contents shall go below the Bar, and the Not Contents stay within the Bar. And it is ordered that this resolution be added, &c.

## THE PIRST AND SECOND READING OF BILLS.

XXIII. Bills are seldom opposed at the first reading, and are commonly committed, upon motion, at the second reading.

## THE SUBSTANCE OF BILLS TO BE DULY CONSIDERED.

## Die Martis, 5 Maii, 1668.

XXIV. Upon report made by the Lord Chamberlain from the Committee of the whole House concerning the Bill for raising 310,000L by an Imposition on Wines and other Liquors, that in regard the said Bill being very long, and consisting of many para-

piritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, agreed with ort made from the Committee, and ordered that this order be ; &c.

THE FOREIGN TO THE MATTER TO BE ANNEXED TO BILLS OF BUPPLY.

Die Mercurii, 9 Decembris, 1702.

T. Ordered and declared, that the annexing any clause or to a Bill of Aid or Supply, the matter of which is foreign to lezent from the matter of the said Bill of Aid or Supply, is immentary, and tends to the destruction of the Constitution of ivernment. And it is further ordered, that this order and tion be added, &c.

NO BILL TO BE READ TWICE THE SAME DAY.

Die Martis, 28 Junii, 1715.

71. Ordered and declared, that for the future no Bill shall be rice the same day; that no Committee of the whole House is on any Bill the same day the Bill is committed; that no be received from any Committee of the whole House the same in Committee goes through the Bill (when any amendments the to such Bill); and that no Bill be read the third time the law that it is reported from the Committee. (See Order 155)

Bills, sometimes to facilitate and agree on great businesses either of the whole House or of Particulars. Committees of the whole House sit in the Upper House, but then the Lord Chancellor sits not upon the woolsack as a Speaker.

MODE OF SITTING ON COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

XXIX. Every Lord is to sit in his due place when the House is put into a Committee.—Per Ord. 9 Maii, 1626.

HOUSE NOT TO BE RESUMED WITHOUT CONSENT OF COMMITTEE.

Die Jovis, 10 Junii, 1714.

\* XXXI. Ordered and declared, that when the House shall be put into a Committee of the whole House, the House be not resumed without the unanimous consent of the Committee; unless upon a question put by the Lord who shall be in the Chair of such Committee.—Ent. per Ord. 28 Junii, 1715.

MODE OF SITTING, &C. IN SELECT COMMITTEES.

XXXII. If they be a Select Committee, they usually meet in one of the rooms adjoining to the Upper House, as the Lords like. Any of the Lords of the Committee speak to the rest uncovered, but may sit still if he please. The Committees are to be attended by such Judges or Learned Counsel as are appointed; they are not to sit there or be covered, unless it be out of favour for infirmity. Some Judge sometimes hath a stool set behind him, but never covers; and the rest never sit or cover.—The Lord Chief Justice Popham did often attend Committees; and though he was Chief Justice, Privy Councillor, and infirm, yet would he very hardly ever be persuaded to sit down, saying, it was his duty to stand and attend; and desired the Lords to keep those forms which were their due.

LORDS NOT ACTUALLY ON COMMITTEES MAY NOT VOTE.

XXXIII. Here it is to be observed, that at any Committee of our own, any Member of our House, though not of the Committee, is not excluded from coming in and speaking, but he must not vote; as also

Order No. XXX. was vacated by an Order of the 7th of May, 1805. The enumeration, however, in this and other instances, is preserved, in order that identity between these extracts and the roll of Standing Orders may not be destroyed.

he shall give place to all that are of the Committee, though of lower degree, and shall sit behind them, and observe the same order for sitting at a conference with the Commons.

#### REPORTS OF AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Die Sabbathi 5 Aprilis, 1707.

XXXIV. Ordered that on all reports made from Committees of Amendments to Bills, for the future, the Lord that makes the report do explain to the House the effect and coherence of each amendment; and that, on the Clerk's second reading of the same amendments, the Lord on the woolsack do the same; and this to be added, &c.

## MANNER OF RECEIVING MESSAGES FROM THE COMMONS.

XXXV. For our meeting with any of the Lower House, it is cither upon occasion of messages which they send up unto us, or upon conference when they come up to us. The manner is thus: After we have notice given us by our Usher that they have sent unto us, they attend till we have put that business to some end wherein we are, and then we (sitting all covered) send for them in, who stand all at the lowest end of the room; and then the Lord Chancellor (with such as please) riseth and goeth down to the middle of the Bar: then, the chief of the Committee in the midst, and the rest about bim. come up to the Bar with three courtesies, and deliver the message to him, who, after he hath received it, retires himself to his former place; and the House being cleared and settled, he reports it to the Lords, who do help his memory if any thing be mistaken; and after the Lords have taken resolution (if the business require any answer) they are either called for in, and approaching to the Bar with three courtesies (as before), and the House sitting in order and covered (as before), the Lord Chancellor, sitting on the woolsack covered, doth give them their answer in the name of the House; or else, if the resolution be not so speedy, we send them word by the Usher that they shall not need to stay for the answer, but we will send it by some express messengers of our own.

## MESSENGERS TO THE COMMONS.

XXXVI. Here it is to be observed and noted, that we never send to the Lower House by any Members of our own, but either by some

both takes from the gravity of the Lords, at Lords from taking their proper places: we covered; but they are at no committee or cobe covered or sit down in our presence, a person, and that by connivance in a corner not be covered.

in a whole body, and not some Lords scatte

WHO ARE TO SPEAK AT CONFES

XXXVIII. None are to speak at a conf House, but those that be of the Committee from such conference is reported, all the Lord to stand up.

STRANGERS NOT ADMITTED TO CONFEREN

XXXIX. No man is to enter at any commit

it be such as are commanded to attend), but the House, or the heir apparent of a Lord the such Lord, or the eldest son of any Peer who I in this House, upon pain of being punished se to others. day ordered, for the future, that no doorkeeper attending this House do presume to come or stay within the doors of this House when sitting (except particularly ordered so to do). And this order to be added, &c.

WHO MAY COME INTO THE LOBBY, &C.

XLIII. Ordered, none but Noblemen and the necessary attendants of the Honse do come into the lobby; nor into the Little Committee Chamber.—Per Ord. 23 Maii, post Meridiem, 1628.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BISHOPS AND PERRS; WITH THEIR PRIVILEGES.

XLIV. It would be resolved what privilege Noblemen and Peers have: betwixt which this difference is to be observed: That Bishops are only Lords of Parliament, but not Peers; for they are not of trial by nobility. But all Lords of Parliament having privilege for their servants from arrests, it is to be known for what time the said privilege doth extend before and after the Session, as likewise whether the same reach to retainers.—(See Order LXV.)

ORDERS NOT TO BE ENTERED BEFORE BEING READ.

XLV. The Clerk is to enter no order until the Lord Keeper first demand the assent of the House.—Vide Librum 14 Dec. 1621, et 23 Feb. 1623.

And the Clerk is to read every order, first, in the House before it be entered.—V. Lib. 20 Maii, 1626.

## FINES.

XLVI. Whereas this High Court of the Upper House of Parliament do often find cause in their judicature to impose fines, amongst other punishments, upon offenders, for the good example of justice, and to deter others from like offences, It is ordered and declared, that at the least once before the end of every session, the Committees for the orders of the House and privileges of the Lords of Parliament do acquaint the Lords with all the Fines that have been laid that session; that thereupon their Lordships may use that power which they justly have to take off or mitigate such fines, either wholly or in part, according to the measure of penitence or ability in the offenders, or suffer all to stand, as, in equity, their Lordships shall find fit.

And that until every session be ended, no estreat is to be made of such Fines set or imposed by Parliament, nor any copy thereof to be made by the Clerk, without special order upon a public motion in a full House.—Per Ord. 3 Aprilis, 1624.

THE MODE OF TRIAL OF PERSONS BROUGHT TO JUDICATURE BEFORE THE LORDS.

XLVII. It is declared by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, in regard to the trials of such persons as shall be brought before them and come to judicature, that whereas this Court is the highest, from whence others ought to draw their light, so the proceedings thereof should be most clear and equal, as well us the one side in finding out offences where there is just ground, as on the other side in affording all just means of defence to such as shall be questioned; and therefore, in all cases of moment, the defendants shall have copies of all depositions both pro et contra, after publication, at a convenient time before the hearing to prepare themselves and also, if the defendants shall demand it of the House in due time, and they shall have their learned Counsel to assist them in their defence, 11 whether they be able by reason of health to answer in person or not, so as they choose Counsel void of just exception; and if such Counsel shall refuse them, they are to be assigned as the Court shall thank This their Lordships do, because in all causes, as well civil as 300 criminal and capital, they hold that all lawful helps cannot, before just Judges, make one that is guilty avoid justice; and on the other it side, God defend that an innocent should be condemned.

# CAUTION IN CALLING PEERS TO THE BAR.

XLVIII. As for the calling a Member of this High Court to the Bar, their Lordships hold it fit to be very well weighed at what time and for what causes it shall be.—Per Ord. 28 Maii, 1624.

PEERS NOT TO BE IMPRISONED WITHOUT ORDER OF THE HOUSE, WITH EXCEPTION.

To le

XLIX. The privilege of the House is, that no Lord of Parliament sitting the Parliament, or within the usual times of privilege of Parliament, is to be imprisoned or restrained without sentence or order of the House; unless it be for treason or felony, or for refusing to give security for the peace.—Per Ord. 18 Aprilis, 1626.

the examining what both been the practice in former of Lords desiring leave to appear and answer accusaHouse of Commons, their Lordships have searched and real precedents, and thereupon conceive that it may deeply to the privileges of this House for any Lord of this House accusation in the House of Commons, either in person, we his answer in writing, or by his Counsel there: upon ideration had thereof and perusal of the said precedents the House of Commons, or send his answer in writing, the Counsel to answer any accusation there, upon penalty amitted to the Black Rod, or to the Tower, during the this House. And it is further ordered, that this order be

THE PEERS.

Die Mercurii, 25 Novembris, 1696.

while the House or any Committee of the whole House bere, without the leave of this House first had; and this is it.

TRIAL OF FREES TO BE IN FULL PARLIAMENT.

And it is ordered, that this declaration be ex

PROSECUTION NOT TO BE DELAYED ON

Die Veneris, 13 Decembris,

LIV. Forasmuch as upon writs of error Court of Parliament, the plaintiffs therein of tice rather than come to the determination of It is therefore ordered, that the plaintiffs in a same and the records be brought in, shall spec of the Parliaments, and prosecute their writs officers of this House their fees justly due u the prosecution of the said writs of error and upon; and further, shall assign their errors the bringing in of such writs with the record make default so to do, then the said Clerk, if writs require it, shall record that the plainti his writ of error, and that the House doth then plaintiff shall lose his writ, and that the defer day, and that the record be remitted. writ of error shall allege diminution and pray a

#### TIME LIMITED FOR BRINGING IN APPEALS.

Die Sabbati, 13 Julii, 1678.

LV. Ordered, that all persons who shall be desirous to exhibit to this House any petitions of appeal from any Court of Equity, do present their petitions within fourteen days, to be accounted from and after the first day of every session or meeting of Parliament after a recess; after which time the Lords do declare they will, during every such sitting, receive no petition of appeal unless upon a decree made while the Parliament is actually sitting; in which case, the party who shall find himself aggrieved may bring his petition of appeal, provided he present it to this House within fourteen days after such decree is made and entered in any Court of Equity in England or Wales, twenty days in any of the Courts of Scotland, and forty days in any of the Courts of Equity in Ireland. And that this order be added, &c.; and likewise published in print, to the end that all persons concerned may take notice thereof and observe it accordingly.—(See Order CXVIII.)

THE QUESTION TO BE PUT FOR REVERSING, ONLY, IN GIVING JUDG-MENT ON APPEALS OR WEITS OF EBROR.

# Die Lune, 7 Decembris, 1691.

LVI. Ordered, that for the future, upon giving judgment in any cases of appeals or writs of error in this House, the question shall be put for reversing, and not for affirming. And that this order be added, esc.

NO PETITION FOR THE REHEARING OF CAUSES TO BE READ THE

## Die Jovis, 14 Februarii, 1694.

LVII. Ordered, that no petition which relates to the rehearing of any cause or part of a cause formerly heard in this House shall be read the same day it is offered, but shall lie upon the table, and a future day be appointed for reading thereof, after twelve of the clock. And this order to be added, &c.

#### CAUTION AGAINST FRIVOLOUS APPEALS.

Die Jovis, 3 Martii, 1697.

LVIII. Whereas, by the rules and orders of this House for preventing the bringing of frivolous appeals, all appeals are to be signed by two Counsel; It is this day ordered, that no person whatever do presume as Counsel to sign any appeal to be brought into this House for the future, unless such person hath been of Counsel in the same cause in the Courts below, or shall attend as Counsel at the Bar of this House when the said appeal shall come in to be heard; and unless he shall certify that in his judgment there is reasonable cause of appeal. And it is further ordered, that this order shall be added, &c. and affixed on the doors of this House and the Courts in Westminster Hull.—Emendat. per Ord. 9 Aprilis, 1812.

PRINTED CASES OF APPEALS MUST BE SIGNED BY COUNSEL IN THE CAUSE

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# Die Martis, 19 Aprilis, 1698.

LIX. The House taking notice that upon appeals and writs of error there have been of late several scandalous and frivolous printed cases delivered to Lords of this House; for preventing whereof for the future, It is this day ordered, that no person whatsoever do presume to deliver any printed case or cases to any Lord of this House, unless such case or cases shall be signed by one or more of the Counsel who attended at the hearing of the cause in the Courts below, or shall be of Counsel at the hearing in this House. And this order to be added, &c., and affixed to the doors of this House, and the Courts in Westminster Hall.

CAUSES APPOINTED FOR MEARING NOT TO BE PUT OFF WITHOUT TWO DAYS' NOTICE.

# Die Mercurii, 22 Decembris, 1703.

LX. Upon consideration of the great inconveniences arising by motions and petitions for putting off causes after days have been appointed for hearing thereof; It is ordered, that when a day shall be appointed for the hearing any cause, appeal, or writ of error, argued in this House, the same shall not be altered but upon petition, and that no petition shall in such case be received, unless two days

notice thereof be given to the adverse party; of which notice, oath shall be made at the Bar of this House. And it is further ordered, that this order be added, &c.

RECOGNIZANCES ON APPEALS TO BE ENTERED INTO, IN EIGHT DAYS.

Die Veneris, 26 Januarii, 1710.

LXI. Whereas, by order of the 20th November, 1680, it is directed, that in all cases upon appeals to be brought into this House from the Courts in Westminster Hall, the party or parties appellant shall, before any answer to his or their petition, give eccurity to the Clerk of the Parliaments, by recognizance to be entered into, to His Majesty in £100\*, to pay such costs to the defendant or defendants in such appeals as this Court shall appoint, in case the decree or judgment appealed from shall be affirmed by this Court :- It is this day ordered, that in all cases of appeals to be brought into this House from any Court in Westminster Hall, from any Court of Equity in England or Wales, or from any Court in Scotland, or from any Court of Equity in Ireland, the party or parties appellant shall, within eight days after such appeal received, give security to the Clerk of Parliaments, by recognizance to be entered into, to Her † Majesty, of the penalty of £200 ‡, conditioned to pay such costs to the defendant or defendants in such appeal as this Court shall appoint, in case the decree or judgment appealed from shall be affirmed; and if the appellant or appellants shall peglect or refuse to give such security within the time aforesaid, that then the Clerk of the Parliaments shall inform the House thereof, and the appeal from thenceforth to be dismissed.—Entr. per Ord. 27 Jan. 1710 .- Emendat. 4 Martii, 1727, et 6 Augusti, 1807.

CAUSES TO BE HEARD BEFORE OTHER BUSINESS.

Die Martis, 28 Junii, 1715.

LXII. Ordered, that on the days causes are appointed to be heard, the cause be the first business proceeded on, after prayers, and no other business to intervene.—Emendat. per Ord. 13 Maii, 1742.

• Extended, in 1727, to £200. † Read His\_never so altered.

‡ Extended to £400 in 1807.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, &c. NOT TO BE COUNSEL FOR PRIVATE PERSONS AT THE LORDS' BAR-

Die Sabbati, 13 Junii, 1685.

LXIII. Ordered, that for the future neither His Majesty's Attorney General, nor any other assistant to this House, after having taken his place on the woolsack as such, shall be allowed to be of Counsel at the Bar of this House for any private person or persons whatsoever. And it is further ordered, that this order, &c.—Emendat. per Ord. 13 Maii, 1742.

DURING THE HEARING OF CAUSES, THE LORDS MUST BE ON THE BENCHES.

## Die Sabbati, 5 Aprilis, 1707.

LXIV. Ordered, that if any Lord, at the hearing of a cause, be not on one of the benches, the Lord Chancellor shall stop proceedings until such Lord take his place on one of the said benches.—Ent. per Ord. 28 Junii, 1715.

## PRIVILEGES OF THE MERVANTS OF LORDS FROM ARREST.

LXV. It is declared, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that the privilege of the Nobility concerning the freedom of their servants and followers from arrests doth extend to all their menial servants, and those of their family, as also those employed necessarily and properly about their estates, as well as their persons.

This freedom to begin twenty days before the return of the writ of summons in the beginning of every Parliament, and to continue twenty days before and after every session of Parliament, except in such cases wherein other provision hath been made by an Act of Parliament passed in the 12th and 13th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, entitled, An Act for Preventing any Inconveniences that may happen by Privilege of Parliament.

All the Lords are to be very careful on this point, and remember the ground of this privilege, which was only in respect they should not be distracted by the trouble of their servants from attending the e House, upon his honour, that the person arrested is within tof the privilege before expressed.

br the particulars, they must be left to the judgment of the the particular cases shall come in question, wherein the ants not all means, as well by oath or without, to find out nature of the servant's quality in his Lord's service; and, it, if by the House it be adjudged contrary to the true intent, inder whatsoever must not find it strange if in such case both of suffer reproof as the House shall think fit, and his servant to benefit by the privilege, but pay the fees: whereas the of the kingdom must be preferred before any personal respect, to be spared that shall offend after so fair a warning.—Per Maii, 1624.—Emendat. 22 Junii, 1715.

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS NOT PRIVILEGED.

Die Mercurii, 24 Martii, 1696.

1. Ordered, that no common Attorney or Solicitor, though d by any Peer or Lord of this House, shall be allowed e of Parliament. And that this order be entered, &c.

DO LORD TO GIVE WRITTEN PROTECTIONS OR PRIVILEGE.

NO PETITION TO BE RECEIVED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE KING'S SERVANTS.

Die Jovis, 23 Novembris, 1693.

LXVIII. It is resolved, and this day ordered, that this House will not receive any petition for protecting their Majesties' servants. And that this order be added, &c.

THE GOODS OF PRIVILEGED PERSONS TO BE FREE.

LXIX. Ordered, the goods of privileged persons taken in execution are to be re-delivered and freed, as well as their persons.—Per Ord. 8 Maii, 1628.

LORDS TO ANSWER UPON THEIR HONOUR, AND NOT UPON OATH.

LXX. Ordered, that the Nobility of this kingdom and Lords of the Upper House of Parliament, whether they be plaintiffs or defendant, are of ancient right to answer or be examined in all Courts upon protestation of honour only, and not upon the common oath.—Per Ord. 6 Maii, 1628.

OATHS NOT TO BE IMPOSED UPON PEERS BY ANY BILLS.

Die Veneris, 30 Aprilis, 1675.

LXXI. Ordered, that no oath shall be imposed by any Bill, or otherwise, upon the Peers, with a penalty, in case of refusal, to lose their places and votes in Parliament or liberty of debates therein. And that this order be added, &cc.

FILING A BILL AGAINST A PEER, IN CASES WHERE WITNESSES ARE
TO BE EXAMINED, NO BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Die Mercurii, 3 Julii, 1678.

LXXII. The Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled do declare, that in all cases wherein it is necessary to examine witnesses in perpetuam rei memorium, it shall not be taken to be a breach of privilege of Parliament to file a Bill against a Peer in time of Parliament, and take out usual process for that purpose only. And it is ordered, that this declaration be added, &c.

FILING A BILL IN EQUITY, WITHOUT PROCESS, NO BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Die Lune, 14 Decembris, 1696.

LXXIII. Ordered, that the filing an original or any Bill in equity without service of any letter or process thereupon, within time of privilege of Parliament, against any Lord of this House, shall not be taken to be a breach of privilege of Parliament. And that this order be added, &c.

PEERS HAVE NO PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT AS TRUSTERS.

Die Jovis, 12 Novembris, 1685.

LXXIV. The Lord Marquess of Halifax reported that the Lords' Committees for Privileges, to whom it was referred to consider whether privilege of peerage shall be allowed to any Peer of this House, wherein he is only a trustee, have ordered him to report it as the opinion of that Committee, that privilege of Parliament ought not to be allowed to Peers in cases where they are only trustees; which opinion the House confirmed, and ordered the same to be entered as a Standing Order of this House.

PEERS HAVE NO PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE PROVING OF WILLS.

Die Sabbati, 29 Aprilis, 1699.

LXXV. Resolved and declared, that no Peer or Lord of this House bath privilege whereby any stop or hindrance may or can be given to the proving the will of any person whatsoever. And that this order be added, &cc.

MINORA, AND WIDOWS OF PRERS, HAVE NO PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT.

Die Martis, 21 Februarii, 1692.

LXXVI. Ordered and declared, that privilege of Parliament shall sot be allowed to minor Peers, Noblewomen, or widows of Peers [aving their right of peerage].

WIDOWS OF PEERS MARRYING COMMONERS LOSE THEIR PRIVILEGE OF PEERAGE.

And it is further ordered, that if the widow of any Peer shall be married to a Commoner she shall not be allowed privilege of peerage. And that this order be added, &c.

PRINTING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE, WITHOUT LEAVE, A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Die Lune, 27 Februarii, 1698.

LXXVII. Resolved, that it is a breach of the privilege of this House for any person whatsoever to print, or publish in print, any thing relating to the proceedings of this House, without the leave of this House. And it is ordered, that this resolution be added, &c. and set on the doors of this House.

IF COMPLAINT OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE BE NOT ALLOWED, THE LORD TO PAY EXPENSES.

Die Jovis, 11 Januarii, 1699.

LXXVIII. Ordered, that in case of complaint by any Lord of this House of a breach of privilege, whereupon any person shall be taken into custody for the future; if the House, upon examination of the matter complained of, shall judge the same to be no breach of privilege, the Lord who made the complaint shall pay the fees and expenses of the person so taken into custody.

## COMPLAINT OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE TO BE UPON OATH.

And it is further ordered, that no person shall be taken into custody upon such complaint of a breach of privilege, but upon oath made at the Bar of this House. (See Order CX.)

## NO LORD TO HAVE ABOVE TWO PROXIES.

LXXIX. No Lord of this House shall be capable of receiving above two proxies, nor more to be numbered in any cause voted.

—Per Ord. 25 Feb. 1625.

All proxies from a spiritual Lord shall be made to a spiritual Lord, and from a temporal Lord to a temporal Lord.—Per Ord. Ib.

A PROXY IS VACATED ON THE LORD'S SITTING IN THE HOUSE.

LXXX. If a Peer, having leave of the King to be absent from Parliament, gives his proxy, and afterwards sits again in the House, his coming and sitting again in the House doth determine that proxy.—

Per Ord. 25 Aprilis, 1626.

NEW PROXIES NOT TO BE MADE WITHOUT NEW LEAVE.

LXXXI. If a Peer having leave to be absent makes his proxy and returns, he cannot make a new proxy without new leave.—Per Ord. 1b.

PROXIES NOT TO BE USED IN GIVING JUDGMENT.

Die Martis, 11 Junii, 1689.

LXXXII. The Clerk of the Parliaments, in pursuance of the order yesterday, showed several instances where proxies have been used in preliminaries to private causes. It is ordered, that proxies may be used in such preliminary cases, but not in giving judgment; and that this order be added, &c.

PRUXIES MAY NOT BE MADE IN JUDICIAL CASES, THOUGH BY BILL.

Die Martis, 15 Martii, 1697.

LXXXIII. Ordered, that no proxy for the future shall be made use of in any judicial cause in this House, although the proceedings be by way of Bill. And that this order be added, &c.

LORDS MUST VOTE FOR THEIR PROXIES, IF THEY VOTE ON THE QUESTION.

Die Lune, 11 Februarii, 1694.

LXXXIV. The House this day taking into consideration whether a Lord voting in the question, and having a proxy, is obliged to give his vote in respect of such proxy; It is ordered, that a Lord having a proxy and voting in the question, such Lord ought to give a vote for that proxy, in case proxies be called for. And it is ordered, that this order be added, &c.

#### TIME FOR ENTERING PROXIES.

Die Sabbati, 20 Martii, 1696.

LXXXV. Ordered, that the proxy of no Lord shall be entered the same day on which he has been present in the House, and that no proxy entered in the book after three of the clock shall be made use of the same day, in any question; and that the Clerks give an account thereof to the House.—Entr. per Ord. 16 Januarii, 1702.—Emendat. per Ord. 19 Maii, 1813.

## PRECEDENCY GRANTED TO THE EARL OF BANBURY.

LXXXVI. The order concerning the precedency granted to the Earl of Banbury, before divers other Lords of an ancienter creation, which is to be read at the beginning of every session; -viz. the Lords of this Parliament having understood by the Lords' Committees for the Privileges of the House, that they are clearly of opinion the Act of Parliament 31 Henry VIII. is most strong and plain for the settling the precedency of the Peers according to their ancienty and times of creation, have, upon full and deliberate hearing and examining the said Act in every part in open House, adjudged, and do adjudge and declare, the said Act of 31 Henry VIII. to be full and direct in the point, to enjoin every Peer upon new creation to have place according to the time of his creation and date of his letters patent, and no otherwise. And every other ancient Peer to hold his place according to his antiquity and creation, and no otherwise, unless it be in case of such persons and in such places as the said Act doth particularly mention; and whereas His Majesty was pleased to send a gracious message to this House, to let us know that it was never his intention to innovate any thing in that kind, or by that particular creation to win any power contrary to law or ancient custom in matter of placing any one before the other: but that His Majesty having resolved to confer that dignity on that noble person at the same time with the others then advanced, he being the first in quality of them, was consequently to have had the first creation; but being at that time casually forgotten, and His Majesty afterwards remembered of him, he did but assign him that rank which at first was intended, without the least thought of injuring any in the present, or ever to do the like in future. As also His Majesty desired this might to re colliented (the Lores particularly interested in the bey having first given their consents) that the said Lord If the same place as he now stands entered, for his life only, place of precedency not to go to his heirs; with this proviso, shall not in the least degree be brought into example to prehe undoubted right of the Peers according to the full judgonounced; and with this solemn protestation, that as His has been pleased to promise he will never in the future seek the precedency settled according to the antiquity of the in any sort, so the Lords will never upon any occasion heree way to any precedency, though but for life or temporary, point impogning or contradicting this judgment, grounded aforesaid Statute, delivered upon so great and sound deand advice, with a general consent; which they have caused tered and enrolled, and which shall be read at the beginning session in open House amongst the orders.-Per. Ord. lis, 1628.

T DESCENT MAY SIT IN THE HOUSE WITHOUT INTRODUCTION FEE, OR ANY CEREMONY.

Die Lunæ, 27 Julii, 1663.

XXVIII. Upon report from the Committee for Privileges

shall desire the same. Resolved, that these votes be entered and affixed to the general roll of Orders of the House of Peers, to prevent all questions or claims of this kind for the future.

PEERS CLAIMING BY LIMITATION, TO BE INTRODUCED.

Die Martis, 28 Junii, 1715.

LXXXIX. Ordered, that every Peer of this realm claiming by virtue of a special limitation in remainder, and not claiming by descent, shall be introduced.

BILLS FOR RESTITUTION IN BLOOD TO BE SIGNED BY THE KING, AND TO BEGIN IN THE LORDS' HOUSE.

Die Jovis, 2 Martii, 1664.

XC. Upon report from the Lords' Committee for Privileges, that in pursuance of the first part of the orders of the 24th of February last, directed to the Committee upon the reading of a Bill for restoring Sir Charles Stanley in blood, it was ascertained that the said Bill began in the House of Commons; and it appearing by the records of Parliament that all Bills for the restitution in blood ought, before they be admitted and received in Parliament (upon humble petition), to have the King's allowance for presenting the said Bills, and that then they are to be prosecuted and begun in the House of Peers. Contrary to which privilege there having been errors committed by reason of beginning some Bills of this nature in the Lower House; our late Sovereign King James was pleased to take notice thereof openly, giving admonition to both Houses concerning one Act (namely, for Restitution of Rowland Merrick in blood), that no such Act of Restitution from thenceforth should be proceeded withal in Parliament, till the same were first allowed and signed by the King; and that then it ought to begin first in the Higher House; whereof his said Majesty did expressly will an observation and remembrance to be made. Notwithstanding which rule, by reason of the interruption of the regular and parliamentary way of proceedings occasioned by the late tumultuous times, whereby Sir Charles Stanley and his counsel have been mistaken in the proper way of bringing a Bill for the restitution of blood into the Parliament, the Lordo spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled do declare, that, although they have been pleased to receive the said Bill, yet it is with the positive resolution, that, for the future, no such Act of restitution shall be proceeded withal in Parliament, till the same be first allowed and signed by the King's Majesty; and that then it shall begin first in the House of Peers; and that to this purpose the said resolution of this House, conformable to the orders of the 22d and 27th of May, in 3 Jacobi, 1606, be entered upon the roll of the Standing Orders of this House.

# COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINING THE JOURNAL-BOOK.

# Die Jovis, 23 Maii, 1678.

XCI. Ordered, that the Lords' Sub-Committees for Privileges and Perusal of the Journal-book, have hereby power given them to examine so much of the Journal-book of this House as was left unexamined at the last prorogation, and they are hereby empowered without further order. And that for the future the said Lords' Sub-Committees are hereby empowered to meet after every session for examining of so much of the Journal-book as shall be left unexamined at the time of the ending of such session, without any further order.—Ent. per Ord. 9 Novembris, 1685.

OATES OF ALLEGIANCE, &C. TO BE ADMINISTERED TO PEERE BEFORE
THE COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS.

## Die Mercurii, 19 Martii, 1678.

XCII. Whereas, by an Act passed in the 30th year of his now Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament," all and every the Peers of this realm are to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and make and subscribe the declaration in the said Act contained, in such manner as therein is directed: now for preventing interruption of debates by the late coming in of Lords to take the said oaths, and make and subscribe the said declaration,—It is ordered, that such Peers as have not taken the said oaths and subscribed the said declaration, and come to the House with an intent to do the same, are to be present for that purpose at the first sitting of the House; and it is further ordered, that this order be added, &c.

## STANDING ORDERS

ORDS NOT TO BIT IN PARLIAMENT BEFORE TWENTY-ONE YEAR!

OF AGE.

Die Veneris, 22 Maii, 1685.

CIII. Ordered, that no Lord under the age of twenty-one yet all be permitted to sit in this House. And it is further order this be added, &c.

CONSENTS TO, AND NOTICE OF, PRIVATE BILLS.

Die Mercurii, 20 Aprilis, 1698-

CCIV. Ordered, that for the future it be a general instruction committees who shall meet upon private Bills, that they take ice of the consent of any person to the passing such Bill, unlaberson appear before them, or that there be an affidavit of the sons made, that he or she is not able to attend, and doth consens a private Bill; and that when any Committee shall be appoint a private Bill, notice thereof be affixed on the doors of this Horateen days before the meeting of the said Committee. And the order be added, &c.

THE BRINGING IN OF PRIVATE BILLS TO BE PETITIONED FOR

Die Jovis, 7 Decembris, 1699.

CCV. Ordered, that for the future no private Bill shall be broughthis House until the House be informed of the matters ther tained, by petition to this House for leave to bring in such B I that this order be added, &c.

PRIVATE BILLS TO BE PRINTED BEFORE BEING BEAD.

Die Veneris, 16 Novembris, 1705.

CCVI. Ordered, that for the future no private Bill shall be rechis House a second time, until printed copies thereof be left we Clerk of the Parliaments for the perusal of the Lords, and the of the said copies shall be delivered to every person that she concerned in the said Bill, before the meeting of the Committed as such Bill; and in case of infancy, to be delivered to the gus nor next relation of full age, not concerned in interest in passing said Bill. And that this order be added, &c.—Emendat. per Or Maii, 1742.

= 18 Jan. 1705.

## SIGNATURES TO PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

Die Sabbati, 16 Februarii, 1705.

VIII. Ordered, that, for the future, all parties concerned in expenses of any private Bills shall sign the petition that the bring such private Bill into this House.

HLLS TO BE REFERRED TO, AND SIGNED BY, TWO JUDGES.

Ordered, that when a petition for a private Bill shall be this House, it shall be referred to two of the Judges, who such to summon all parties before them who may be contined the Bill; and after hearing all the parties, and perusing are to report to the House the state of the case, and their terreupon, under their hands, and are to sign the said Bill.

method to be observed as to private Bills that are brought the House of Commons, before the second reading of such seeding a copy of the said Bill, signed by the Clerk, to the

DUSTEES IN PRIVATE BILLS TO APPRAR PERSONALLY.

Ordered, that in all cases where trustees shall be appointed by rivate Bill, the Committee to whom the said Bill is referred that the trustees appears personally before them, and

STANDING ORDERS ON PRIVATE BILLS TO BE LAID BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

CII. Ordered, that for the future, when any private Bill shall be sent by the House to a Committee, there be at the same time transmitted to them a copy of these orders now made, and of all other standing orders of the House then in force, relating to the passing of private Bills.—Ent. per Ord. 19 Feb. 1705.

WITNESSES ON PRIVATE BILLS TO BE FIRST SWORN AT THE BAB OF THE HOUSE.

# Die Mercurii, 18 Decembris, 1706.

CIII. The House being informed, that upon the reference of patitions for private Bills to the Judges, pursuant to the standing order of this House, there arises some difficulty as to the examination upon oath of the persons who are produced before them to prove the fact as to the merits of such Bills; It is ordered, that upon the reference of any private Bill to the Judges, as aforesaid, the Judges to whom the said Bill shall be referred (unless the same shall be referred to the Judges of those parts of the United Kingdom called Scotland or Ireland) shall send to this House a list or lists of such persons' names as are to be sworn in relation to such Bill, and that they shall be thereupon sworn at the Bar of this House, in order to be examined by the Judges upon such oath, in relation to such Bill before them.—Ent. per Ord. 20 Dec. 1706.—Emendat. per Ord. Decembris, 1801.

CAUTION TO BE OBSERVED IN MAKING, OR DISPENSING WITH, STANDING ORDERS.

## Die Veneris, 28 Aprilis, 1699.

CIV. Ordered, that for the future no motion shall be granted for making any order of this House a standing order, or for dispension with a standing order of this House, the same day it is made, not before the House shall be summoned to consider of the said motion. And this to be added to the roll of Standing Orders.

CERTIFICATES OF CERTIORARIES AWARDED UPON WRITE OF ERROR.

Die Veneris, 21 Februarii, 1717.

CV. Ordered, that in all cases upon write of error depending in this House, when diminution shall be at any time alleged, and a Certiorari prayed and awarded, before in nullo est erratum pleaded, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall, upon request to him made, give a certificate that diminution is so alleged, and a Certiorari prayed and awarded thereupon. Ordered, that this order be entered, &c.

## PERSMPTORY DAYS FOR ANSWERING APPEALS.

Die Veneris, 15 Januarii, 1719.

CVI. Ordered, that when, upon an appeal to this House, an order is made for the respondent to answer thereto by a time limited, and no answer is put in by that time, upon proof made of due service of such order, a peremptory day shall be appointed for putting in the answer without any further notice to be given to the respondent.—

Ent. per Ord. 19 Januarii, 1719.

ANSWERS TO APPEALS NOT HEARD IN ONE RESSION, TO BE BROUGHT ON, THE BEGINNING OF NEXT.

Die Martis, 29 Martii, 1720.

CVII. Ordered, that such appeals as have been presented during this session, to which answers have been, or shall be, put in during this session, and for hearing whereof no day hath been, or shall be, appointed in this session, and all such appeals as shall be presented in any subsequent session, to which answers shall be put in, during the same session, and for hearing whereof no day shall be appointed in such session; if neither the appellant nor respondent shall apply to this House within eight days (to be accounted from and after the first day of the next session or meeting of Parliament) for a day for bearing such appeals, the same shall stand dismissed; but without prejudice to the appellants presenting any new appeals thereafter, as they shall be advised.—Emendat. per Ord. 5 Aprilis, 1734.

UNANSWERED APPEALS TO STAND DISMISSED, UNLESS PROSECUTED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF NEXT SESSION.

CVIII. Ordered, that such appeals as have been presented during this session, to which uo answers may have been or shall be put in

during this session, and all such appeals as shall be presented in any subsequent session, to which no answers have been or shall be put in during the same session; if neither the appellant, within eight days (to be accounted from and after the first day of the next session or meeting of Parliament), shall apply to this House to appoint a peremptory day to answer, nor the respondent put in an answer within the said eight days, such appeals shall stand dismissed, but without prejudice to the appellants presenting any new appeals thereafter, as they shall be advised.

DATE OF ANSWERS TO APPEALS TO BE ENDORSED, AND NAMES ENTERED IN THE JOURNALS.

CIX. Ordered, that when any answer to an appeal shall be put in for the future, the Clerk to whom it shall be delivered do immediately endorse thereon the day on which such answer is brought in; and that the names of the parties answering and to whose appeals such answers are put in, be the same day entered in the Journal of this House.—Ent. per Ord. 5 Aprilis, 1720.

AFFIDAVIT OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE IN IRELAND, SUFFICIENT TO TAKE A PERSON INTO CUSTODY.

Die Veneria, 3 Junii, 1720.

CX. The House (according to order) proceeded to take into consideration the standing order of the eleventh of January, 1699, which requires oath of a breach of privilege to be made at the Bar of this House, in order to the taking any person into custody; and the same being read, this explanation of and addition to the said order was made, viz.: That the same is to be understood only of breaches of privilege committed in Great Britain, but that oath made by affidavit in writing of a breach of privilege committed in Ireland may be sufficient ground to take into custody the person thereby proved to have been guilty of such breach of privilege, though no oath be made thereof at the Bar of this House. Ordered, that the said explanation and addition be entered, &c.

PREVENTION OF DISORDER IN THE HOUSE WHEN THE KING IS PRESENT.

Die Luna, 19 Decembris, 1720.

CXI. Upon report from the Lords' Committees appointed to con-

this House, and those leading thereunto, particularly to the Chamber, shall be kept shut, and no person whatsoever the Lords and assistants of this House, the eldest sons of he have a right to sit and vote in this House, and the officers ndants thereto belonging] shall be suffered to come within of this House, other than the Master of the Ceremonies, as he shall certify the Lord Great Chamberlain to be foreign s, or other foreigners of distinction; nor shall any ladies or permitted to come into the House at any of the doors, unless rd doth move the House for such by name : - And, on the first session, none but such as shall apply by name to the Lord hamberlain, or his Deputy, and be admitted by his Lordship's ins: -And that no person whatsoever do presume to stand e throne, or steps thereof, but such as carry His Majesty's ho shall stand behind the chair; and those that bear the reon the second step of the throne, on such days as His Majesty shall come publicly to this the Painted Chamber, and lobby leading from it to the hall, by the care of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, man Usher, and doorkeepers, be kept clear from footmen, and

r persons [except such gentlemen and servants as attend the fith their robes]. And that no person be covered when any there; and also that the Knight Marshal's Men appointed to this House and Westminster Hall, the first day of every session of Parliament.—Emendat. per Ord. 22 Februarii, 1733.

ORDER OF THE DAY FOR PUBLIC BUSINESS NOT TO BE READ TILL
THE HOUSE IS CLEARED.

Die Mercurii, 25 Januarii, 1720.

CXII. Ordered, that when an order of the day is appointed to be read, for taking any public business into consideration, the Lord on the woolsack do stop the reading of the order till the House shall be cleared of all persons that have no right to be in the House, when sitting, if any such shall be there at that time.—Ent. per Ord. 26 Jan. 1720.

PRINTING THE WORES, LIVES, OR WILLS, OF LORDS, WITHOUT CONSENT, A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Die Mercurii, 31 Januarii, 1721.

CXIII. Notice being taken, that the works, lives, and last wills of divers Lords of this House have been frequently printed imperfectly, and published after their deaths, without the direction or consent of the heirs, executors, administrators, or trustees of such Lords; It is, therefore, resolved and declared, that if, after the death of any Lord of this House, any person presume to publish in print his works, or any part of them not published in his life-time, or his life, or last will, without consent of his heirs, executors, administrators, or trustees, the same is a breach of privilege of this House.

Ordered, that the said resolution and declaration be entered, &c. and printed and published, and affixed on the doors of this House, to the end all persons that may be therein concerned may the better take notice of the same.

TIME FOR ENTERING AND SIGNING PROTESTS IN THE CLERK'S BOOKS.

## Die Martis, 27 Februarii, 1721.

CXIV. Ordered, that such Lords as shall make protestation, or enter their dissents from any votes of this House (as they have a right to do without asking leave of the House, either with or without their reasons), shall cause their protestation, or dissents, to be entered in the Clerk's book, the next sitting day of this House, before the bour of two o'clock, otherwise the same shall not be entered, and shall

sign the same before the rising of the House the same day.—Ent. per Ord. 3 Martii, 1721.

CLERKS AND OFFICERS NOT TO BE DISPLACED WITHOUT ORDER.

Die Jovis, 6 Februarii, 1723.

CXV. Ordered, that the Clerk-Assistant, and other Clerks officiating at the table of this House (except the Clerk of the Parliaments) shall not be at any time suspended, or removed from their offices or employments, without the order of the House.—Ent. per Ord. 10 Feb. 1723.—Emendat. per Ord. 5 Februarii, 1825.

WRITTEN PROTECTIONS DECLARED NULL AND VOID, &c.

Die Martis, 25 Februarii, 1723.

CXVI. The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the several lists of certificates of written protections delivered yesterday at the Bar, by the Secondaries of the two Compters in London, the Under Sheriff of Middlesex, and the High Bailiff of Westminster, which are entered in their respective offices; and the said officers attending were called in, and the standing order of this House of the 15th of April, 1712, in relation to written protections, being read, they were severally examined as to their knowledge of the said order, as also touching the manner or method of their entering written protections, and then they were directed to withdraw, and the following order and declaration was made.

Ordered and declared, that all the said written protections are all and void, and all other protections, which shall be at any time hereafter given contrary to the said standing order, shall be taken to be null and void; and that no Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Secondary, or other officer, whose duty it is to issue any legal process, or to execute the same, or cause the same to be executed, shall receive or allow, or have any regard to, or make any entry in his office, of any written protection which is or shall be signed, or pretended to be signed, by any Lord of this House: but that nothing herein contained shall be understood in any sort to derogate from the ancient privilege of the Lords of Parliament, with respect to their menial servants, and those of their family; as also those employed necessarily and properly about their estates, as well as their persons; or to expose to arrests those who are really servants to them, as aforesaid.—

Ess. per Ord. 29 Feb. 1723. &c. &c.—(See Order LX VII.)

PRINTED CASES TO BE DISTRIBUTED FOUR DAYS BEFORE CAUSES
ARK HEARD.

Die Veneris, 18 Decembris, 1724.

CXVII. Ordered, that, in all causes on appeals, or writs of error, appointed to be heard in this House, the appellants and respondents, the plaintiffs and defendants, or their respective agents, or solicitors, do, for the future, deliver to the Clerk of the Parliaments, or Clerk-Assistant, to be distributed to the Lords of this House, the printed cases upon such appeals or writs of error, at least four days before the hearing of the same; and that no other or different cases in any such causes be at any time afterwards printed or delivered. And it is further ordered, that this order be forthwith printed and affixed on the doors of this House and Westminster Hall, to the end, &c.—
Ent. per Ord. 12 Jan. 1724.—Emendat per Ord. 28 Feb. 1764.

TIME FOR BRINGING APPEALS, LIMITED.

Die Jovis, 24 Martii, 1725.

CXVIII. Ordered, that no petition of appeal from any decree or sentence of any court of equity in England or Ircland, or of any court in Scotland, before this time signed and enrolled or extracted, shall be received by this House after five years, to be accounted from the expiration of this present session of Parliament, and the end of the next session ensuing the said five years; nor shall any petition of appeal, from any decree or sentence of any of the said courts, to be hereafter signed and enrolled or extracted, be received by this Honse, after five years from the signing and enrolling, or extracting, of such decree or sentence, and the end of fourteen days, to be accounted from and after the first day of the session or meeting of Parliament, next ensuing the said five years; unless the person entitled to such appeal be within the age of one and twenty years, or covert, non compos mentis, imprisoned, or out of Great Britain and Ireland: in which case, such person shall and may be at liberty to bring his or her appeal for reversing any such decree or sentence at any time within five years next after his or her full age, discoverture, coming of sound mind, enlargement out of prison, or coming into Great Britain or Ireland; and fourteen days to be accounted from and after the first day of the session or meeting of Parliament next ensuing the said five years, consideration matters relating to the procompanies and write of error, It is ordered, that at the end causes, for the future, one of the counsel for the appellants open the cause; then the evidence on their side shall be read; the other counsel for the appellants may make observathe evidence; then one of the counsel for the respondents to heard, and the evidence on their side to be read; after which are counsel for the respondents shall be heard, and one counsel the appellants to reply.—Ent. per Ord. 4 Martii, 1727.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A WAIVER OF PRIVILEGE.

Die Mercurii, 17 Martii, 1730.

Ordered, that no declaration made by any Lord of this is waiver of his privilege, shall be construed to be a waiver on the construed to be a waiver of his privilege, shall be construed to be a waiver of the construed to be

SOMING TO A COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES SHALL BE OF THAT

Die Veneris, 25 Februarii, 1731.

II. Ordered, that all the Lords who shall come to any Com-

ing in of answers to appeals; It is ordered and declared, that we appeal to this House, an order hath been or shall be nor the respondent or respondents to answer thereto by a time limit of the session of Parliament, wherein such order hath been or shall hade, shall determine before the time so limited for answering shall expired, and no answer shall be put in during the same session, see from such order upon the respondent to such appeal, by the space we weeks at least before the first day of the then next session, we deemed good service; and the appellant may apply to this House are peremptory day for putting in the answer in case the responsibility of the next session of Parliament. And it is further or a hat this order and declaration be entered, &c. and affixed on loors of this House and Westminster Hall.

APPOINTED.

Die Jovis, 8 Junii, 1749.

CXXIV. Upon report from the Lords' Committees appointed consider of the standing order of this House of the 5th of April, 17 n relation to the hearing of appeals left undetermined in a for ession, and what alterations or amendments are proper to be m herein, in order to render the same more effectual; It is order hat all such appeals as have been presented, for hearing when lays have been appointed during this session, which shall not letermined in this session; and all such appeals as shall be present or hearing, whereof days shall be appointed in any subsequent sessi which shall not be determined in the same session, shall be heard a letermined in the beginning of next session of Parliament, in the say order and course as they shall stand to be heard at the end of this my future session, without any new application to this House appoint a day for hearing the same: and that such of the said appear is shall stand first to be heard at the end of this or any future sessi of Parliament shall stand to be heard upon the Wednesday in & week next after that week in which any subsequent session of Pa nament shall begin; the second upon the Friday following, and the hird upon the Monday following; and from thence the rest of the sa appeals, in course, upon every Wednesday, Friday, and Mouday, unt hey shall be all heard and determined; and that in case any suc appeal shall not be adjourned by order of this House, made before the day on which the same is hereby appointed to be heard, and the party or parties on one side shall attend by their counsel, and the parties on the other side shall not attend by their counsel, on the said day appointed for bearing thereof; such appeal shall be heard ex parte: and in case neither of the said parties to such appeal shall attend by their counsel on the said day appointed for hearing thereof, then such appeal shall stand absolutely dismissed; but without prejudice in this last case to the appellant or appellants presenting any new appeal thereafter, in such manner as the appellants might have done in case such former appeal had not been presented to this House, as he or they shall be advised.

Ordered, that the standing order aforementioned be vacated and made void; and that this order be substituted instead thereof, and declared to be a Standing Order; and that it be entered, &c. and affixed on the doors of this House and Westminster Hall. (See Orders CLXXXII. and CC.)

NO LORDS HAVE PRIVILEGE AGAINST WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Die Mercurii, 8 Junii, 1757.

CXXV. Ordered and declared, that no Peer or Lord of Parliament hath privilege of peerage or of Parliament against being compelled by process of the courts in Westminster Hall to pay obedience to a writ of habeas corpus directed to him: and it is further ordered, that this order and declaration be entered, &c.

REGULATIONS FOR BILLS FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF LANDS.

Die Mercurii, 19 Maii, 1762.

CXXVI. Upon the report made from the Lords' Committees appointed to take into consideration the roll of standing orders of this House, in relation to the standing order of the 16th of February, 1705, No. C., it is ordered, that where a Bill is brought in to empower any person to sell or dispose of lands in one place, and to buy or settle lands in another place, the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred do take care that the values be fully made out; and if the Bill shall not be for making a new purchase, but only for settling other lands in lieu of those to be sold, in that case provision shall be made in the Bill, that such other lands be settled accordingly: but if the Bill shall be to purchase and settle other lands, in that case the

Committee are to take care that there be a binding agreement produced for such new purchase; or if it shall be made to appear to the Committee that such agreement cannot then be made, or that such purchase cannot then be made and settled as desired by the Bill, and the Committee shall then be satisfied with the reasons alleged for either of those purposes; in either of these cases, provision shall be made in the Bill that so much of the money arising by sale of the lands directed to be sold, as is to be laid out in a new purchase, shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accomptant-General of the High Court of Chancery, to be placed to his account there, ex parte the purchaser or purchasers of the estate of the person or persons mentioned in the title of the said Bill, pursuant to the method prescribed by the Act of the 12th year of King George I. chap. 32. and the general orders of the said Court, and without fee or reward, according to the Act of the 12th year of George II. chap. 24., and shall, when so paid in, be laid out in the purchase of Navy, Victualling, or Exchequer bills. And it is further ordered, that the interest arising from the money so laid out in the said Navy or Victualling bills, or Exchequer bills, and the money received for the same, as they shall be respectively paid off by Government, shall be laid out in the name of the said Accomptant-General in the purchase of other Navy or Victualling, or Exchequer bills: all which said Navy, and Victualling, and Exchequer bills shall be deposited in the Bank, in the name of the said Accomptant-General, and shall there remain until a proper purchase or purchases be found and approved, as shall be directed by such Bill, and until the same shall (upon a petition setting forth such approbation, to be preferred to the Court of Chancery in a summary way, by the persons to be named in the Bill), be ordered to be sold by the said Accomptant-General, for the completing such purchase in such manner as the said Court shall think just and direct. And it is further ordered, that if the money arising by the sale of such Navy, Victualling, or Exchequer bills shall exceed the amount of the original purchase money so laid out as aforesaid, then, and in that case only, the surplus which shall remain, after discharging the expense of the applications to the Court, shall be paid to such person or persons respectively as would have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands directed to be purchased, in case the same had been purchased pursuant to the Act, or to the representatives of such person or persons.—Emendat. per Ord. 18 Junii, 1795.

Ordered, that the standing order before mentioned be vacated and made void; and that this order be substituted instead thereof, and declared to be a Standing Order, &c.—Emendat. per Ord. 18 Martii, 1777, et 18 Junii, 1795.

#### TIME LIMITED FOR BRINGING CROSS APPEALS.

Die Martis, 8 Martii, 1763.

CXXVII. Ordered, that for the future, if the respondent or respondents to any appeal depending in this House shall be desirous to exhibit a cross appeal, they shall present the same within one week after the answer put in to the original appeal, otherwise the same shall not be received.—Ent. per Ord. 10 Martii, 1763.

TIME FOR DELIVERY, AND CONTENTS OF PRINTED CASES IN CLAIMS OF PEERAGE.

Die Veneris, 20 Martii, 1767.

CXXVIII. Ordered, that this House, or any Committee thereof, do not proceed to the hearing upon any claim to a title of honour, until fourteen days after printed cases shall have been delivered, which shall contain a pedigree and also an abstract of the proofs and authorities upon which such claim may be founded, together with the dates thereof, and references where the same may be found.—Ent. per Ord. 24 Martii, 1767.—Emendat. per Ord. 6 Aprilis, 1824.

NONE BUT PERSONS HAVING A RICHT, TO BE IN THE HOUSE WHEN SITTING.

Die Veneris, 18 Aprilis, 1788.

\* CXXX. Upon consideration of the report from the Lords' Committees for Privileges, to whom it was referred to consider of the rules and orders of this House for preserving order therein, It is ordered, that for the future no person shall be in any part of the House during the sitting of the House, except Lords of Parliament and Peers of the United Kingdom, not being members of the House of Commons, and heirs apparent of such Peers or of Peeresses of the United King-

Order CXXIX., which referred to the descents of Peers, was repealed on the 16th of June, 1802.

dom in their own right, and such other persons as attend this House as assistants; and that this be added, &c.—Emendat. per Ord. 26 Maii, 1802.\*

PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS, RELATIVE TO ESTATES IN SCOTLAND, TO BE REFERRED TO TWO JUDGES OF THE COURT OF SESSION.

## Die Mercurii, 16 Maii, 1792.

CXXXI. Ordered, that for the future, where a petition for a private Bill concerning estates in land or heritable subjects, situate in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall be offered to this House, it shall be referred to two of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, who are forthwith to summon all parties before them who may be concerned in the Bill; and after hearing all the parties, and perusing the Bill, are to report to the House the state of the case, and their opinion thereupon, under their hands, and are to sign the said Bill. The same method is to be observed as to private Bills, concerning estates in land or heritable subjects situated in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, brought from the House of Commons, before the second reading of such Bill, by sending a copy of the said Bill, signed by the Clerk, to two of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, to whom such Bill shall be referred.

CONSENTS OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND, GIVEN BEFORE THE JUDGES, TO BE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE AT COMMITTEES.

CXXXII. Ordered, that, for the future, all persons concerned in the consequences of such private Bills as aforesaid, and who reside in Scotland, may give their consent to the passing of such Bills before two Judges of the Court of Session, to whom such private Bills as aforesaid shall be referred; and the certificate of the said Judges, by which it shall appear that on a day and at a place to be therein expressed, such person or persons did appear personally before them, and being aware of the interest they may have in such Bill, did give his, her, or their, consent for him or themselves, and for those for whom, according to the law of Scotland, he, she, or they, may be entitled to consent, and did accept the trust proposed to be vested in him or them by the said Bill, and did in their presence sign a Bill

<sup>\*</sup> This Order was substituted for two Standing Orders of the 5th of April and the 24th of November, 1707.

(which Bill, together with the said certificate, must be produced), shall be held as sufficient evidence of the consent of such person or persons before any Committee of this House to whom the consideration of such Bill may be referred.

CONSENTS OF HEIRS OF ENTAIL TO BE IN PERSON, OR BY INSTRUMENTS
DULY EXECUTED.

CXXXIII. Ordered, that it be a general instruction to the Judges who shall meet to take the consent of heirs of entail concerned in the consequences of private Bills, relating to estates in Scotland, that they take no notice of the consent of any person to the passing of such Bill, unless such person appear before them, or that it be made manifest to them by an instrument under the hand of a notary public, duly executed according to the forms required by the law of Scotland, that he or she is not able to attend, and doth consent to the said Bill.

Ordered, that the said orders be made Standing Orders, and that they be entered, &c.—Emendat. per Ord. 24 Feb. 1806, 18 Feb. 1817, et 11 Maii, 1824.

ALL STANDING ORDERS, RELATIVE TO BILLS SENT TO COMMITTEES, TO BE LAID BEFORE THEM.

Die Lune, 11 Martii, 1793.

\*CXXXIX. Ordered, that for the future, when any Bill shall be sent by this House to a Committee, there shall be, at the same time, transmitted to such Committee a copy of all the standing orders of the House, then in force, relating to the passing of such Bills; and such Committee shall examine, in the first place, whether the said orders have, or have not, been complied with, and shall report the same to the House.—Ordered, that the said order, &c.—Ent. per Ord. 14 Martii, 1793.—Emendat. per Ord. 8 Februarii, 1825.

PETITION FOR A DIVORCE BILL TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A COPY OF THE TRIAL.

Die Mercurii, 28 Martii, 1798.

† CXLI. Ordered, that for the future no petition for any hill of dirorce shall be presented to this House, unless an official copy of the

Orders CXXXIV., CXXXV., CXXXVII., CXXXVII., and CXXXVIII.

<sup>+</sup> Order CXL. was recated by an Order of the 8th February, 1825.

in order to his being examined at the Bar, if fit, whether there has or has not been any coll rectly on his part, relative to any act of adulte committed by his wife, or whether there be an indirectly between him and his wife, or any ot touching the said bill of divorce, or touching an tence of divorce had in the Ecclesiastical Court ing any action at law which may have been brough against any person for criminal conversation wife; and also, whether, at the time of the ad

petitioner complains, his wife was by deed or o sent living separate and apart from him, and re as in him lies from her conjugal duty, or whethe of such adultery cohabiting with him, and under authority of him as her husband. Ordered, that declared Standing Orders, and that they be ent-

CONSENTS TO PRIVATE BILLS WHERE THE I

Die Lunæ, 29 Aprilis, 1799

of the petitioner, the Committee shall not in such case be required to take the consent of any of the persons in remainder, after the estate of such tenant in tail, to the passing of such bill.

### CONSENTS, WHERE WOMEN HAVE AN INTEREST.

CXLVI. Ordered, that in all private Bills, when any married or unmarried woman, or when any widow desires to consent to the sale or exchange of any estate in which she may have an interest, or upon which she may be entitled to a jointure or rent charge of any sort, or if she shall desire to sell or otherwise dispose of all or any part of such jointure, rent charge, or interest, the Committee shall require, not only her own consent in person, but also that of her trustee or trustees.

### CONSENTS, WHERE CHILDREN HAVE AN INTEREST.

CXLVII. Ordered, that in all private Bills, when any estate is proposed to be sold or exchanged, on which the whole or any part of the fortune of any child or children is secured, or in which any such child or children hath or have an interest, the Committee shall take the consent of any such child or children, if he, she, or they, is or are under age, by his, her, or their parents or guardians; and if of age, then the consent of the trustee or trustees for such child or children shall also be taken, as well as the personal consent of such party.

#### TRUSTERS TO CONSENT IN PERSON.

CXLVIII. Ordered, that the consent of all trustees shall be required in person before the Committee, where any money is to pass through the hands of any such trustees, whether for jointure, pin money, the fortunes of younger children, or any other interest whatsoever; but the consent of trustees to preserve contingent remainders only, shall not be necessary.

## NEW APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTRES TO BE WITH THE APPROBATION OF THE COURT OF CHANGERY.

CXLIX. Ordered, that when any of the parties interested in any private Bill shall have power by such Bill to name a trustee in the room of any trustee dying, resigning, or refusing to exercise his trust, provision shall be made in the Bill that such new trustee shall be appropriated by or with the approbation of the Court of Chancery.

NOTICE OF PETITION TO BE GIVEN TO MORTGAGERS.

CL. Ordered, that when a petition shall be presented to the House for any private Bill, notice shall be given to any person being a mortgagee upon the estate intended to be affected by such Bill.

SCHEDULES OF VALUE, &c. TO BE ANNEXED TO BILLS FOR EXCHANG-ING OR SELLING ESTATES.

CLI. Ordered, that in any private Bill for exchanging an estate in settlement, and substituting another estate in lieu thereof, there shall be annexed to such Bill a schedule or schedules of such respective estates, showing the annual rent and the annual value thereof, and also of the value of the timber growing thereupon; and in all private Bills for selling a settled estate, and purchasing another estate to be settled to the same uses, there shall be annexed to such Bill a schedule or schedules of such estates, specifying the annual rent thereof, and that every such schedule shall be signed and proved upon eath by a surveyor or other competent person, before the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT WHETHER THE STANDING ORDERS HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

CLII. Ordered, that the Lord who shall be in the Chair of a Committee, to whom any private Bill shall be committed, shall state to the House, when the report from such Committee is made, how far the Orders of the House in relation to such private Bill have or have not been duly complied with-

Ordered, that these Orders shall be transmitted to the Committee to whom any private Bill shall be referred, for their guidance and instruction; and, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

BILLS POR SELLING LANDS IN SCOTLAND AND PURCHASING OTHERS
TO BE SETTLED IN LIEU THERROF.

Die Mercurii, 22 Maii, 1799.

CLIII. Ordered, that where a Bill is brought in to empower any person to sell or dispose of lands in one place in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and to buy or settle lands in another place in the said part of Great Britain called Scotland, the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred do take care that the values be fully made

out; and if the Bill shall not be for making a new purchase, but only for settling other lands in lieu of those to be sold, in that case provision shall be made in the Bill, that such other lands be settled accordingly: but if the Bill shall be to purchase and settle other lands, in that case the Committee are to take care, that there be a binding agreement produced for such new purchase; or if it shall be made appear to the Committee that such agreement cannot then be made, or that such purchase cannot then be made, and settled as desired by the Bill, and the Committee shall be satisfied with the reasons alleged for either of those purposes, in either of those cases provision shall be made in the Bill that so much of the money arising by sale of the lands directed to be sold as is to be laid out in a new purchase, shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers without fee or reward into the Bank of Scotland, or Royal Bank of Scotland, or the Bank of the British Linen Company in Scotland, under the direction and by the authority of the Court of Session, and in the name of the trusbees named in the Act, and shall, when so paid in, produce the highest interest that can be obtained for the same : and it is further ordered, that the interest arising from the money so paid in shall be laid out in the name of the said trustees, and shall annually accumalate and be added to the principal sum itself, to carry interest beether, until a proper purchase can be found and approved, as shall be directed by such Bill, and until the same shall, upon a petition setting forth such approbation, to be preferred to the said Court of Session in a summary way by the persons to be named in the Bill, be ordered to be paid by the Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, or Cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland, or the Bank of the British Linea Company in Scotland, for the completing such purchase, in such manner as the said Court shall think just and direct : and it is further ordered, that when a sum equal to the amount of that obtained by the sale of lands directed to be sold shall be reinvested in the purchase of new estates, then and in that case the surplus which shall remain, after discharging the expense of application to the Court, shall be paid to the person or persons respectively who would have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands sold pursuant to the Act, or to the representatives of such person or persons. Ordered, that the said Order, &c .- Emendal. per Ord. 16 Aprilis, 1810. et 2) Martii, 1817.

PROVISION TO BE MADE IN ENCLOSURE BILLS, &c. THAT THE PCR-CHASE MONEY BE PAID INTO THE BANK.

Die Mercurii, 7 Maii, 1800.

CLIV. Ordered, that in any enclosure, road, drainage, paving, dock, or navigation Bill, whenever any sum of money is, under the provisions of such Act, to be paid for the purchase or exchange of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or which sum of money ought to be laid out in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to be settled to the same uses, provision shall be made in the said Bill, that such sum of money, not being less than the sum of two hundred pounds, be paid into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, to be placed to his account, ex parte the Commissioners under such particular Bill, or under such other title as by the said Bill shall be directed, pursuant to the method prescribed by the Act of the first year of King George the Fourth, chapter thirty-five, and the General Orders of the said Court, and without fee or reward, and shall, when so paid in, there remain until the same shall by order of the said Court, upon a petition to be preferred to the said Court in a summary way, be applied either in the purchase of land tax, or towards the discharge of any debts or encumbrances affecting the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments so purchased or exchanged, or until the same shall upon the like application be laid out in a summary way, by order of the said Court, in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or bereditaments, to be settled to the like uses; and in the meantime, and until such order can be made, such money may, by order of the said Court, be laid out in some of the public funds, or in government or real securities, and the dividends or interest arising therefrom shall, by order of the said Court, be paid to such person or persons as would for the time being be entitled to the rents and profits of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased, conveyed, and settled; and in case such sum of money shall be less than the sum of two hundred pounds, and shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, then and in such case such sum of money shall, with the approbation of the Commissioners acting under such Act, or any three or more of them, be paid into the Bank of England, and applied by order of the Court of Excheques in manner hereinbefore directed, or may without any order of the Court of Exchequer be paid into the hands of two trustees, to be nominated by the person or persons who for the time being would be entitled to the rents and profits of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased and settled; such nomination to be approved of by three or more of the said Commissioners, and such nomustion and approbation to be in writing under the hands of the persons so nominating and approving; and the money so paid to such trustees shall by them be applied in like manner as is before directed with respect to the money so to be paid into the Bank in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Exchequer, but without any order of the said Court touching the application thereof. and in case such sum of money shall not exceed twenty pounds, then the same shall be paid to the person or persons who for the time being would be entitled to the rents and profits of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased and conveyed, for his, her, or their own use and benefit: And it is hereby further ordered. That if any Commissioner in an enclosure or drainage Bill shall find any difficulty in obtaining a purchase in land, which may be open in value to such sum of money, not exceeding two hundred pounds, as by the said Standing Order is directed to be paid into the Bank to await a future purchase, or which purchase may be disadvantageous in other respects, such Commissioner shall be at liberty to apply such sum of money towards the expenses of such oct, so far as the proportion of the party entitled to such sum shall mount to; and if there shall be any surplus of such two hundred pounds, they may apply such surplus, after such application, in diminution of the sum allowed to be charged upon the estate for the purpose of enclosure or drainage. Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c .- Emendat. per Ord. 7 Julii, 1823.

ADDITION TO THE STANDING ORDER, THAT NO BILL BE READ TWICE

Die Mercurii, 20 Maii, 1801.

CLV. The House (according to order) proceeded to take into consideration the Standing Order of the 28th of June, 1715, by which it is ordered and declared, that for the future no Bill shall be read twice the same day; that no Committee of the whole House proceed

on any Bill the same day the Bill is committed; that no report be received from any Committee of the whole House the same day such Committee goes through the Bill, when any amendments are made to such Bill; and that no Bill be read the third time the same day reported from the Committee; and the same being read, this explanation of and addition to the said Standing Order was made; (videlicet) that it is the duty of the Speaker of this House, in no case to put a question contrary to the Standing Order of the House. Ordered, that the said explanation and addition be entered on the roll of Standing Orders. (See Order XXVI.)

PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS RELATIVE TO ESTATES IN IRELAND
TO BE REFERRED TO TWO JUDGES IN IRELAND.

Die Mercurii, 9 Decembris, 1801.

CLVI. Upon consideration of the report from the Committee anpointed to consider of the Standing Orders respecting private Bills. so far as they may affect that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland: Ordered, that for the future, when a petition for a private Bill concerning estates in land, situated in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, shall be offered to this House, it shall be referred, if the parties desire it, to two Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, in Ireland, who are forthwith to summon all parties before them who may be concerned in the Bill, and after hearing all the parties, and perusing the Bill, are to report to the House the state of the case, and their opinion thereupon, under their hands, and are to sign the said Bill. The same method is to be observed as to private Bills concerning estates in land situated in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, brought from the House of Commons, before the second reading of such Bills, by sending a copy of the said Bill, signed by the clerk, to the Judges aforesaid. or any two of them .- Emendat. per Ord. 1 Martii, 1806.

CONSENT OF PERSONS GIVEN BEFORE THE JUDGES IN IRELAND TO BE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE AT COMMITTEES.

CLVII. Ordered, that for the future all persons concerned in the consequences of such private Bills as aforesaid, and who reside in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called

Ireland, may give their consent to the passing of such Bills before the two Judges to whom such Bills shall be referred; and the certificate of the said Judges, or of any two of them, by which it shall appear, that on a day and at a place to be therein expressed, such person or persons did appear personally before them, and being aware of the interest they may have in such Bill, did give his, her, or their consent for him or themselves, and for those for whom, according to law, he, she, or they may be entitled to consent; and if any trustee or trustees shall be appointed by such Bill, that such trustee or trustees did appear personally before them, and did accept the trust proposed to be vested in him or them by the said Bill, and that the said several persons did in their presence sign a Bill (which Bill together with the said certificate must be produced), shall be held sufficient evidence of the consent of such person or persons before any Committee of this House, to whom the consideration of such Bill may be referred .- Emendat. per Ord. 1 Martii, 1806.

# SUCE CONSENT TO BE PERSONAL, OR BY AN INSTRUMENT DULY EXECUTED.

CLVIII. Ordered, that it be a general instruction to the Judges who shall meet to take the consent of all persons concerned in the consequences of private Bills relating to estates in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, that they take no notice of the content of any person to the passing of such Bill, unless such person appear before them, or that it be made manifest to them by an instrument under the hand of a notary public, duly executed according to the forms required by law, that he or she is not able to attend, and doth consent to the said Bill.

# BILLS FOR SELLING LANDS IN IRELAND, AND PURCHASING OTHER LANDS THERE IN LIEU THEREOF.

CLIX Ordered, that where a Bill is brought in to empower any person to sell or dispose of lands in one place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and to buy or settle lands in another place in the said part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred do take care that the values be fully made out; and if the Bill shall not be for making a new purchase, but only for settling other lands in licu of those to be sold, in that case provision shall be made in the Bill, that such other lands be settled accordingly; but if the Bill shall be to purchase and

settle other lands, in that case the Committee are to take care that there be a binding agreement produced for such new purchase; or if it shall be made appear to the Committee that such agreement cannot then be made, or that such purchase cannot then be made, and settled as desired by the Bill, and the Committee shall be satisfied with the reasons alleged for either of those purposes, in either of those cases provision shall be made in the Bill, that so much of the money arising by sale of the lands directed to be sold, as is to be laid out in a new purchase, shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers, without fee or reward, into the Bank of Dublin, under the direction and by the authority of the Court of Chancery, and in the name of the trustees named in the Act, and shall, when so paid in, produce the highest interest that can be obtained for the same; and that the interest arising from the money so paid in shall be laid out in the name of the said trustees, and shall annually accumulate and be added to the principal sum itself to carry interest together, until a proper purchase can be found and approved, as shall be directed by such Bill, and until the same shall, upon a petition setting forth such approbation, to be preferred to the said Court of Chancery in a summary way by the persons to be named in the Bill, be ordered to be paid by the Treasurer of the Bank of Dublin for the completing such purchase, in such manner as the said Court shall think just and direct; and that if the money arising by the principal and accumulated interest of such sum or sums shall exceed the amount of the original purchase money so laid out as aforesaid, then and in that case only the surplus which shall remain, after discharging the expense of the applications to the Court, shall be paid to the person or persons respectively who would have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands directed to be purchased, in case the same had been purchased pursuant to the Act, or to the representatives of such person or persons. Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

CLAIM TO VOTE FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF IRELAND TO BE BY PETITION, &c.

Die Veneris, 2 Aprilis, 1802.

CLX. Upon report from the Lords' Committees appointed to consider of the descent of the Peerages of Ireland:—
Ordered, that in all cases where any person who did not sit and

by the person so claiming, or by some person on his behalf, ig the manner in which the claimant derives title to the Peerage lestion, and praying that the right of the claimant to vote at how of Peers of Ireland to sit in the Parliament of the United lom, may be admitted by this House.

LUTION OF THE HOUSE, ADMITTING SUCH CLAIM, TO BE TRANS-MITTED TO THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN IRELAND.

LXI. Ordered, that the Clerk of the Parliaments do transmit to Clerk of the Crown in Ireland a copy of every resolution of this admitting the claim of a Peer of Ireland to vote at the elections per of Ireland to sit in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

B CLAIM OF A COHRIR TO A PEERAGE IN ABEVANCE TO BE BY PETITION.

XII. Ordered, that in case any Pecrage of Ireland now is or Rer shall be in abeyance, the persons claiming to be coheirs to, or any of them, may, by petition to this House, state such and pray that the same may be examined by the House.

MAJESTY, &C.

CLAIMS OF PERSONS TO BE PEERESSES OF RIGHT.

CLXVI. Ordered, that every person cla Ireland in her own right be at liberty in li Peerage; and that such claim be proceeded and allowed, in the same manner as is proved claiming to vote as aforesaid. (See Order the said Orders be declared Standing Orentered, &c.

LETTERS-PATENT ADVANCING A REPRESENT TO A HIGHER DIGNITY TO BE READ IN

Die Lune, 28 Martii, 1

CLXVIII. Upon report from the Lorda'(
appointed to consider in what manner the
the temporal Peers of that part of the United
advanced to higher dignity, shall take their

Ordered, that when any Peer who is one

and promoted shall take his place in the House according to his said rank and dignity.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

NO BILL FOR NATURALIZATION TO BE READ A SECOND TIME WITHOUT
A CERTIFICATE OF CONDUCT.

Die Veneris, 2 Januarii, 1807.

\*CLXXI. Ordered, that no Bill for naturalizing any person born in any foreign territory shall be read a second time, until the petitioner shall produce a certificate from His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State respecting his conduct.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

NO BILL FOR RENEWING LETTERS-PATENT TO BE READ A THIRD TIME, UNLESS THRICE NOTICED IN THE GAZETTE.

Die Luna, 28 Martii, 1808.

CLXXII. Ordered, that no Bill for extending the term of any letters-patent for any invention or discovery, granted by His Majesty under the Great Seal of England, Scotland, or Ireland, shall be read a third time in this House, unless notice shall have been inserted three times in the London Gazette, (and also three times in the Edinburgh Gazette, if the letters-patent be under the Great Seal of Scotland, and three times in the Dublin Gazette, if under the Great Seal of Ireland) in the months of August and September, or either of them, immediately preceding the session in which application for such Bill shall be made to Parliament, that an application was intended to be made to Parliament to obtain such Bill.—Emendat. per Orderem 8 die Februarii, 1825.

NOB UNLESS THE TERM OF SUCH PATENT SHALL EXPIRE WITHIN TWO YEARS.

CLXXIII. Ordered, that no Bill for the purpose aforesaid shall be read a third time in this House, unless it shall appear that the letterspatent, the term of which it is intended by such Bill to extend, will expire within two years from the commencement of the session of Parliament in which the application for such Bill shall be made.

The Order CLXIX. was vacated by Order of the 8th of Feb. 1825. CLXX.

patent were granted by His Majesty; and the invention was not acquired by such person or otherwise, from the inventor or owner of tion that such invention was known and pursus—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared.

NO PRIVATE BILL TO BE BEAD TILL A COPY

18 DELIVERED TO THE CHAIRMAN Of Die Mercurii, 15 Martii,

alamat start as animate Dill

CLXXV. Ordered, that no private Bill, the be referred to two of His Majesty's judges, at until a copy of the said petition, and of the rejupon, shall be delivered, by the party or particularly appointed by this House to take the chordered, that the said Order be declared a Emendat. per Ordinem 8 die Februarii, 1825.

NO DIVORCE BILL TO BE RECEIVED WITHOUT THE OFFENDING PARTIES FROM

Die Martis, 2 Maii. 18

aforesaid shall not be inserted in the said Bill.—Ordered, that the mid Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

TIME FOR LAYING CASES IN APPEAL ON THE TABLE.

Die Veneris, 12 Julii, 1811.

CLXXVII. Ordered, that when any appeal shall be presented to this House on or after the first day of any session or meeting of Parliament, the appellant and respondent shall severally lay the prints of their cases respectively upon the table of this House, or deliver the same to the Clerk of the Parliaments for that purpose, within a fortnight after the time appointed for the respondent to put in his amwer to the said appeal; and in default of so doing by the appellant, the said appeal shall stand dismissed, but without prejudice to the appellant presenting a new appeal within the first fourteen days of the seat session of Parliament, or within the then remainder of the time limited by the Standing Order, No. 118, for presenting appeals to this House; and in case of default on the part of the respondent, the appellant shall be at liberty forthwith to set down his cause exparts.

TIME FOR LAYING CASES IN WRITS OF ERROR ON THE TABLE.

CLXXVIII. Ordered, that when any writ of error shall be brought into this House during the sitting of Parliament, the plaintiff and defendant shall severally lay the prints of their cases upon the table of the House, or deliver the same to the Clerk of the Parliaments for that purpose, within a fortnight after the time limited by this House for the plaintiff to assign errors, unless an earlier day be specially appointed for that purpose, in respect of such writ of error being brought merely for delay.—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

APPEALS FROM JUDOMENT OF THE COURT OF SESSION IN SCOTLAND TO BE CERTIFIED BY TWO COUNSEL.

Die Jovis, 9 Aprilis, 1812.

CLXXIX. Ordered, that when any petition of appeal shall be presented to this House from any interlocutory judgment of either dinsion of the Lords of Session in Scotland, the counsel who

shall sign the said petition, or two of the counsel for the party or parties in the court below, shall sign a certificate or declaration, stating either that leave was given by the division of the judges pronouncing such interlocutory judgment to the appellant or appellants to present such petition of appeal, or that there was a difference of opinion amongst the judges of the said division pronouncing such interlocutory judgment.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN TO A RESPONDENT OF THE TIME WHEN AN APPEAL IS TO BE PRESENTED.

CLXXX. Ordered, that, to prevent delay on the part of the respondent or respondents to any petition of appeal presented to this House, in delivering their printed cases pursuant to the Standing Orders of the same, previous to any petition of appeal being presented to this House a notice shall be given to the agent or agents of the party or parties in the court below, who shall be made respondent or respondents to the said appeal, of the time when such petition of appeal is intended to be presented to this House, and the day on which such notice was given or caused to be given shall be indorsed by the agent or agents for the petitioner on the back of the said appeal.—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

CASES ON APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERBOR TO CONTAIN PROOFS TAKEN IN THE COURTS BELOW.

Die Mercurii, 24 Februarii, 1813.

CLXXXI. Ordered, that for the future the printed cases delivered in appeals and writs of error, depending before this House, shall contain a copy of so much of the proofs taken in the courts below as the party or parties intend to rely on, respectively, on the hearing of the cause before this House, together with references to the documents where the same may be found.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

TIME AND DAYS FOR HEARING CAUSES.

Die Lune, 3 Maii, 1813.

CLXXXII. Ordered, that upon Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, being the days appointed for hearing causes in this House, the House do meet at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and do proceed to been

the said causes the first business after prayers, and do continue bearing the same in the course and order in which they stand in the paper of causes till a quarter before four of the clock in the afternoon, and that no other business do intervene.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c. (See CC.)

NO BILL FOR ANY CANAL OR OTHER PUBLIC LOCAL PURPOSE TO BE READ A THIRD TIME, UNLESS NOTICE BE GIVEN IN THE COUNTY KIWSPAPER, &C.

## Die Martis, 6 Julii, 1813.

CLXXXIII. Ordered, that no Bill for making any cut, canal, or squeduct, for the purpose of supplying any city, town, or place with water, or for making, extending, or improving the navigation of any river, or for making any canal for the purposes of navigation, or for making any railway or tram road, or any tunnel or archway, or any bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road, or for varying or altering any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road already made, or for altering any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, by increasing or altering any tolls or duties, or by altering, extending, or diminishing any works mentioned in such Act, shall be read a third time in this House, unless notice that an application was intended to be made to Parliament to obtain such Bill shall be inserted in some one newspaper of every county in or through which any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road, is intended to be made or carried, or in which any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road, already made and intended to be varied or altered, shall be, or in which such river or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be extended or improved, is situated (or if there be not any newspaper printed in such counties respectively, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining thereto), three times at the least in the months of August, September, October, and November, or any of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such applicazion is intended to be made; and unless such notice shall also have which such river or such part thereof as navigable, or the navigation thereof to be esituated, at Michaelmas or Epiphany, preced ment in which such application is intended auch notice on the door of the Session House county, riding, or division where such gene be holden; save and except as to any Bi purposes in Scotland, in which case, insteas on the door of the Sessions House, such notice paper, and affixed to the church door of the paper, and affixed to the church door of the paper, and affixed to the church door of the paper, and affixed to the church door of the paper, and affixed to the church door of the paper, and affixed to the church door of the paper, and affixed to the church door of the paper, and affixed to the church door of the paper. October of them, immediately preceding the session such application is intended to be made.

That in that part of the United Kingdom et application is intended to be made to the Ho a Bill for regulating county rates or cess, or any gaol or house of correction, by rates or d subject, or for continuing or amending any A for any or either of those purposes, or for the of the existing tolls, rates, or duties, or for e

SUCH NOTICES TO CONTAIN THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND PARISHES CONCERNED.

CLXXXIV. Ordered, that such several notices shall contain the names of the parishes and townships in, to, or through which any such cut. canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or turnpike road, is intended to be made, carried, varied, or altered, or in which such river, or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be extended or improved, is situated.

A MAP OR PLAN, WITH LIST OF LAND-OWNERS, ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE, &c. TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THE CLERK OF PARLIAMENTS.

CLXXXV. Ordered, that no Bill for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall be read a third time in this House, unless previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, a map or plan of such intended cut or canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or of any intended extension or alteration in any cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, already made (as the case may be), and of the several lands from which any streams of water shall be intended to be taken for the use of any such cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, shall have been deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments; in which map or plan shall be described the line of such intended cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, railway or train road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or of such intended alteration, and the lands through which the same is intended to be carried, or from which any streams of water are intended to be taken, together with a book of reference, containing a list of the names of the owners or reputed owners, and also of the occupiers of such lands respectively; and that there be also annexed to the said map or plan an estimate of the expense of such undertaking (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising money to defray such expense), such estimate to be signed by the person or persons making the same; and if such money is proposed to be raised by subscription, that there be also annexed to the said map or plan an account of the money subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the subscribers, with the sums by them subscribed respectively; and there shall also be annexed to such map or plan an estimate of the probable time within which the whole of such work may be completed, if not prevented by inevitable accident.

THE MAP, PRINTED ON A SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE, TO BE AX-NEXED TO THE BILL.

CLXXXVI. Ordered, that previous to the second reading in this House of any Bill for making any navigation, aqueduct, cut, or canal, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or for improving the same, the map or plan of the said navigation, aqueduct, cut, or canal, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, which is directed to be lodged in the Parliament office as before mentioned, shall be engraved or printed upon the scale of an inch at least to a mile, and annexed to the printed copies of the Bill, and shall be laid upon the table of this House.

APPLICATION TO LAND-OWNERS, &C. WITH LIST OF ASSENTS OR DIS-SENTS, TO BE DEPOSITED IN LIKE MANNER.

CLXXXVII. Ordered, that no Bill for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall be read a third time in this House, unless, previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, application shall have been made to the owners or reputed owners, and also to the occupiers of the lands in or through which any such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, is intended to be made or carried, or any such alteration is intended to be made, for the consent of such persons respectively; and unless such map or plan as aforesaid, or a duplicate thereof, shall at the time of such application have been shown to them respectively; and unless separate lists shall have been made of the names of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them upon such application have assented to or dissented from such intended cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or train road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or such alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof; and unless such list shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments at the same time as the map or plan and book of reference mentioned in the Standing Order, No. 145.

THE SAME TO BE DONE WHERE POWER IS GIVEN TO DEVIATE FROM THE LINE DESCRIBED IN THE MAP.

CLXXXVIII. Ordered, that in case any Bill for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall contain a clause to empower the persons who shall make such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or trum road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to vary or deviate from the line particularly described in the map or plan deposited as aforesaid with the Clerk of the Parliaments, such Bill shall not be read a third time in this House unless a like application shall have been made to the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the lands through which such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, might pass, by virtue of the power so given to alter or vary the line thereof, and unless a like list as aforesaid of such owners or reputed owners and occupiers be deposited at the time and in the manner aforesaid with the Clerk of the Parliaments, as if it had been originally proposed to carry such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or train road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, through the lands of such persons remectively.

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO THE OWNERS, &C. OF LANDS, STREAMS, AND MILLS PROM WHICH WATER MAY BE TAKEN TO THEIR PRE-JUDICE.

CLXXXIX. Ordered, that no Bill for making or improving any navigation, aqueduct, cut or canal, shall be read a third time in this House, unless, previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, application shall have been made to the owners or reputed owners, and also to the occupiers of lands, streams, and mills from which any water shall by such Bill be proposed to be taken for the purposes of such navigation, aqueduct, cut or canal, to the prejudice of such owners or reputed owners or occupiers of such lands, streams, and mills respectively.

A MAP OR PLAN TO BE DEPOSITED, IN CASE OF MARING A NEW ROAD, OR VARYING THE LINE OF BOAD BEFORE USED.

CXC. Ordered, that no Bill for any turnpike road, whereby power thall be given to make a new road, or to alter or vary the line of road

reputed owners, and also the occupiers of and that there be also annexed to the said of the expense of such undertaking (in a intended to be made for raising money to de estimate to be signed by the person or person if such money is proposed to be raised by so also annexed to the said map or plan an acceptable for that purpose, and the names of the sums by them subscribed respectively; and nexed to such map or plan an estimate of the which the whole of such work may be completed inevitable accident.

ALL POWERS, GIVEN BY ANY BILL FOR THE P CEASE, IF THE WORK BE NOT COMPLETE

CXCI. Ordered, that no Bill for any such

except turnpike roads, shall be read a third tithere shall be contained therein a provision, tended to be carried into effect under the auti not have been completed, so as to answer the of a time to be limited by such Bill, all the conprobable expense of the proposed work shall have been subscribed by persons under a contract, binding the subscribers, their heirs, executors, and administrators, for payment of the money so subscribed, within a limited time, nor unless there shall be contained in such Bill a provision that the whole of the probable expense of such work shall be subscribed in like manner before the powers and authorities to be given by such Bill shall be put in force.

PAOVISION TO BE MADE IN BILLS POR CANALS, &C. CROSSING PUBLIC BOADS, RESPECTING THE ASCENT, PENCES, &C.

CXCIII. Ordered, that no such Bill for any cut, canal, or aqueduct, which shall cross any public road, shall be read a third time in this House, unless there shall be contained therein a provision that the accent to every bridge to be made over such cut, canal, or aqueduct, for the purpose of such public road, shall not be more than one foot in thirteen, and that the fence on each side of such bridge shall not be less than four feet above the surface of the bridge.

Ordered, that the said orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered, &c.

AN APPENDIX TO BE ADDED TO CASES IN APPEALS AND WRITE OF ERROR.

### Die Mercurii, 8 Decembris, 1813.

CXCIV. Ordered, that in all cases of appeals and writs of error which were depending in this House, and the printed cases in which were delivered on or before the 24th day of February, 1813, the party or parties do respectively print an appendix to the said cases delivered, and do therein set forth so much of the proofs taken in the Courts below, as they intend to rely on, respectively, on the hearing of the said causes, and which is not already set forth in the printed cases by them so respectively delivered, and that such appendix do contain a reference to the documents where the same may be found; and further, that the party or parties do deliver the same to the Clerk of the Parliaments, or to the Clerk-assistant, to be distributed to the Lords of this House, at least four days before the hearing of the said causes.

Ordered, that the said order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

AFFIDAVITS RELATING TO PUBLIC LOCAL BILLS, TAKEN IN SCOTLAND,
TO BE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Die Veneris, 17 Junii, 1814.

CXCV. Ordered, that upon every Bill for making any cut, canal, or aqueduct, for the purpose of supplying any city, town, or place in Scotland with water, or for making, extending, or improving the navigation of any river, or for making any canal for the purposes of navigation, or for making any railway or tram road, or any tunnel or archway, or any bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road in Scotland, or for varying or altering any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway, or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any such turnpike road already made, or for altering any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, by increasing or altering any tolls or duties, or by altering, extending, or diminishing any works mentioned in such Act in Scotland, an affidavit taken before the Sheriff or Stewart Depute, or Sheriff Substitute or Stewart Depute of the County or Stewartry in Scotland, to which any such Bill may in whole or part relate, attested under the hand and seal of such Sheriff or Stewart Depute, or Sheriff Substitute or Stewart Depute, shall be received by the Committee to whom any such Bill shall be referred, as evidence that the several matters required by the Standing Orders of the 6th day of July, 1813, Nos. 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, and 190, have been complied with.

# EVCH AFFIDAVITS TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFICATES FROM THE SHERIPF, &C.

CXCVI. Ordered, that every such affidavit shall be accompanied with a certificate of the Sheriff or Stewart Depute, or Sheriff Substitute or Stewart Depute before whom it is made, stating that a printed copy of the Bill to which such affidavit relates was in his possession three days before the person making the affidavit appeared before him, and that after having examined such person into the grounds of his knowledge of the facts therein set forth, he was of opinion that the affidavit was made by a person in every respect competent of his own knowledge to speak to the facts therein attested. Ordered, that the said orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

lis regarding estates in land or heritable estates in Scotland, portions following, viz.:

the of the ten next in succession to the person or persons or such private Bill; provided it is satisfactorily proved to fittee, that those of this the first ten, whose consent has obtained, are absent abroad, or cannot be found in the bf Great Britain.

Irds of the twenty next in succession after the said ten; I the twenty next in succession after the said twenty; and of all the other persons concerned in the said Bill; without nevertheless, as heretofore, to every person concerned to painst the said Bill, and to be heard for his interest therein. hat the said order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

THE TO REPORT UPON EXPEDIENCY OF BILLS FOR RE-GULATING TRADE, &c.

Die Mercurii, 7 Julii, 1819.

II. Ordered, that for the future no Bill, regulating the lany trade; altering the laws of apprenticeship in relation tricular business; affixing marks to designate the quality paracture; prohibiting the manufacture of any species of y; or extending the term of any patent, shall be read a he in this House, until a Select Committee shall have in-



persons, party or parties in the court below, have made a party or parties in the appeal before the by leave of the House, upon petition or otherwiparty or parties to the said appeal, after the princappeal shall have been delivered. Ordered, that declared a Standing Order, &c.

DAYS FOR HEARING APPEALS AND WRITS

Die Lunæ, 7 Julii, 1823.

CC. Ordered, that until the number of appeals depending before this House shall be sufficiently regin every future session of Parliament, do sit to writs of error on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Friday in each week, unless the House shall think any of such days, save and except on the first Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas Term, and day on which the House shall for special cause recauses.—Emendat. per Ord. 13 Februarii, 1824.

TIME OF DAY FOR BRARING SUCH CAU

the the House shall proceed to prayers at twelve o'clock and it will day, and immediately after to the hearing of Levils. pr Ord. 19 Martii, 1824.

### THREE LORDS TO ATTEND BACH DAY.

CCL indeed, that three Lords be required to attend upon each

- 4 0 M CALLED OVER ON THE PIRST MONDAY AFTER MEETING IN EACH SESSION.

CIll Ordered, that for the better enforcing the attendance of lees spee the hearing of appeals and writs of error, the House and over so the Monday next after the meeting of each session

418-0 of BALLDTING FOR LORDS WISO ARE TO ATTEND, &C.

Ordered, that the next day after the House is called, the we'st lords as shall then be and as shall have been present anteredent to the said call, shall be written on of paper, and put into balloting glasses at the table; = arec of the said titles be drawn out by the Clerks, and set retion, as the same are drawn, till all the titles be so drawn at that days be appointed for the attendance of each set of a view titles have been so drawn; after which the titles of the d the Lords (upon the roll), save as to those who it is se sanded shall be excused from the ballot, shall in like believed for, and subsequent days appointed for their And that letters be written by the Lord Chancellor or There to the said Lords, requiring their attendance on the days for the same; and that a list of the said Lords, and of the which their attendance is so required, in rotation, be printed sexted to each of the said Lords.

TO ATTEND, OR SOME OTHER IN THEIR STEAD, UNDER A PENALTY.

ordered, that the three Lords so set down in rotation do ttend on the days respectively fixed for such their dering the time that the House shall on such days sit learning of causes, under a penalty of fifty pounds, to be indeed by any Lord who shall make default in that respect.

unless he shall procure some other Lord to attend in his stead; and that the said three Lords be, on the evening preceding the day appointed for such their attendance, duly summoned for that purpose.

LORDS UNABLE TO ATTEND FROM AGE, &c. TO BE EXCUSED FROM BALLOT.

CCVI. Ordered, that such Lords as are unable to serve from age, being seventy years old and upwards, or from permanent infirmity, do certify the same by letter to the Lord Chancellor, or to the Clerk of the Parliaments, on or before the commencement of the session, and that thereupon they be excused from the ballot.

LORDS UNDER ILL HEALTH, &c. TO BE EXCUSED ON THE DAY FIXED.

CCVII. Ordered, that such Lords as are unable to serve, from ill health or domestic affliction, or for other special cause to be admitted by the House, be excused for their absence on the day appointed for such their attendance.

LORDS TAKING THEIR SEATS, &C. BY DESCENT, AFTER BALLOT, TO BE SET DOWN, AND DAYS APPOINTED FOR ATTENDANCE.

CCVIII. Ordered, that all Lords who shall take their seats after the ballot, by descent, or shall be introduced upon a new creation, or otherwise, shall be set down at the bottom of the list in the order in which they respectively take their seats, and days shall be appointed for their attendance in rotation.

COPY OF ORDERS RELATING TO THE ATTENDANCE OF LORDS IN CAUSES, TO BE TRANSMITTED TO EACH.

CCIX. Ordered, that a copy of such Standing Orders as relate to the attendance of the Lords on the hearing of causes, shall be transmitted to each Lord, together with the list, according to the fifth Order.—(See Order 204.)—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House.

BILLS FOR BODIES CORPORATE TO BE REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE, AND THREE-FOURTHS OF THE JOINT STOCK TO BE VESTED IN THE BANK, &C.

Die Mercurii, 2 Junii, 1824.

CCX. Ordered, that in future, with the exception of Bills for

livese enacting and declaring that certain persons shall form a politic and corporate, who shall only be bound to the extent of respective shares, or granting to the same the privilege of a mal succession and a common seal, or the right of suing and med, pleading and being impleaded, at law or in equity, or of nting any person who shall commit any felony, misdemeanour, offence, or any Bill conveying to any number of persons who bound conjointly and severally to the extent of their rewe fortunes one or more of the aforesaid privileges; such Bill, reing read a first time, shall be referred to a select Committee; hat no such Bill shall be read a second time till the Committee hich it is referred have reported that it has to them been d, in a satisfactory manner, that three-fourths of the capital led to form the joint stock of such company is deposited in the of England, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or in the public in the name of trustees, to be transferred to such company they are by law constituted a body politic and corporate, or law acquired any of the aforesaid privileges.—Emendat. per 29 Martii, 1830.

CORPORATE.

XI. Ordered, that in future, when any Bill shall be brought

individual proprietors.—Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, &c.

PROOFS AND PEDIGREE OF CLAIMANTS OF IRISH PEERAGE TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE, &C. TWO DAYS BEFORE HEARING.

#### Die Jovis, 17 Junii, 1824.

CCXII. Ordered, that this House, or any Committee thereof, do not proceed to the hearing upon any claim to vote for the Representative Peers of Ireland, until after a statement or abstract of the proofs, and also of the pedigree upon which such claim may be founded, together with the dates thereof, shall be laid on the table of the House, and also delivered to the Lord in the chair of the said Committee to which the said claim may be referred, two days before the hearing.—Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, &c.

BILLS GIVING EXTENDED POWERS TO BODIES CORPORATE NOT TO BE READ A THIRD TIME, UNTIL CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

## Die Luna, 1 Junii, 1829.

CCXIII. Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that no Bill to empower any company already constituted by Act of Parliament to execute any work other than that for which it was originally established, shall be read a third time in this House, unless the Committee on the Bill shall have specially reported—

1st. That a draft of the proposed Bill was submitted to a meeting of the proprietors of such company at a meeting held specially for that purpose:

- 2d. That such meeting was called by advertisement inserted for four consecutive weeks in the newspapers of the county or counties wherein such new works were proposed to be executed; or if there are no newspapers published in such county or counties, then in that of the nearest county wherein a newspaper is published:
- 3d. That such meeting was held at a period not earlier than seven days after the last insertion of such advertisement:

4th. That at such meeting the draft of the proposed Bill was submitted to the proprietors then present, and was approved of by at least three-hiths of such proprietors.

That in case any proprietor of such company, or any person authorised to act for him in that behalf, shall at such meeting as aforesaid have dissented, such proprietor shall be permitted, on petitioning the House, to be heard by the Committee on the proposed Bill, by himself, his counsel or agents.

Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same.

## ACT OF PARLIAMENT

(31 Hmm, VIII, cap. 10.)

For placing of the Lords.

I. "Forasmuch as in all great councils and congregations of men, having sundry degrees and offices in the commonwealth, it is very requisite and convenient that an order should be had and taken for the placing and sitting of such persons as be bounden to resort to the same, to the intent that they, knowing their places, may use the same without displeasure or let of the Council; therefore the King's most Royal Majesty, although it appertaineth unto his prerogative reval to give such honour, reputation, and placing to his councillors, and other his subjects, as shall be seeming to his most excellent windom, is nevertheless pleased and contented for an order to be had and taken in this his most high Court of Parliament, that it shall be enacted by authority of the same in manner and form as hereafter followeth:"

SEATS APPROPRIATED FOR THE KING'S CHILDREN, AND THE KING'S VICEGERENT.

11. First, it is enacted by authority aforesaid, that no person or persons, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or they be of

(except only the King's children), shall at any time hereafter attempt or presume to sit or have place at any side of the cloth of estate in the Parliament Chamber, neither of the one hand of the King's Highness, nor of the other, whether the King's Majesty be there personally present or absent : " And forasmuch as the King's Majesty is justly and lawfully supreme head in earth, under God, of the Church of England, and for the good exercise of the said most royal dignity and office, bath made Thomas Lord Crumwel, and Lord Privy Seal, his Vicegerent for good and due ministration of justice, to be had in all causes and cases touching the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and for the godly reformation and redress of all errors, heresies, and above in the said Church:" It is therefore also enacted by authority aforesaid, that the said Lord Crumwel, having the said office of Vicegerent, and all other persons which hereafter shall have the said office of the grant of the King's Highness, his heirs or successors, shall sit and be placed, as well in this present Parliament as in all Parliaments to be holden hereafter, on the right side of the Parliament Chamber, and upon the same form that the Archbishop of Canterbury sitteth upon, and above the same Archbishop and his successors, and shall have voice in every Parliament to assent or dissent as other the Lords of the Parliament.

#### THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

III. And it is also enacted, that next to the said Vicegerent shall sit the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the next to him, on the same form and side, shall sit the Archbishop of York; and next to him, on the same form and side, the Bishop of London; and next to him, on the same side and form, the Bishop of Durham; and next to him, on the same side and form, the Bishop of Winchester; and then all the other Bishops of both provinces of Canterbury and York shall sit and be placed on the same side, after their ancienties, as it hath been accustomed.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD TREASURER, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE KING'S COUNCIL, AND LORD PRIVY SEAL.

IV. "And forasmuch as such other personages which now have and hereafter shall happen to have other great offices of the realm-that is to say, the offices of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer.

the Lord President of the King's most honourable Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Great Chamberlain of England, the Constable of England, the Lord Marshal of England, the Lord Admiral, the Grand Master or Lord Steward of the King's most honourable Household, the King's Chamberlain, and the King's Secretary-have not heretofore been appointed and ordered for the placing and sitting in the King's most high Court of Parliament, by reason of their offices:" It is therefore now ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord President of the King's Council, and the Lord Privy Seal, being of the degree of Barons of Parliament, or above, shall sit and be placed, as well in this present Parliament as in all other Parliaments hereafter to be holden, on the left side of the said Parliament Chamber, on the higher part of the form of the same side, above all Dukes, except only such as shall bappen to be the King's son, the King's brother, the King's uncle, the King's nephew, or the King's brothers' or sisters' sons.

THE CRIT CHAMBERLAIN, THE CONSTABLE, THE LORD MARSHAL, AND THE LORD ADMIBAL OF ENGLAND; ALSO THE LORD STEWARD OF THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD, AND THE KING'S CHAMBERLAIN.

V. And it is also ordained and enacted by authority aforesaid, that the Great Chamberlain, the Constable, the Marshal, the Lord Admiral, the Great Master or Lord Steward, and the King's Chamberlain, shall sit and be placed after the Lord Privy Scal, in manner and form following; that is to say, every of them shall sit and be placed above all other personages, being of the same estates or degrees that they shall happen to be of; that is to say, the Great Chamberlain first, the Constable next, the Marshal third, the Lord Admiral the fourth, the Grand Master or Lord Steward fifth, and the King's Chamberlain the sixth.

## THE KING'S CUIEF SECRETARY, BEING A BARON.

VI. And it is also enacted by authority aforesaid, that the King's Chief Secretary, being of the degree of a Baron of the Parliament, shall sit and be placed afore and above all Barons not having any of the offices above mentioned; and if he be a Bishop, that then he shall sit and be placed above all other Bishops not having any of the offices above remembered.

VIII. And it is further enacted, that if any at any time hereafter shall happen to have of Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord P Council, Lord Privy Seal, or Chief Secretary, gree of a Baron of the Parliament, by reason a no interest to give any assent or dissent in the in every such case, such of them as shall happed degree of a Baron shall sit and be placed at the sacks, in the midst of the said Parliament to sit upon one form, or upon the uppermost a above, the other in order as is above rehearsed.

#### PLACES OF OFFICERS OF STATE IN TRIAL

IX. Be it also enacted by authority aforesail treasons by Peers of this realm, if any of the called hereafter to be triours of such treason should be offices aforesaid, that then they having and be placed according to their offices, about that shall be called to such trials, in manner mentioned and rehearsed.

# INDEX

TO

### THE STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

A.		
	Order.	Page.
Accusations in the House of Commons, Lords not to answer	£.	57
Act of Parliament for placing of the Lords		117
Address, Mode of, in speaking	xiv.	48
Allegrance, Oaths of, &c. to be administered to Peers before the		
commencement of business	XCII.	71
Amendments to Bills, Reports of	XXXIV.	53
Answering Appeals, Peremptory days for	CVI.	78
Answers to Appeals, Dates of, to be endorsed, and names entered		
in the Journals	CIK.	76
not heard in one session, to be brought on		
the beginning of next	CVII.	75
, Times limited for putting in	CERIII.	81
Appeals and Write of Error, Cases in, An Appendix of proofs to		
be added to	CXCIV.	109
, Cases on, to contain proofs taken in		
the Courts below	CLXXXI.	102
, Days for hearing		112
Time of day for hearing		ib.
Three Lords to attend each day		113
House to be called over on the first Monday after meet-		****
ing in each session	CCIII	ib.
Method of balloting for Lords who are to attend, &c.		ib.
Lords to attend, or some other in their stead, under a	CC141	KU o
,		12.
penalty		B.
Lords unable to attend from age, &c. to be excused		
provide the providence of the		2.0

index to the otherwise office	1100	
	Order-	Page.
Lords under ill health, &c. to be excused on the day		
fixed	CCVIL	114
Lords taking their scats by descent, after ballot, to be		
set down, and days appointed for attendance	ccviii.	255
Copy of Standing Orders relative to the attendance of		
Lords in causes, to be transmitted to each	cctx.	lb.
Appeals, Answers to, Dates of, to be endorsed, and names en-		
tered on the Journals	CIX.	76
not heard in one session, to be brought on		
the beginning of the next	CVII.	75
, Times limited for putting in	CXXIII.	18
, Cross, Time limited for bringing	CXXVII.	85
Frivolous, Caution against	LVIII.	128
from judgment of the Court of Session in Scotland, to		
be certified by two counsel	CLXXIX.	101
of murder and felony, Trial of Peers in Parliament not		
to extend to	1.111	88
Notice to be given to a respondent of the time when the		
same is to be presented	CLXXX.	102
or Writs of Error, The question to be put for reversing,		100
only, in giving judgment on	LVI.	59
Peremptory days for answering	CVI.	75
Printed cases of, must be signed by counsel in the cause		60
Recognizances on, to be entered into, in eight days .		61
Revived, Supplemental cases to be delivered in, stating	2022	41
the orders of the House	CHOIM	
Time limited for bringing in	CXCIX.	111
Time for loving mass in on the table	LV.	59
Time for laying cases in, on the table		101
to be heard, in consecutive sessions, as they stand ap-		-
pointed	CXXIV.	Rt
- Unanswered, to stand dismissed, unless prosecuted at		
the commencement of next session		75
Arrest, Attorneys and Solicitors of Lords not privileged from .	LEVI.	
Privileges of the servants of Lords, from	LXV.	65
Attorney-general, &c. not to be counsel for private persons at the		
Lords' bar		ib
Attorneys and Solicitors of Lords not privileged from arrest .	LXVI.	0
2		
В.		
Balloting, Method of, for Lords who are to attend at the hearing		
of causes	CUIT.	113
Lords unable to attend from age to be excused from	CCV1.	114
Lords taking their seats, by descent, after, to be set		
down, and days appointed for attendance	CGAIII'	- Hu
anbury. Earl of, Precedency granted to the	TAXXAAT	35

#### OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS. 123 Bill, Addition to the Standing Order that none is to be read twice 23 Bills, Reports of Amendments to . . . . . xxxiv. for Restitution in Blood to be signed by the King, and to 70 -, Divorce, none to be received without a clause prohibiting the offending parties from marrying . . . . CLXXVI. 100 Petition for, to be accompanied by a copy of the trial CXLI. Petitioners for, to attend on the second reading . CXLII. -, Enclosure, Road, Navigation, &c., Provision to be made in, that the purchase money be paid into the Bank . . . CLIV. First and second reading of . . . . . XXIII. 50 for Bodies Corporate to be referred to a Committee, and three-Similar provisions for Bills in favour of bodies already corporate a way of the CCXL giving extended powers to bodies corporate, not to be read a third time, until certain conditions are reported to have been for Canals, Navigation, Roads, or other public local purposes, none to be read a third time, unless notice be given in Such notices to contain the names of towns and parishes A map or plan, with list of landowners, estimates, &c. to be deposited with the Clerk of the Parliamenta . . . CLXXXV. The map, one inch to a mile, to be annexed to the Bill .CLXXXVI. Application to landowners, &c., with assents and dissents, to be appended in like manner . . . . CLXXXVII. The same to be done where power is given to deviate from the line described . . . . . . CLXXXVIII. Application to be made to the owners, &c. of lands, streams, and mills, who may be prejudiced . . . . CLXXXIX. A map or plan to be deposited, in case of making a new road, or varying the line before used . . . CKC. ib. All powers given by any Bill for such purposes to cease, if the work be not completed within time . . . CXCI. Four-fifths of the probable expense to be subscribed . CXCII. ib. Provision to be made for canala, &c. crossing public roads CXCIII. 109 - for Naturalization, None to be read a second time without for regulating Trade, &cc. Committee to report upon the ex-

pediency of . . . . . . . . . . . . CXCVIII.

	Order.
Bills, None for renewing Letters-Patent to be read a third time,	
unless thrice noticed in the gazette	
nor unless the term of such patent shall expire within	
two years	CLXXIII
nor unless application be made by the Discoverer or his	
representative	
- for sale and purchase of lands, Regulations for	
- not to be read twice the same day	XXVL
-, Private, Chairman of the Committee on, to report whether	
the Standing Orders have been complied with	CLII.
in Scotland, to be in person, or by instruments duly executed	CXXXIII
Consents to, where Children have an interest .	
Consents to, where the petitioners are Tenants for	C W D 4 1 12
Life and in tail, &c	CXLV.
	CXLVL
Consents to, of persons in Ireland, before the	CALVE
judges in Ireland, to be sufficient evidence at Committees	412.000
Consents to, in Ireland, to be personal or by an	CLVII.
instrument duly executed	
Consents of persons in Scotland to, given before	CLVIII.
the judges, to be sufficient evidence at Committees	CXXXII.
for exchanging or selling estates, Schedules of	
Value, &c. to be annexed to	CL3.
for selling lands in Ireland, and purchasing others	
in lieu thereof	CLIK.
for selling lands in Scotland, and purchasing	
others, to be settled in lieu thereof	CLIII.
, New appointment of Trustees for persons in-	
terested in, to be with the approbation of the Court of	
Chancery	CXLIX.
, None to be read till a copy of the petition, &c.	
is delivered to the Chairman of the Committees	CLXXY.
, Notice of petition for, to be given to Mortgagoes,	
when necessary	CL.
, relative to estates in Ireland, Petitions for, to be	
referred to two judges in Ireland	CLVL
, relative to estates in Scotland, Consents of persons	
to, to be in certain proportions	CXCVII.
Petitions for, relative to estates in Scotland, to be	
referred to two judges of the Court of Session	CXXXI.
Trustees in, to consent in person	CXLVIII.
, Public Local, in Scotland, Affidavita relating to, taken in	
Scotland, to be evidence before the Committee	CXCV.
	CXCVI.

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.	125
Order.	Page.
Committees, All Standing Orden relative to, to be	
hem	87
nce of, to be duly considered xxiv.	80
y, No clause foreign to the matter to be annexed to xxv.	51
Peers, Dufference between; with their Privileges . XLIV.	66
Restitution in, to be signed by the King, and to	
p Lords' House xc.	70
me, Bills for, (See Bills for Bodies Corporate) cux., &c. 114	
vilege, Complaint of, to be upon oath LEXVIII.	66
Filing a Bill against a Peer, where witnesses	
amined, is not a LXXII-	64
Filing a Bill in Equity, without process,	
	65
. If complaint of, be not allowed, the Lord to	-
LEXVIII.	66
in Ireland, Affidavit of, sufficient to take a	-
costody	76
Printing the proceedings of the House with-	
LXXVII.	66
Printing the Works, Lives, or Wills of	
cont consent, a	78
de not to discourse during the transaction of . XVIII.	40
C,	
House xxvii.	51
rigation, or Road Bill, &c., None to be read a third	
notice be given in the county newspaper . CLXXXIII.	103
totices to contain the names of towns and parishes	
smed CLEXXIV.	106
or plan, with list of land-owners, estimate of ex-	
to, &c. to be deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments CLXXXV.	ib.
rap, printed on a scale of one inch to a mile, to be	-
exed to the Bill CLXXXVI.	106
cation to land-owners, &c. with list of assents or	-
mes, to be deposited in like manner CLXXXVII.	ib.
more to be done where power is given to deviate	
a the line described in the map CLXXXVIII.	107
tation to be made to the owners, &c. of lands,	
tens, and mills, from which water may be taken	
eir prejudice	ib.
or plan to be deposited for new roads, or varying	
former line of road	ib.
twers given by any Bill for such purposes, to cease,	-
work be not completed within the time CXCL.	108
the of the probable expense to be subscribed . CXCII.	ib
. CXCII.	10

notice , during th , Mode of , No petitic offered , Printed co ing of , Time and	proceeding on for the re ages to be di	at the he chearing  istributed	of, to l	e ross	d the s	
, Mode of No petition offered Printed coing of Time and	proceeding on for the re ages to be di	at the he chearing  istributed	of, to l	e ross	d the s	
offered	ots for the re	ebearing istributed	of, to t	e ress		8000
offered, Printed co	ases to be di	istributed				WIO()
ing of	ages to be di	istributed	four d	ave b	·	
ing of			four d	ave b	Albana I	
, Time and				-,-	CIOIC	he
,	12					
Time of	The sale of the	exring			•	
	day for her	ring .				
to be hear	ed before oth	her busin	<b>C56</b>			
to have pr	recedence of	private !	Bills			
Caution against fr	ivolous app	cals .		•		
in calling	Peers to th	ne bar .				
to be obse	erved in m	aking or	disper	naing	with i	Sta
Orders .						
Certiorari, Certific	ates of, awa	arded upo	n Wri	ts of I	Error	
Claim of a Coheir	to an Irish	Peerage	in aboy	ance,	to be	by
tion .			4			
Claims of Peerng	c, Time fo	or deliver	ry and	conte	nts of	1
cases in .						
	- in Abeya	ance, not	to be j	procee	ded or	1,
by recommenda		-				
	- to be refe					
of Persons						
to vote for	the Repre	sentative	Pecus	of Ire	land,	to

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.		127
	Order.	Page.
is for examining the Journal book	KCI.	71
House not to be resumed without consent of	XXXL	52
Lords not actually on, may not vote at		ib.
of Privileges, Lords coming to a, shall be of that		
tiee	CXXI.	81
of the whole House, Mode of sitting on	XXIX.	52
on Private Billa, Chairman of, to report whether the		
Orders have been complied with	CLII.	90
or Conferences, Strangers not admitted to		54
Select, Mode of sitting in		52
Conferences with the		54
Liouse of, Lords not to snawer accusations in the .		57
, no Lord to go into the, without leave of		
33	LI.	ib.
Messages from the, Manner of receiving		63
		ib.
Messengers to the		51
	XXXVII.	ib.
		ib.
Who are to speak at	XXXVIIL	10-
of Heirs of Entail in Scotland, to be in person, or by		00
ments duly executed	CXXXIII.	87
persons in Ireland to Private Bills before the judges		
and, to be sufficient evidence at Committees	CLVII.	94
to Private Bills, to be personal, or		
exerument duly executed	CLAIIT	96
in Scotland, to Private Bills, given before the		
be sufficient evidence at Committees		86
to Private Billa, relative to estates in Scot-		
be in certain proportions	CXCAII.	111
		72
	CKLVIII.	89
	CKLVII.	ib.
, where the petitioners are Tenants for Life,		
tail, &c	CXLV.	88
, where Women have an interest	CXLVI.	89
to go below the bar, in Divisions	XXII.	50
bodies, Bills for, to be referred to a Committee, and		
sorths of the joint stock to be vested in the Bank, &c.	cex.	115
Similar provisions for Bills in favour of bodies already		
corporate	ccxi.	ib.
Bills giving extended powers to, not to be read		
time, until certain conditions are reported to have		
complied with	CCXIII.	116
The Assorney-General, &c. not to be, for private persons,		
ands bas	LXIII	62
	LASIL	. 5%

	Order.	Page.
Court of Session in Scotland, Appeals from the judgment of, to be		
certified by two Counsel		101
Cross Appeals, Time limited for bringing	ZZVII.	86
D.		
Descent, Peers by, may alt in the House without introduction, fee,		
	EVIII.	63
Dignity and order in the House	XIII.	48
Discourse, Lords not to, during the transaction of Business .	EAIII'	10
Disorder, Prevention of, in the House, when the King is present	CXI.	76
Divorce Bill, None to be received without a clause prohibiting the		
	LXXVI.	100
Petition for a, to be accompanied by a copy of the		
trial	CXI.I.	87
	CXLII.	88
Doorkeepers not to stay within the House	XLII.	34
E.		
Enclosure, Navigation and Road Bills, &c., Provision to be made		
in, that the purchase money be paid into the Bank	CLIV.	92
Estates, Bills for exchanging or selling, Schedules of Value, &c.		
to be annexed to	CLL	50
in Ireland, Petitions for private Bills relative w, to be re-		
ferred to two judges in Ireland	CLVI.	94
in Scotland, Petitions for private Bills relative to, to be		
referred to two judges of the Court of Session	CXXXI.	96
F,		
Filing a Bill against a Peer, without process, no Breach of Privilege 1	EXXIII.	63
in cases where witnesses are to be ex-		
amined, no Breach of Privilege	LXXII.	64
Fines	XLVI.	5.5
Frivolous appeals, Caution against	LYIII.	60
G.		
Goods of Privileged Persons to be free	LXIX.	Gi
II.		
Habeas Corpus. No Lords have privilege against Write of .	CXXV.	83
Hearing of causes, Mode of proceeding at the	exix.	81
Printed Cases to be distributed four days be-		
fore the	CENT	500
Heirs of Entail to estates in Scotland, -their consents to private		
Bills to be in person, or by instruments duly executed . 6	XXXIII	77

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.		129
	Order.	Page.
Honour, Lords to answer on their, and not upon Oath,	LXX.	64
House, Calling of the	XXVII.	51
Clerks and Officers of the, not to be displaced without		
order	CXV.	79
, Dignity and Order in the	XIII.	48
not to be resumed without consent of Committee .	EXXI.	52
, Prevention of disorder in the, when the King is present	CXL	76
Respect to be shown to the	X.	48
when sixting, None but persons having a right, to be in		
the	CXXX	8.5
of Commons, Lords not to answer accusations in the .	L.	67
, no Lord to go into the, without leave of		
the Peers	LL	ib.
I,		
Imprisoned, Peers not to be, without order of the House; with		
exceptions	XLIX.	56
Introduced, Peers claiming by Limitation, to be	LXXXIX.	70
Introduction, fee, or any ceremony, Peers by Descent may sit in		
the House without	XXXVIII	69
Ireland, Affidavit of Breach of Privilego in, sufficient to take a		
person into custody	CX.	76
judges in Ireland, to be sufficient evidence at Committees .	CLVII.	94
, to be personal, or		
by an instrument duly executed	CLVIII.	25
Estates in, Petitions for Private Bills relative to, to be		
referred to two judges in Ireland	CTAI.	94
, Lands in, Bills for selling, and purchasing others in lien		
thereof	CLIX	95
, Perceses of, in their own right, Claims of persons to be	CLXVI.	98
. Representative Peers of, Claim to vote for, to be by peti-		-01
tion	CLX.	96
Irish Peerage, Claims of, not to be proceeded on, unless recom-		
mended by his Majesty	CLXIII.	97
, to be referred to the Committee of pri-		
vileges	CLXIV.	ib.
tn Abeyance, Notice to be given of, by the House		
to his Majesty	CLKV.	98
-, The claim of a Coheir to, to be by		
petition	CLKIL	97
Pacofs and pedigree of Claimants of, to be laid on		
the table, &c. two days before hearing	CCXII.	116
Irish Representative Peers, Letters-Patent advancing them to		
bighes dignities, to be send in the House	CLXVIII.	. 98

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Lands in Ireland, Bills for selling, and purchasing oth thereof in Scotland, Bills for selling, and purchasing oth thereof Regulations for Bills for the sale and purchase. Letters-patent advancing a Representative Peer of Ire higher dignity, to be read in the House No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette Nor unless the term of such patent ab within two years Nor unless application be made by the door his representative Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without entered to privilege	King's Counsel	l never to be covered
Lands in Ireland, Bills for selling, and purchasing oth thereof in Scotland, Bills for selling, and purchasing oth thereof Regulations for Bills for the sale and purchase. Letters-patent advancing a Representative Peer of Ire higher dignity, to be read in the House No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years Nor unless application be made by the dor his representative Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without of breach of privilege	servants	, No petition to be received for their protei
Lands in Ireland, Bills for selling, and purchasing oth thereof  in Scotland, Bills for selling, and purchasing oth thereof  Regulations for Bills for the sale and purchase. Letters-patent advancing a Representative Peer of Ire higher dignity, to be read in the House  No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette  Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years  Nor unless application be made by the dor his representative  Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced  Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without e breach of privilege	arrest .	
thereof in Scotland, Bills for selling, and purchasing oth thereof Regulations for Bills for the sale and purchase. Letters-patent advancing a Representative Peer of Ire higher dignity, to be read in the House No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years Nor unless application be made by the dor his representative Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without of breach of privilege		L.
thereof in Scotland, Bills for selling, and purchasing oth thereof Regulations for Bills for the sale and purchase. Letters-patent advancing a Representative Peer of Ire higher dignity, to be read in the House No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years Nor unless application be made by the dor his representative Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without of breach of privilege	Lands in Irelan	nd, Bills for selling, and purchasing other
thereof  Regulations for Bills for the sale and purchase.  Letters-patent advancing a Representative Peer of Ire higher dignity, to be read in the House  No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette  Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years  Nor unless application be made by the dor his representative  Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced  Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without of breach of privilege		
Regulations for Bills for the sale and purchase.  Letters-patent advancing a Representative Peer of Ire higher dignity, to be read in the House  No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette  Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years  Nor unless application be made by the d or his representative  Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced  Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without e breach of privilege	- in Scotla	and, Bills for selling, and purchasing other
Letters-patent advancing a Representative Peer of Ire higher dignity, to be read in the House  No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette  Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years  Nor unless application be made by the dor his representative  Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced  Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without estreach of privilege	thereof .	
No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette  Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years  Nor unless application be made by the d or his representative  Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without e breach of privilege	-, Regulat	ions for Bills for the sale and purchase
No Bill for renewing, to be read a third less thrice noticed in the Gazette  Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years  Nor unless application be made by the d or his representative  Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced  Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without e breach of privilege	Letters-patent	advancing a Representative Peer of Ire
Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years  Nor unless application be made by the d or his representative  Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced  Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without of breach of privilege	higher dignit	y, to be read in the House
Nor unless the term of such patent sh within two years  Nor unless application be made by the door his representative  Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced  Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without estated of privilege		No Bill for renewing, to be read a third
within two years  Nor unless application be made by the d or his representative  Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without e breach of privilege	less thrice no	
Nor unless application be made by the door his representative Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without ebreach of privilege		
or his representative Limitation, Peers claiming by, to be introduced Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without of breach of privilege		
Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without of breach of privilege		
Lives, works, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without e		•
breach of privilege		27
ADDDY, W DO TRAY CORDS LISTO LINE		-
	Lobby. Whe th	AV COUNCE INTO THE

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.		131
Lords to attend at the Hearing of Causes, or some other in their	Order.	Page.
stead, under a penalty	CCV.	113
- unable to attend from age, &c. to be excused from ballot		
for the Hearing of Causes	CCAS.	114
under ill health, &c. to be excused from hearing Causes .	CCVII.	ib.
- taking their seats by Descent, after ballot for the Hearing of		
Causes, to be set down, and days appointed for their attendance	CCVIII.	ib.
Attendance of, at the Hearing of Causes, Standing Orders		
relative to, to be transmitted to each	CCIX.	ib.
M.		
Messages from the Commons, Manner of receiving	XXIV.	53
Messengers to the Commons	XXXVI.	ib.
Minors and Wislows of Peers have no privilege of Parliament,		
saving their right of Peerage	LEEVI.	65
Mistakes and unkindnesses, To prevent	XVI.	49
Mortgages, Notice of petition for Private Bills to be given to,		
When necessary	CL.	80
N.		
Naturalization, No Bill for, to be read a second time without a		
certificate of conduct	CLXXI.	99
Non-contents to stay within the Bar, in Divisions	NXII.	50
0.		
Outh, Lords not to answer on, but upon their Honour	LXX.	64
- not to be imposed on Peers by any Billa	LXXI.	ib.
of Allegiance to be administered to Peers before the com-		
mencement of business	XCII.	71
Obessance and Salutations to the Cloth of Estate	XI.	48
Officers and Clerks of the House not to be displaced without or-	XV.	ib.
		80
Order and Dignity in the House	CKV.	79
Order of the day for Public Business not to be read till the House	XIII	48
is cleared	0.000	78
Orders not to be Entered before being Read	CRIE.	55
Orders and to be Unitered being being treat	KLV.	90
P.		
Parliament, Act of, for placing of the Lords		117
Lords not to ait in, before twenty-one years of age	XCIII.	72
Proceedings on opening the	VIII.	47
Prorogation of	VII.	48
Peerage, Claims of, Time for delivery and contents of printed cases	* 1 %**	-40
	G21 01 115	
	CXXVIII	.   8

Pecrage, Privilege of, Widows of Peers marrying Commoners	Order.	Page
lose it	LXXVI.	66
mended by his Majesty	CLXIIL	27
privileges	CLXIV.	īb.
, Proofs and pedigree of Claimants of, to be laid on the table, &c. two days before hearing	CCERL	116
, if in Abeyance, Notice of, to be given by the House to the King	CLEV.	96
, The claim of a Coheir to, to be by		
Pecresses of Ireland, in their own right, Claims of persons to be	CLXVL.	97
Peers and Bishops, Difference between, with their privileges  by Descent may sit in the House without introduction, fee,	XLIV.	56
or ceremony	XLVIII.	88
claiming by Limitation to be introduced	LXXXIX.	70
no Breach of Privilege	LXXII.	64
—, Filing a Bill against, without process, no Breach of Privilege — have no Privilege of Parliament against the proving of wills	LXXV.	63 ib.
not to be imprisoned without order of the House, with ex-	LXXIV.	ib.
ceptions	XLIX.	56
mencement of Business	XCIL.	71
, Trial of, to be in full Parliament	EH.	37
or Felony	LIIL	38
Peerage	LXXVI.	G6
	CLX.	96
higher dignities, to be read in the House	CLXVIII.	96
Resolutions of the House, admit-		
Crown in Ireland	CLXI.	97
Persons who have a right to be in the House when sitting.  Petition, Claim to vote for the Representative Poers of Ireland, to	CXXX.	8.5
be by	CLR.	96
- for a Diverce Bill to be accompanied by a copy of the	CERA	
trial	(324	ধ্য

#### OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS. 133 Order. Page. Petitions for private Bills relative to Estates in Ireland to be referred to two judges in Ireland . . . . . care. 94 in Scotland, so be referred to two judges of the Court of Session . . . CXXXI. 86 for protection of the King's Bervants from arrest not to be received . . . . . . . . . . . . LXV(12. 64 for Rehearing of Causes, not to be read the same day Pennioners to attend on the second reading of Divorce Bills . CXL11. 88 Precedency granted to the Earl of Banhury . . . LEXXVI. 68 Prevention of Disorder in the House, when the King is present . Cxt. 76 Printed Cases in Claims of Peerage, Time for delivery, and con-of Appeals must be signed by counsel in the cause LIX. 60 ---- to be distributed four days before Causes are heard CXVII. 80 Printing the Proceedings of the House, without leave, a Breach of Privilege . . . . . . LXXVII. 66 - the works, lives, or with of Lords, without consent, a Frivate Bills, Causes to have precedence of . . . xcvii. 73 Chairman of the Committee on, to report whether the Standing Orders have been complied with . . . CLII. 90 Consents to, and notice of . . . . civ. 72 \_\_\_\_, Consents to, where Children bave an interest . CXLVII. il. , where the petitioners are Tenanta for - \_\_\_\_, where Women have an interest . CXLVI. New appointment of Trustees for persons interested in, to be with the approbation of the Court of Chancery . CKLIX. -, None to be read, till a copy of the Petition, &c. is delivered to the chairman of the Committees . . . CLXXV. 100 . Signatures to petitions for . . . . ECVIII. ....... Standing Orders on, to be laid before the Committee C11. to be printed before being read . . . xcvt. ib. - to be referred to and signed by two judges . . xcrx. 73 Trustees in, to appear personally . . . CL. ile Witnesses on, to be first sworn at the baz of the \_\_\_\_ for Enclosures, Navigntion, or Roads, &c., Provisoon to be made in, that the purchase money be paid into the

CLIV.

	Order.	Page.
Private Bills for exchanging or selling estates, Schedules of Value		
to be annexed to	CLI.	99
for selling lands in Ireland, and purchasing others		0.0
in lieu thereof	CLIK.	95
Consent to, of persons in Ireland, before the judges	CLVII.	94
in Ireland, to be sufficient evidence at Committees in Ireland, to be personal, or by an in-	CL411.	24
strument duly executed	CLVIIL	95
relative to estates in Ireland, Petitions for, to be re-		
ferred to two judges in Ireland	CLAI.	94
for selling lands in Scotland, and purchasing others		
to be settled in lieu thereof	CLIII.	96
relative to estates in Scotland, Consents of Heirs of		
Entail to, to be in person, or by instruments duly executed .	CXXXIII.	87
Consents of persons in Scotland to,		~
to be sufficient evidence at Committees	CXXXII.	86
in Scotland, Consents of persons to	-	221
be in certain proportions	excell.	111
ferred to two judges of the Court of Session	CXXXI.	86
Privilege, Breach of, Complaint of, to be upon oath		66
If complaint of, be not allowed, the Lord to		
pay expenses	LXXVIII.	ib.
, Filing a Bill in Equity against a Peer, with-		
out process, not a	LXXIII.	65
, Filing a Bill against a Peer, in cases where		
witnesses are to be examined, not a	LXXIL	64
, in Ireland, Affidavit of, sufficient to take a		
person into custody	CX.	76
Printing the Proceedings of the House with-		
out loave, a	LXXVII.	GE
Lords, without consent, a		
from Arrest does not extend to Lords' attorney sor solicitors	CXIII.	78
, Lords have none, against Writs of Habeas Corpus .	CXXV.	83
of the servants of Lords, from arrest		63
or Protections, Written, Lords not to give to any person		<b>a</b>
What constitutes a Waiver of		81
of Parliament, Minors and Widows of Poers have none,		
saving their right of Peerage	LXXVI.	03
, Peers have none against the Proving of		
Wills		ib.
, Peers have none as Trustees		ib
of Peerage, Widows of Peers marrying Commoners,		
Lose it	· FIXEF	No.

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.		135
	Order.	Page.
persons, The Goods of, to be free	LXIX.	64
Committee of, Lords coming to a, shall be of that		
ittee	CXXI.	81
of Bishops and Peces	XLIV.	55
puncil, Members of, and Judges not to be covered or		
antil the Lords give them leave	tv. & vi.	4G
	LXXVII.	66
on opening the Parliament	A111	47
on of Parliament	V11.	46
na not to be delayed on Write of Error	LIV.	58
n of the King's servants from arrest, No petition to be		
d for	LEVIII.	64
or Privilege, Written, Lords not to give to any person	LEVII.	63
Written, declared to be null and void	CXVI.	79
Time for entering and signing, in the Clerka' books .	CXIV.	78
from Spiritual Lords to be made to Spiritual Lords, and		
Comporal Lords to Temporal Lords	LXXIX.	68
Lords must vote for their, if they vote on the question		67
may not be made in judicial cases, though by Bill .	LXXXIII	ib.
New, not to be made without new leave	LXXXI.	ib.
No Lord to have above two	LXXIX.	66
net to be used in giving judgment	FXXXII.	67
Time for entering	LXXXV.	80
	LXXX.	67
Iminess, Order of the Day for, not to be read till the		
is cleared	CX11-	78
Local Bills. (See Bills for canals, navigation, roads, &c.		
male, &c.) CLXXX	111.,&c. 10	3, &c.
, Affidavits relating to, taken in Scotland, to		
hence before the Committee	CXCA.	110
Such affidavits to be accompanied by certificates		
from the Sheriff, &c	CKCVI.	DA
Q.		
heing put, Lords not to speak after the	XVII.	49
R.		
ref Bills. Addition to the Standing Order, that none be		
pice the same day	CLV.	93
The first and second	XXIII	50
tances on appeals to be entered into in eight days	LXI.	61
for Bills for the sale and purchase of lands	CXXAI	83
of causes, No petition for, to be read the same day		
	LVII	. 50

	Order.	Page
Reports of amendments to Bills	EXXIV.	23
Representative Pears of Ireland, Claim to vote for, to be by pe-		
tition, &c	CLX.	96
Letters-Patent advancing such to		
higher dignities, to be read in the House	CLXVIII.	98
, Resolutions of the House admit-		
ting claims to vote for, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the		
Crown in Ireland	CLXI.	97
Respect to be shown to the House	x.	48
Respondent, Notice to be given to a, of the time when an Appeal		
is to be presented	CLXXX.	102
Restitution in blood, Bills for, to be signed by the King, and to		
begin in the Lords' House	XC.	70
Reversing only, The question to be put for, in giving Judgment		
on Appeals or Writs of Error	LVI.	50
Right, Persons who have a, to be in the House when sitting .		85
,		-
S,		
Sale and purchase of lands, Regulations for Bills for the	CXXXI	83
Salutation and Obeisance to the Cloth of Estate		48
Scotland, Consents of Heirs of Entail in, to private Bills, to be	*1.	
in person, or by instruments duly executed		87
Consents to private Bills, given before the judges in	CZARIIE	
to be sufficient evidence at Committees		0.6
Court of Session in, Appeals from judgment of the	CXXXII.	86
		101
to be certified by two counsel	CLXXIX.	101
- , Estates in, Consents of persons to Private Bills, rela-		
tive to, to be in certain proportions	CXCVII.	111
Petitions for Private Bills relative to, to be		
referred to two judges of the Court of Session	CXXXI.	85
Lands in, Bills for selling, and purchasing others in		
lieu thereof	CLIIL	90
, Public Local Bills in, Affidavits relating to, taken in		
Scotland, to be evidence before the Committee	CKCY.	110
Such affidavits to be accompanied by certificates from		
the Sheriff, &c	CECEI.	a.
Select Committees, Mode of sitting in	XXXII.	54
Servants of the King, No petition to be received for their pro-		
tection from arrest	LEVIII.	64
- of the Lords, Privileges of, from Arrest	LKV.	61
Sitting, Order of	S.	45
Solicitors and Attorneys of Lords not privileged from arrest .	TZAI"	63
Speaker, The Lord Chancellor as	11.	45
Speaking, Mode of address in	XIV.	48
peak, Lords not to, after the Question is put	ZYYZ	49

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.	137
Order.	Page.
Speak, No Lord to, twice to one matter xix.	50
	54
Speaker, Choice of a, by the Lords	45
Speeches, Offensive, to be avoided xv.	48
Standing Order, Addition to the, that no Bill is to be read twice	
the same day	93
Orders, All, relative to Bills sent to Committees, to be	84-10
Caution to be observed in making or dispensing with	87
Chairman of Committee on private Bills to re-	74
port whether they have been complied with	90
, Copy of, relative to the attendance of Lords in	-
hearing Causes of Appeal, &c. to be transmitted to each . corx.	114
on private Bills to be laid before the Committee Cog.	74
Strangers not admitted to Conferences or Committees XXXIX.	54
Supply, Bills of, No clause foreign to the matter to be added to xxv.	51
T.	
Tenants for life and in tail, Consents to Private Bills where the	
petitioners are	88
Time and days for Hearing Causes CLXXXII.	102
- for bringing Appeals, Limited CXVIII.	80
- limited for bringing Cross Appeals CXXVII.	85
for hearing causes of Appeals and Writs of Error . cc. & ccs.	112
for laying Cases in Appeal on the table CLXXVII.	101
in Writs of Error on the table CLEXVEST.	1E.
- limited for putting in Answers to Appeals CXXIII.	81
for delivery and contents of printed cases in Claims of Peerage CXXVIII.  for entering and signing Protests in the Clerks' books . CXIV.	85
	78
Trade, Bills for regulating, &c. Committee to report upon the	48
expediency of CXCVIII.	111
Tral, Mode of, of persons brought to judicature before the Lords XLVII.	56
— of Peers to be in full Parliament Lts.	67
in Parliament not to extend to appeals of Murder	
or Felony	58
Trustees forpersons concerned in Private Bills, to consent in person, CELVIII.	80
interested in Private Bills, New appointment	
of, to be with the approbation of the Court of Chancery . CXLIX.	ib.
in private Bills to appear personally Ct.	73
	65
v,	
Honorwood Appeals to stand districted, unless processed at the	
The second of the second secon	

Unanswered Appeals to stand dismissed, unless prosecuted at the commencement of next session

Ord	er- Paer-
Unkindnesses and mistakes, To prevent	
V.	
Vote, Claim to, for the Representative Peers of Ireland, to be by	
Petition, &c	K. 96
Voting, Lords to remain in their places whilst xx	II. 50
, Manner of	K. 50
W.	
Waiver of Privilege, What constitutes a CX	I. 81
Widows of Peers and Minors have no Privilege of Parliament	
saving their right of Peerage LXXV	71. 65
marrying Commoners lose their Privilege of	
Peerage LXXV	1. 66
Wills, Peers have no Privilege of Parliament against the proving of LXX	v. 65
, works, or lives of Lords, Printing the, without consent, a	
Breach of Privilege	z. 78
Witnesses on Private Bills to be first sworn at the bar of the	
House	1. 74
Works, lives, or wills of Lords, Printing the, without consent, a	
Breach of Privilege CXII	L. 78
Writs of Error, Certificates of Certificarl awarded upon	v. 75
and Appeals, Cases in, An appendix of proofs to	
be added to	v. 100
, to contain proofs taken in the	
Courts below	1. 102
, Days for hearing. (See appeals and	
write of error.)	112,44
The question to be put for reversing,	
only, in giving judgment on Lv	1. 69
Protecution not to be delayed on L1	r. 56
Time for laying cases in, on the table . CLEAVII	101
- of Habeas Corpus, No Lords have privilege against . CXX	V. 85
	1. 45
Written Protections declared null and void cxv	L 79
or Privilege, Lords not to give to any person 1.xv1	1. 63

# ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

## PIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS

OF

## PARLIAMENT:

TUDING THE REPRESENTATIVE PEERS OF SCOTLAND AND MEAND, THE REPRESENTATIVE IRISH PRELATES FOR AMON 1831; AND THE PEERESSES OF ENGLAND, THE BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN THEIR OWN RIGHT;

IN WHICH

A MINTTELY MOTED, ALL THE CINCUMSTANCES RELATING

TO THE

TH. TITLES, SUCCESSION, MARRIAGE, HEIRSHIP, AND RELATIONSHIP OF EACH PEER;

ALBO

THE OF THEIR CREATION, NAMES AND SURNAMES, OFFICIAL UNITWENTS, PARLIAMENTARY PATRONAGE, COUNTRY SEATS, AND TOWN RESIDENCES.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

Bn. . . . . Born.

Co. Se. . . . Country Seat.

Dr. . . . . Daughter.

E. Dr. . Eldest Daughter.

Y. Dr. . Youngest Daughter.

H. App. . . Heir Apparent.

H. Pres. . Heir Presumptive.

G. B. . . . . Peerage of Great Britain.

I. P. . . . Irish Peerage.

Mar. . . . Married.

N. & S... Name and Surname.

Office. . . . Office, or Offices.

O. Offic. . . Other Offices.

O. T. . . . Other Title, or Titles.

Parl. Pat. Parliamentary Patronage.

Rel. . . . . Relationship.

S. . . . . . Son.

E. S. . . Eldest Son.

Y. S. . . Youngest Son.

S. P. . . . Scottish Peerage.

Suc.... Succeeded.

To. Res. . Town Residence.

U. K. . . . . Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Y. C. . . . Year of Creation.

I. R. P. . . Irish Representative Peer or Prelate.

S. R. P. . . Scottish Representative Peer.

## ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

## SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS

## PARLIAMENT.

#### ABER

#### ABER ABERCORN, Marquess of, | Suc. his mother, Baroness Aber

Benam, Year of Creation 1790	crombie (who had been raised to
Sername. John-James Ha-	the Pecrage of Great Britain, on
Same .	account of the services and la-
Gazza Titles. English Peer-	mented death of her husband,
5. Vacuust Hamilton of Ha-	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who
1 conty of Leicester 1786	commanded the expedition to
San forage. Earl of Aber-	Egypt in 1801, and fell at the
= 1606	battle of Alexandria), 11th Feb. 1821
lea of Paisley 1585	His Lordship is an Advocate at the Scot-
Abercom 1604	tish Bar.
Hamilton	H. Ap. Hon. George-Ralph Aber-
Mountcastle 1606	crombic, born May 1800
and Kilpatrick	Co. Se. Tullibody, Clackmannanshire.
Ind Perige. Viscount and Baron	Rel. Brother-in-law to the present Vis-
1701, and 1617	count Melville; father to the Hon.
Mountcastle 1701	George-Ralph Abercrombie, M.P. for
A karnet of Ireland	Clackmannanshire.
Lat January 1811	Commence of the Commence of th
has grandfather, as 2d	113. ABERGAVENNY, Earlof,
June Th January 1818	Y. of C. 1784
the Prosespence. His Lordship's bru-	N. & S. Henry Neville, K.T.
22, 15. Hon. Claude Hamilton.	O. T. Viscount Neville 1784
Comy State Duddingstone House,	Baron Abergavenny 1450
Were relishire, Baron's Court, Ire-	Offices. Recorder of Harwich.
and Bentley Priory, Middlesex.	Patent-Inspector of Prosecutions at the
His Lordship's mother is	Custom-house.
anses of Aberdeen.	Bu. 22d Feb
1 STROF	Suc his father, as 2d Earl, and 16th
	Baron, 10th Sept 1785
ABERCROMBIE,(1)Baron,	Mar. Mary, dr. of John Robinson,
Tullibody, County	Esq. of Wyke House, Middle-
-tmannan Y. of C. 1801	mex, 3d Oct 1781
5 5. Gonge Abercrombie.	H. Ap. His third son, John, Vie-
7th of October 1770	count Neville, a Clergyman of
Monrague, 3d dr. of the	the Church of England, born
and sister to the present,	) 25th Dec 1789
Tarmer Melcelle . 1700	Town Road Q4 Backslan same

•	
Co. Se. Castle Abergavenny, Co. Mon-	Tanfield Hall, Yorkshire; and East
mouth; Eridge Park, Kent; and Kid-	Sheen, Surrey.
brook, Sussex.	Rel. Brother-in-law to Lord Bernick:
DIOUN, DESSEX.	couring to the Park of Classics
On A DENOMONE D 1 . 6	cousin to the Earl of Cardigan.
69. ABINGDON, Earl of,	Parliamentary Patronage. Two Mem-
Y. of C. 1682	bers for Marlborough; two Members
N. & S. Montagu Bertie, D.C.L.	for Great Bedwin.
O. T. Baron Norreys, of Rycote,	
Co. Oxford, by writ, 8th May . 1872	344. AILSA, (First) Baron of,
Off. Lord Lieutenant and Cus-	in Ayrshire, U.K Y. of C. 1806
	N. S.S. Archibald Kennedy, K.T., FR.S.
ton Rotulorum of Berkshire .	O. T. S. P. EARL OF CASSILES . 1500
High Steward of Abingdon.	Baron Kennedy 1452
Bn. April 1784	A Baronet of Nova Scotia 1682
Suc. his father, as 5th Earl, 26th	
Sept 1799	Mar. Margaret, dr. of John Em-
Mar. Emily, dr. of General Cage,	kine, Esq. of Don, 1st June . 1793
27th Aug 1807	Suc. his father, as 12th Earl,
H. Ap. Montagu, Lord Norreys,	30th Dec 1794
	H. Ap. Archibald, Lord Kennedy,
M. P. for Oxfordshire, born 19th	M. P. for Evesham, born 1794
June 1808	To. Res. Whitehall Gardens.
To. Res. 5, Great Stanhope-street.	Co. Sc. Culzean Castle, Ayrshire : Cas-
Co. Sc. Wytham Abbey, Berkshire.	
	silis, on the river Don, same Co.; and
47.AILESBURY, Marquess of,	St. Margaret's, Isleworth, Middlesen.
'Y'. of C. 1821	Rel. Lord Kennedy married to Miss
N. & S. Charles-Bruce-Brudenell Bruce,	Allardyce of Dunotar, Aberdeenshire.
K.T.	Second son, John, to Augusta Pita-
	clarence, dr. to his Mujesty. Dr. Mat-
O. T. Earl of Ailesbury 1776	garet married to Viscount Kinnaurd,
Earl Bruce	eld, son to the Earl of Newburgh.
Viscount Savernake )	Alicia-Jane to Jonathan Poel, Eag.
Baron Bruce of Tottenham, Wilts 1746	
Bn. 14th of Feb 1773	brother to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert
Suc. his father, as 2nd Earl of	Peel, Bart., M.P. for Tamworth.
Ailesbury, 19th April 1814	73. ALBEMARLE, Earl of,
Mar. Henrietta-Maria, dr. to the	in Normandy Y. of C. 1696
first Lord Beswick, 10th Apr. 1793	
	N. & N. William-Charles Keppel
H. Ap. GeoWilliam-Frederick,	O. T. Viscount Bury, Co. Lan-
Earl Bruce, born 20th Nov 1804	Caster Ashford of Ashford in 1696
To. Res. 41, Grosvenor-square.	Baron Ashford, of Ashford, in
Co. Sc. Tottenham Park, near Marlbo-	Kent
rough, Wilts; Jerveux Abbey, and	Offi. Master of the Horse tohis Majesty t.

. Lords Lieutenants of Counties are officers of great distinction; being appointed by the King to manage the standing militta, and all military matters within their district. In case of rebellion, they are to torm the military interest which their head, according as the king shall appoint. The office of Custor Rotulorum is frequently joined with that of Lord Lieutenant; as is also Vice-Admiral in counties on the sea-coast; being united in the same person.—There being a Lord Lieutenant-General over all Ireland, the office of Lord Lieutenant in the counties of that king-den is accounted by the counties of that kingdom is executed by one or more Governors.

Curtos Rotulorum is the officer who has the custody of the Rolls or Records of the Sessions of the Peace of a county. He is also a Justice of the Peace, and of

the Quorum in the county where he holds his office.

† The Master of the Horse has the charge of all the King's stables and horses; also power over equerries and pages, footmen, grooms, farriers, smiths, saddlers, and all other trades in any way relating to the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use, one coachinan, four footmen, and six grooms, in the King's par, and wearing the King's livery. In any solemn cavalcade he rides uses belied the King.

G. C. B., G. C. H., K.M.T., K.S.O., Ba. 14th May, and suc. his father, as 4th Earl, 13th Oct . . 1772 K. G. H. O. T. Earl of Uxbridge, Co. Mid-First, Elizabeth, 4th dr. of Lord de Clifford, 9th April . 1792 Second, Charlotte-Susannah, dr. of our Henry Hunloke, Bart., 12th Feb. 1822 H. Ap. Augustus Frederick, Viscount Bury, a naval officer. Co. Sr. Elredon Hall, Suffolk; and Quiddenham, Norfolk. Rel. Sous-malaz, Sir James Macdonald, Bart. M.P. for Calne; and Thomas Wenman Coke, Esq. M.P. for Nor-folk. His Lordship is grandfather to Viscountess Barrington, whose Lord is a Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Sedgefield. 32R. ALVANLEY, Baron, Co. Chester . . Y. of C. 1801 An officer in the army. Be. 20th Feb. . . . 1789 Sur has father, as 2nd Baron, 19th March H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, an officer To. Res. 4, Park Place, St. James's. Ca. Se. Torporley, Cheshire; and Hampstead, Middlesex. Ret. His Lord-hip's mother is sister to Lord Skelmersdale. 175. AMHERST, (First) Earl, of Arracan, East Indies, Y. of C. 1826
N. 4 S. William-Pitt Amberst.
O. T. Viscount Holmesdale, in Kent. 1826 Baron Amherst of Montreal, Of. Lete Governor-Gen. of India. 1788 A Privy Councillor. A Lord of his Majesty's Bed-chamber. . . 1773 Mar. Sarah, Countens Downger of Aug. 3 1797 . 1800 To Res. Ch. Grosvenor-street. Co. Sc. Montreal, near SevenOaks, Kent. Bel. Step-father to the Earl of Plymouth.

dlesex Baron Paget, of Beaudesert, Co. Stafford . . . . . . 1560 A Baronet of Ireland. Lord Lient.-General and General Governor of Ireland. Lord Lieutenant, Cust. Rot. and Vice. Admiral of the County of Anglewy. Constable of the Castle, and Mayor of the Borough of Caernarvon; Ranger of Snowdon Forest, Chamberlain and Chancellor of North Wales. Vice-Admiral of North Wales and of the County of Caernarvon. A General Officer in the Army. Colonel of the 7th Regiment of Hus-Bn. 17th May
Mar. First, Caroline-Elizabeth,
dr. of the 4th Earl of Jersey, . 1768 25th July Second, Charlotte Cadogan, dr. of the first Earl of Cadogan, (formerly the Lady of Sir II. Wellesley, now Baron Cowley) 1810 Swc. his father, as 4th Earl and 10th Baron, 13th March . . H. Ap. Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, M. P. for the Co. of Anglescy, born 6th July . . . . . 1797 To. Res. Uxbridge House, 1, Burlington Gardens. Co. No. Beaudesert, Staffordshire; Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight; Stalbridge Park, Dorsetshire; Plas Newydd, Anglesey. Ret. Besides the Member for Anglesey his Lordship is, also, futher to Lord William Paget, a commander in the R. N. He is, father-in-law to the Duke of Richmond, to Earl Mountcharles, M. P. for Donegalshire (son to the Marquess of Conyngham) to the Hon. Arthur Chichester, M. P. for Wexfordshire, and nephew to the Marquess Donegal, and to G. S. Byng, Esq. M. P. for Milborne Port-His Lordship's brothers are, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C. B. a Privy Councillor, (son-in-law to the Earl of Westmoreland); Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., a General Officer in the Army, and Member of the Board of General 43.ANGLESEY,(1)Marquess of, Y. of C. 1015 Officers, Colonel of the 80th Foot Governor of the Royal Military Col-N. S. S. Henry William Payet, K. G., lege at Sandburst, (brother-in-law to the Earl of Dartmouth); and Sir Charles Paget, K. C. B., Rear-Admiral of the White. His Lordship's brothers-in-law are, the Earl of Galloway, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Murray, M. P. for Perthshire, the Earl of Enniskillen, and the Earl of Cadogan. Uncle to Lord Graves.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Milborne Port; one Member for Angleseyshire.

193. ANSON, Viscount, of Shugborough and Orgrave, Co. Stafford . Y. of C. 1806 N. & S. Thomas-William Anson.

O. T. Baron Soberton of S. Hants 1806 Offi. Master of His Majesty's Buck Hounds.

Hounds.

Bn. 20th October

Suc. his father, as 2d Viscount,
31st July

Mar. Louisa-Catherine, dr. of
Nathaniel Phillips, of Steebeck
Hall, Pembrokeshire, 11th Feb. 1819

H. Ap. Thomas-George, born 8th
August

To. Res. 13, St. James's square.

To. Res. 13, St. James's square. Co. Sc. Shugborough Park, near Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Ref. His Lordship is grandson to Mr. Coke, M.P. for Norfolk; nephew to Sir George and Sir William Anson, Lieutenants-General in the Army, the former of whom is M.P. for Liehfield; brother to the Hon. George Anson, M.P. for Yarmouth; and bro.-in-law to the Earl of Roseberry.

Parl. Pat. One Member for Lichfield.

179. ARBUTHNOT, Viscount,
S. P. . . . Y. of C. 1641
A Representative Peer of Scotland,
elected Sept. 2d, . . . . 1830
N. & S. John Arbuthnot.
O. T. S. P. Baron Inverbervie.
Offi. Lord Rector of the University and
King's College of Aberdeen.
Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire.
Bn. 16th Jan. . . . . 1778
Suc. his father, as 8th Viscount, 27th
Feb. . . . . . . 1800
Mur. Margaret, dr. of Walter Ogilvie, Esq. of Clova, 25th June . 1805
H. Ap. John, born 4th June . 1806
An. Res. Edinburgh, and Arbuthnot

House, Kineardineshire.
Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Hon.
Hugh Arbuthnot, C.B. a Lieut.-Col.

in the Army, and M. P. for Kincardine-shire.

334. ARDEN. (First) Baron., of A., Co. Warwick . Y. of C. 1802 N. & S. Charles-George Perceval, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

F.R.S. and F.S.A.
O. T. I.P. Baron Arden, of Lohort
Could Co. Cork

Castle, Co. Cork . . . . 1770
Offi. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of the
County of Surrey.

Registrar of Court of Appeals for Prizes, of the Court of Admiralty, and of the Court of Delegates.

of Charlton, Kent, Feb. a d 1787

H. Ap. George-James, a Captain,
R.N., born 14th March . . . 1794

To. Res. 26, St. James's-place. Co. Sc. Nork House, Surrey; Lohort Castle, Co. Cork.

Rel. Brother to the late Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was assassinated by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons, brother-in-law to Lord Redesdale; and uncle to Spencer Perceval, Esq. M.P. for Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

330. ARDROSSAN, Baren, Co. of Ayr, U. K. . Y. of C. 1806 N. S. Archibald-William Montgomeric, O. T. S. P. EARL OF EGLIN-

gomeric, Esq. of Annick Lodge. Co. Sc. Eghntoun Castle; Skelmorlie Castle; and Collifield House, Co. of Ayr. Pulnoon Lodge, Renfrewshire. His Lordship is a Minou.

244. ARUNDEL, Baron, of Wardour Castle, Wilts, Y. of C. 1605 N. & S. Everard Arundel, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

O. T. Count of the Holy Roman

Employ which honous mas our	I Re well of manager on the State
Empire; which honour was con-	By writ of summons, 20th Oct 1403
ferred on his ancestor, Sir Thomas	N. & S. Geo John-Thicknesse Touchet.
Arundel, by the Emperor Ro-	Bn. Jan
dolph II. at Prague, for having	Mar. Anne-Jane, eld. dr. of Ad-
captured the Turkish standard at	miral Donelly, April 1816
Gran with his own hand 1395	Suc. his father, as 22d Baron, 21st
Suc. his father, as 10th Baron, 14th	Aug 1818
July 1817	H. Ap. George-Edward, born 20th
Mar. Mary, dr. of George, 1st Mar-	June 1817
quest of Buckingham, 26th Feb. 1811	Co. Se. Sandridge Park, Wiltshire.
H. Per. His Lordship's brother, the Hon.	
Henry Benedict Arundel.	OR ASSERVED DE DOLLAR
Co. Sc. Wardour Castle, Wilts; and Irn-	86. AYLESFORD, Earl of,
ham Hall, Lincolnshire.	Y. of C. 1714
Rel. His Lordship is cousin and nepheur	N. & S. Hencage Fynch, F.S.A.
to the Baroness Clifford; brother-in-	O. T. Baron of Guernsey 1702
be to the Duke of Buckingham and	Offi. A Trustee of Rugby School.
Chandes; uncle to the Marquesa of	Bn. 24th April 1786
Chandes, M.P. for Buckinghamshire.	Suc. his father, as 5th Earl, 21st
His Lordship is a CATHOLIC, and was	Oct
in consequence, until the passing of	Mar. Augusta-Sophia, sister to the
the Catholic Relief Bill of 1829, ex-	present Earl Brooke and War-
cluded from his seat in the House of	wick, 23d April 1821
Lords	H. Ap. Hencage, Lord Guernsey,
	born 24th Dec 1824
94. ASHBURNHAM, Earl of,	To. Res. 7, Audley-square.
Y. of C. 1730	Co. Se. Aylesford in Kent; Aldbury,
N. 4 & Bertram Ashburnham.	Surrey; and Packington Hall, War-
O. T. Vacount St. Asaph 1730	wickshire.
Barno Ashburnham 1689	Rel. Broin-law to the Earl of Warwick:
Br. Nov. 23 1797	nephew to the Marquess of Bath, to
Sec. his father, as 4th Earl 1830	Baron Carteret, and to Lord John
To. Res. 30. Dover street.	Baron Carteret, and to Lord John Thynne, M.P. for Bath; cousin to
Ca Sc. Ashburnham Place, Sussex.	Viscount Weymouth; to Lords Wil-
Rel Niples to the Duke of Montrose,	liam and H. F. Thynne, both mem-
and to the Earl of Beverley.	bers for Weobly.
and to the final or statement.	
298. AUCKLAND, Baron,	and Discom D
of West A. Co. Durham Y. of C. 1793	279. BAGOT, Baron,
N. 4 S. George Eden.	of B. Bromley, Co. Stafford Y. of C. 1780
O. T. I. P. Baron Auckland 1780	N. & S. William Bagot, F. A.S. and
Of A Pricy Councillor.	F.L.S.
Moster of the Mint.	O. T. A Baronet 1627
Previous of the Board of Trade.	Bn. 11th Sept 1773
Answer and one of the Directors of	Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, 22d
Greenwich Hospital.	Oct 1798
Bn. 25th Aug 1784	Mar. First, Emily, dr. to Charles,
Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, 28th	1st Lord Southampton, 29th
May 1814	May 1799
H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the	Second, Louisa, eld. dr. of George,
Hoe, and Ray, Robert Eden.	3d Earl of Dartmouth, 17th
To. Res. 30, Lower Grosvenor-street.	Feb 1807
Co. Se. Eden Farm, near Bromley, Kent.	H. Ap. William, born 7th March 1811
Rel Berther to the Countess Dowager	Co. Sc. Blithfield House, Staffordshire;
of Buckinghamshire: bro. in-law to	and Pool Park, Denbighshire.
	Rel. Brother to the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Baron Bealey, and to Lord F. G. Os-	Bagot, G.C.B., late Ambassador Ex-
borne, M. P. for Cambridgeshire.	traordinary and Minister Plenipoten-
23. AUDLEY, Baron,	tiary at the Court of the Netherlands;
of Heleigh Coat. Stuffords. Y. of C. 1296	also to the Rt. Rev. Richard Bagot,
	the second section of the second

Bishop of Oxford, who is inferred to	of Clovelly, 28th June (who
a sister of the present Earl of Jersey:	died 4th Oct. 1829) 1820
broin-law to the Hon. Sir Edward	H. Ap. Hop. C. G. Nocl.
Paget, G.C.B, and a Lieut-General;	Co. Sc. Barham Court and Teston, both
also to the present Earl of Dartmouth.	in Kent.
	Rol His Lordship is the cldest sun of Sir
138. BANDON, Earl of,	Gerrard-Nocl Nocl, of Exton Park,
The Driving Dairy	
1.P Y. of C. 1080	Co. of Rutland, and M.P. for the same
A Representative Peer of Ireland,	county.
for life; elected in 1800	
NY 6 C. Lawren Damend	95 DATH M ( V ( 1700
N. § S. James Bernard.	35. BATH, Marquess of, Y.ot C. 1789
Bn. 14th June 1785	N. & S. Thomas Thynne, E.G. D.C.L.
Mar. daughter of the Rt. Hon.	F.S.A., and F.L.S.
Charles Broderick, late Arch-	O. T. Viscount Weymouth, Co.)
bishop of Cashel	Durset
H. Ap. Viscount Bernard, M.P. for	Baron Thynne, of Warminster,
Bandon bridge.	
	Wilts
Co. Sc. Castle Bernard, near Bandon,	A Baronet 1641
Co. Cork; and Basingbourne Hall,	Offi. Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Hoen-
Essex.	torum of Somersetshire.
Rel. Nephew to the Dowager Viscountess	Bu. 25th Jan
Doneraile; brother to the Rev. Richard	Suc. his father, as 2d Marquess,
Bernard, D. D. Dean of Leighin; and	19th Nov 1796
brother-in-law to Viscount Doneraile.	Mur. Isabella, dr of George, 4th
2d Cons. to the Earl of Shannon (Baron	Viscount Torrington, 24th April 1794
Carleton in the English Peerage).	H. Ap. Thomas, Viscount Wey-
Parl. Pat. The Member for Bandon	mouth, born 9th April 1796
bridge.	Co. Sc. Longleate, Wilts.
	Rel. Brother to George, Baron Carteret,
208. BANGOR, Lord Bishop of,	and to Lord John Thyune, F.S.A.
Translated from Exeter in 1830	and M.P for Bath; uncle to the Earle
N. & S. Rt. Rev. Christopher Bethell,	of Aylesford and Chesterfield; father
D.D.	to Lord W. Thyone and Lord Henry-
O. Off. Archdescon of Anglesey and	Frederick Thynne, both M.P. for
Bangor.	Weobly: and father-in-lase to Earl
Consecrated Bishop of Gloucester. 1824	Cawdor; to the Hon. Henry Lascelles
Trans. to Exeter 1830	(2d son to the Earl of Hunewood),
Co. Res. Bangor Palace, Caernarvonshire.	M.P. for Northalicaten; and to the
N.B. The Bishop of Bangor is Diocesan	Duke of Buccleugh and Q conshirey.
over Caernaryonshire, and parts of	Parl. Pat. Two Members for Weahly.
Anglesey, Merionethshire, Denbigh-	
whire, and Montgomeryshire; all in the	213. BATH & WELLS, Lord
Province of Canterbury.	Bishop of
a to that of Canteroury.	
and the second second second	Translated from Chester 1224
336. BARHAM, Baron,	N. 4 S. Rt. Rev. Henry-George Las.
of B. Court and Teston, Kent	D.D., F.A 8.
Y. of C. 1805	O. Off. Visitor of Wadham College,
N. & S. Charles-Noel Noel.	Oxford.
Bn. 2d Oct 1781	Cons. Bishop of Chester 1813
Suc. his mother, as 2d Baron, 12th	Mar. Jane, cld. dr. of Gen. Adeans.
April	To. Res. 4, Langham-place.
Mar. First, Elizabeth, dr. of T.	Ca. Res. Palace, Wells, Co. Somerset.
Welman, Esq. of Poundisford	Rel. Son to the Rt. Rev. Edmund Law,
Park, Someractshire, lat July 1809	Bishop of Carlele in 1747. Br ther
Second, Elizabeth, dr. of the late	to Edward, first Baron Ellenborough,
Hon, Sir Charles Grey (niece	late Lord Chief Justice of the King's
-addition of the contract of t	
to Earl Grey), May 1817	Bench; and to the Ht. Rev. John.
to Earl Grey), May 1817	
to Earl Grey), May 1817 Third, Arabella. 2d dr. of Sir	Bench; and to the Hs. Rev. John. Bishop of Elphin in Vitte. Vice w
to Earl Grey), May 1817	Bench; and to the Ht. Rev. John.

all Somersetshire, the same the Province of Canterbury. ATHURST, Earl, Y. of C. 1772

lenry Bathurst, K.O., D.C.L., LA. Bathurst, of Battles-- 1711 Beds. . Apoley, of Apoley, Sussex 1771

dry Councillor. of the Exchequer.

leek of the trown. Bro her of the Trinity House. erd President of the King's

May . 1762 wher, as 3d Earl, 6th . 1794 riana, sister of Charles, Duke of Richmond, lat

ry-George, Lord Apoley, ind M.P. for Circucester, in Feb. . . . . . . 1790 May Park, Cirencester, Gloue; and Langworth Lodge,

to the Member for Cirenfather in-law to the Hon. en. F. C. Ponsonby, Lieut. Malta (second son of the Earl rough, and nephew of Earl 2 3d cous. to the Bishop of

One Member for Cirencester.

VNING, Baron, Berks . . Y. of C. 1797 e Rev. Henry-William Pow-

of Eye, in Suffolk. . 1797 nother, as 3d Baron, 1823

teme Rectory, Eye, Suffolk; singham Hall, Norfolk.

BAUCHAMP, Earl Y.ofC. 1815 thn-Reginald Pindar. punt Elmicy . 1815 auchamp, of Powyke, stershire . lotte, dr. of John, first Donmell, 18th March . 1814 other, as 3d Earl, 13th

. . . . . 1823

Bishoprick of Bath and Wells | H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Henry-B. Lygon, Lieut.-Col. and M.P. for the County of Worcester; who was married in 1824 to Caroline, dr. of

William, 2d Earl of St. Germains.
To. Res. 37, Portman-square.
Co Sc. Madresfield Court, Worcestershire. Rel. This nobleman, who changed his surname from Lygon to Pindar, is brother to the Member for Worcestershire, and to Lieut.-Col. Edw.-Pindar Lygon, C.B. and K.S.W.; brotherin-law to Sir Charles Kent, Bart, and to the Earl of Longford.

13. BEAUFORT, Duke of Y. of C. 1682 N. 4 S. Henry-Charles Somerset, K.G., D.C.L.

O. T. Marquess and Earl of Wor-. . . . 1513 and 1642 COSLUT Earl of Glamorgan Viscount Grounding Baron Herbert, of Chepatow

and Rugland . . . . Baron tiower . Baron Beaufort, of Caldecot Castle. Baron De Bettetourt, (confirmed 1803) 1307

I.P. Viscount Somerset of Cashel, Tipperary - . . . Off. Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Gloucester, Monmouth, and Brecan.

Receiver of Rents for Monmouthshire. Constable of St. Briaval's Castle. Warden of the Forest of Dean, and

Colonel of the Monmouth Mulitia. Bn. 22nd Dec. . . . . . Swe, his father, as 6th Duke, 11th Oct.

Mar. Charlotte-Leveson, dr. of Granville, first Marquess of Stafford, Hish May . . . H. Ap. Henry, Marquess of Wor-cester, M. P. for Monmouth, bn.

5th Feb. . . . . . . To. Res. 5, Grosvenor-square.
Co. Sc Troy House, Monmouthshire;

Reythorpe House, Oxon; Badminton House; Stoke Gifford; and Worcester Lodge, Gloucestershire.

Rel. Besides the Member for Monmouth. his Grace is futher, also, to Lord Granville-Charles-Henry Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire : futher-in-law to the Hon. Frederick (). Calthorpe (br. and successor to Lord Calthorpe), M.P.

for Bramber; to Lord Edward O'Bryen (2d br. to the Marquess of Thomond); and to the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder (2d son to the Earl of Harrowby), M.P. for Tiverton: brother to the late Lord Charles-Henry Somerset, Gov.-General of the Cape of Good Hope; to Lord Robert-Edward Henry, Lieut.-Gen. K.C.B., K.T.S., and K.S.W., M.P. for Gloucestershire, and late Lieut.-General of Ordnance; to Lord John-Thomas-Henry Somerset, a field-officer in the army; and to Lord Fitzroy-James-Henry Somerset, Major-General, K.C.B. Three of his Lordship's brothers are connected by marriage with the families of Viscount Courtenay, Earl of Mountmorris, and Lord Maryborough.
Parl. Pat. The Member for Monmouth.

16. BEDFORD, Duke of Y. of C. 1694 N. & S. John Russel, F.S.A. F.L.S. O. T. Marquess of Tavistock . . . 1694 Earl of Hedford . . . . . 1549 Baron Russel, of Cheneys, Bucks 1538 Baron Russel, of Thornhaugh . 1603 Baron Rowland, of Streatham, Surrey Off. A Privy Councillor. Recorder of Bedford. Bu. 6th July Suc. his brother Francis, as 6th Duke, 2d March . . . . . Mar. First, Georgiana-Elizabeth, dr. of George, 4th Viscount Torrington, 21st March . Second, Georgiana, sister to the present Duke of Gordon, 23rd June . . . II. Ap. Francis, Marquess of Tu-vistock, M.P. for the County of Bedford, born 13th May . . 1788 To. Res. 6, Belgrave-square. Co. Sc. Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire; Thorney, in the Isle of Ely; Chencys, Buckinghamshire; Bedford House, Exeter; and Tavistock House, Devon. Rel. Besides the Member for Bedfordshire, (who is married to a sister of the present Earl of Harrington) his Grace is father likewise to Lord John Russel, M.P. for Tavistock: and brother to Lord William Russel, M.P. for the same borough. The Duchess youngest sister to the Duke of Gordon, to the Duchess-Dowager of Richmond,

and to the Marchioness Cornwallis;

sister-in-law to the Duke of Manchester; aunt to the Duke of Richmond; to George, Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for Huntingdonshire; to Baroness Braybrooke; and to Lady Eliot, wife of the Rt. Hon. Granville, Lord Eliot, (eldest son to the Earl of St. Germains, ) M.P. for Liskeard and late, a Lord of the Treasury.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Tavistock.

258. BELHAVEN & STENTON. Baron,

in Haddingtonshire Y. of C. (Original Patent.) 1647 Renewed A Representative Peer of Scotland. elected Sept. 2nd . . . N. & S. Robert-Montgomery Hamilton.

Bn. : Suc. his father, as 8th Baron, 25th

Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield . 1816 III. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. William Hanalton.

Co. Sc. Beil's Castle, Haddingtonshire; Wishaw, Lanackshire.

136. BELMORE, Earl of, I.P. Y. of C. 1797 A Representative Peer of Ireland,

for life; elected in . 1819 N. & S. Somerset-Lowry Corry. O. T. I. P. Viscount Corry, and

Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole. Co. Fernanagh . . 1781 and 1789 Off. General and Vice-Admiral of Jamaica.

A Givernor and Cust. Rot. of County Tyrone.

A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland.

Bn. 11th July Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 2d Feb. 1802 Mar. his Cousin, Juliana, 2d dr. of Henry-Thomas, Earl of Car-

rick, 20th Oct.

11. Ap. Armar-Lowry, Viscount Corry, M.P. for Co. Fermanagh,

born 23rd Dec. 1801 Co. Sc. Castle Inniskillen; and Castle Coole, Fermanagh, Ireland.

Rel. Besides the Member for Fermanagh, the Earl of Belmore is father, nagh, the Earl of Belmore is father, likewise, to the Hon. Henry-Thomas-Lowry Corry, M.P. for the County Ty. rone, (who is non-in-law to the Earl of Shaftesbury ) brother in-law and coasis to the present Earl of Carrick

of Carlisle; uncle to the Earl of Ash

Co. Se. Weston Park, Co. Stafford; and	Castle, Buteshire; and Ashton Hall,
Castle Bromwich, in Warwickshire.	Lincolush.
Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Hon.	Rel. Brother to the late Lord Archibald
Charles-Orlando Bridgeman, Captain,	Hamilton, M.P. for Lanarkshire, and
R.N., and to the Hon. Orlando-Henry	to Lady Anne Hamilton, who remained
Bridgeman, Captain in the Army, mar.	for so many years the attached friend
to Frances, dr. of the Earl of Kilmorey,	and companion of the late Queen Caro-
2d was to the present Viscount Tor-	line: bro in-low to the Duke of Somer-
rington.	net, and to the Earl of Dunmore:
	cousin to the Earl of Galloway : and
20. BRANDON, Duke of,	non-in-law to Mr. Beckford of Fout-
of B., in suffolk . Y. of C. 1711	hill.
N. J. S. Alexander-Hamilton Douglas,	His Grace sat in the Peers as Baron
F.R.S., and F.S.A.	Dutton, during the Dukedom of his
O. T. E. P. Baron of Dutton, Co.	father; that is, from 1799 to 1819.
Chester 1711	the state of the s
S.P. DUKE OF HAMILTON,	202. BRAYBROOKE, Baron,
Lanarkshire 1643	of B., Northamptonshire, Y. of C. 1788
Marquess of Hamilton 1599	N. S. S. Richard-Aldworth-Neville Grif-
Marquess of Clydesdale 1633	fin, L.I.D., F.S.A.
Marquess of Douglas )	Offi. Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen Col-
And Earl of Augus (by suc-	lege, Cambridge.
cosion from Archibald, last 761	Recorder of Saffron-Walden, Essex.
Duke of Douglas) )	High Steward of Wokingham, Berks.
Earl of Lannek 1639	Bn. 26th Sept 1783
Earl of Arran 1503	Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, 1st
Lord Macanshire and Polmont 1639	March 1825
Lord Hamilton of Abernethy and	Mur. Jane, eld. dr. of Charles, 2d
Abrbrothwick 1445	Marquess Cornwallis, 13th May 1819
Banso of Kineil and Cadyow	H. Ap. Richard Cornwallis, born
(sow Hamilton) 1294	17th March 1820
French Peer 190. Due DE CHA-	To. Res. 10, New Burlington-street.
TELHERAULT, in Poitou,	Co. Sr. Audley End, Essen; and Bil-
with which dignity James, 2d	lingbere, Oakingham, Berks.
Earl of Arran, was invested by	Rel. The Baroness Braybrooke is cousin
H-ney II., King of France, in 1549	to the present Earl Cornwallis. The
His times, as Duke of Hamilton, is	Baron is cousin to the Duke of Buck-
Premer Peer of Scotland.	ingham and Chandos; to Lord Nugent,
Of Hereditary Kerper of Holyrood	M.P. for Aylesbury; and to the Ba-
Hane, since 1646.	rosess Arundel of Wardour : brother
Lord Lieutement of Lanarkshire, and	to the Rev. George-Neville-Griffin
(al. of the Militin of that Co.	Grenville, Rector of Hawarden, Flint-
Bn 3d Oct 1767	shire, and Master of Mugdalen College,
Sa he father, as 6th Duke of	Cambridge, (married to Charlotte, sister
Brandon and Baron Dutton, and	to the present Earl of Dartmouth) : bro
as 10th Duke of Hamilton, 16th	in-law to Paul Beilby Thompson, Esq.
Feb 1019	M.P. for Wenlock.
Mar. Sunn-Euphenia, eld. dr. of	
William Beckford, Esq. of Font-	345. BREADALBANE, (1st) Baron,
hill Abbey, Wilts, 26th April . 1810	of Taymouth Castle, Perthshire,
H. Ap. William-Alexander-An-	U. K Y. of C. 1806
Dung-Archibald, Marquess of	N. & S. John Campbell, F.R.S.
Daghas and Clydesdule, born	O. T. S P. EARL OF BREAD-
10th Feb 1811	ALBANE AND HOLLAND . 1681
To Hea. Pultency Hotel, Albemarle-	Viscount Campbell of Tay and
street.	Pendand.
Co. Sc. Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire;	Viscount Glenorthy and Tay-
Kim I House, Co. Linlithgow; Brodick	mouth 1617

4th Lord Monson, and cld. dr. of John, 2d Earl of Menborough, 21st Oct.

H. Ap. George, Lord Brooke, born

28th March . . . . . . . . . 1818

. 1816

H. Ap. Frederick-William, Earl of Jermyu, M.P. for Bury St. Edmund's, born 15th July . . 1900

To Rec. 6, St. James's-square. Co. Sc. Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Rd. Brother to Sir Charles. J. Greville, R.C.B. a Major General, Colonel of the 28th Foot, and late M.P. for Warwick. bro. in-law to the Earl of Clonnel, and the Countess of Mansheld: step-father to Lord Monson: son-in-law to the Earl of Meaborough.

Park Pat. One Member for Warwick.

396. BROUGHAM & VAUX, (1st)
Baron, U. K. Y. of C. 1830
Speaker of the House of Peers.
N. § 3. Henry Brougham.
Of. Lord High Chancellor of Great
Beitwin.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Official Visitor of Oriel College, Oxford, and of Penibroke and Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

An Official Trustee of the British

Museum

A Governor of the Charter House. A Member of Council of the London

University.
A Perpetual Governor of King's College, London.

Mse the widow of John Slade, Esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, James

Brougham, Esq. Co Se. Brougham Hall, Westmoreland.

Bed Brether to James Brougham, Esq.

M.P. for Winchelsea; and to William

Brougham, Esq., M.P. for South-Anckland, and to Baron Henley, I.P.

BROW 163. BROWNLOW, (let) Earl, Y. of C. 1815

N. & S. John Cust, F.R.S. and F.S.A. O. T. Viscount Alford . . . 1815

Baron Brownlow of Belton, Lin-

colnshire . . . . . . . . . 1776
A Baronet . . . . . . . . . . . . 1677
Off. Lord Licut., Cust. Rot., and Vice-Admiral of Lincolnshire.

Recorder of Boston.

Colonel of the South Lincoln Militia Bu. 19th Aug. Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, 25th

24th July . 1810

Fludyer, of Ayston, Co. Rut-land, 22d Sept. Thirdly, Emma-Sophia, eld. dr. . 1818

of Richard, present Earl of

Mount Edgecombe (a Ludy of the Queen's Bedehumber),

square. Co. Sc. Belton House, Grantham, Lin-

colnshire.

Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Hon. and Rev. John Cockayne Cust, a Co-non of Windsor (married to the eld. dr. of the Earl of Kilmorey); to the Hon. Captain Peregrine Francis Cust, M.P. for Clitheroe (married to Isabella, dr. of the late Duke of Buccleugh); and to the Hon. Capt. Edward Cust, Equerry to Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, and M.P. for Lostwithiel. Parl. Pat. One Member for Clitheroe.

. The Lord High Chancellor may very properly be termed the King's Notary or Secretary; being appointed by him to act with the same power and authority as he worke himself. He is the highest public officer in the kingdom, being supreme rudge of the Court of Chancery, Keeper of the King's Conscience, a Privy Councillor by virtue of his office, Keeper of the Great Seal and Speaker of the House of Lorés by prescription. In the latter capacity he sits before the throne, on the left hand, and declares His Majesty's will. As a judge, he has the King's power to moderate the rigour of the written laws, and to govern his judgment by the laws of moderate the rigour of the written laws, and to govern his judgment by the laws of cature and conscience, so as to direct all things according to equity and justice; whilst all other judges and justices are tied strictly to the letter of the law, as concauned in Acts of Parliament, Ac. Out of his Court issue all writs or summoness for parliaments and convocations, edicts, preclamations, charters, protections, patents, ac.; and he is visitor, in right of the King, of all Royal hospitals, colleges, and foundations; and patent of all Royal livings which are valued at 20th per annum, or under, in the King's books. He is likewise guardian of infants and lunatics, and the general superintendence over all charitable institutions in the kingdown. a the general superintendence over all charitable institutions in the kingdom.

DOOK (	
27. BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS,	countess Goderich; and sec. cour. to
(len Dule of V of C 1892	the late Marchioness of Londonderry.
(1st) Duke of, Y. of C. 1822	4014 april 2 4 - 1
N. & S. Rich Nugent-Temple-Brydges-	
Chandos Grenville, K.G., D.C.L.,	38. BUTE, Marquess of, Y. C. 1796
and F.S.A.	N. & S. John-Crichton Stuart, F.R.S.
O. T. Marquess of Buckingham . 1784	O. T. Earl of Windsor )
First Marquesa of Chandos 1822	Viscount Mountjoy of the Isle 1796
Pirst Marqueso of Camados . 17.40	
Earl Temple 1749	of Wight
Viscount and Baron Cobham . 1718	Baron Mount-Stuart of Wortley,
I. P. Earl Nugent 1776	Vorkshire 1761
Off. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of	Baron Cardiff of Castle Cardiff 1776
Buckinghamshire.	S. P. Earl of Dumfries and Bute 1633
	S. P. Earl of Pullitries and Date 1989
A Privy Councillor.	Earl of Bute & Viscount Kingarth 1703
Bn. March 1776	Viscount Ayr 1622
Suc. his father, as let Marquess	Baron Crichton, of Sanguhar . 1485
of Buckingham, and 2d Earl	Lord Mountstuart, of Cumnoch,
Temple, &c. 11th Feb 1813	Cumra, and Inchmarnoch . 1400
Total bank open, a name a name	Cultira, and Inchasartocal 1 1007
Mar. Anne-Elizabeth, eld. dr. and	A Baronet of Nova Scotia 1627
heiress of James-Brydges, Duke	Off. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Gla-
of Chandos, 16th April 1796	morganshire.
H. Ap. Richard-Plantagenet-Bryd-	Recorder of Banbury.
ges-Chandos-Temple Grenville,	Lord Lieut. of Bulcahire.
Manual of Chandon M P	Lora Licut. of Date and Company of
Marquess of Chandos, M. P.	Hereditary Sheriff and Coroner of
for the County of Buckingham	Buteshire, and Keeper of Rothsay
married to Mary, yet dr. of	Castle, in the lale of Bute.
John, Marquess of Breadalbane),	Bn. 3d Aug
born 11th Feb 1797	Suc. his maternal grandfather, as
To. Res. Buckingham House, 91,	Earl of Dumfries, &c. 7th Ap. 1806
Pall Mall.	His pat. grandfa., as 2d Mar-
Co. Sc. Stowe Park, and Wootton, Buck-	quess of Bute, &c. 16th Nov. 1814
inglamshire: A vington, Hampshire;	Mar. Maria, eld. dr. of tien - Au-
Gosfield, Essex; and Buckingham	gustus, 3d Earl of Bute, July 28 1818
Cottage, Ryde, Isle of Wight.	gustus, ou amir or south or brother Land
Dittage, heyer, the or the Mamber for	H. Prc. His Lordship's brother, Lord
Rel. His Grace is fu. to the Member for	Patrick-James-Crichton Stuart, M.P.
Buckinghamshire: grandfa, to Earl	for Cardiff.
Temple: bro. to Lord GeoNugent-	To. Res. Camden-hill, Kensington.
Temple Grenville, Buron Nugent, and	Co. Se. Mountstuart, I. of Hute; Wrox-
M.P. for Aylesbury: broin-law to	ton-abbey, Oxon; Cardiff Castle, Cla-
Everard, Lord Arundel of Wardour;	ton-aoney, (rant, Caroli Caste, On
Everage, Lord Attribute of Without,	morgansh.; & Dumfries House, A yrah.
and cows. to the Earl of Egremont.	Rel. The Marchioness is niece to the pre-
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Buck-	sent Earl of Guilford. The Marque
ingham, two for Saint Mawes, one for	is brother to the Member for Cardiff:
Winchester, and one for Bucking-	cous. to Henry Villiers Stuart, late M P.
	Colls. to Helli y Hillers thank to the The
hatuslire.	for Banbury : and nephere to the Vis-
	countess Sandon (drin-law to the Lan
	of Harrowhy) - bro. to Lord Dudley
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Earl	Coutts Stuart, M.P. for Arundel.
of, Y. of C. 1746	Parl. Pat. The Member for Cardiff.
N. & S. GeoRobert-Hobart Hampden.	Part. Pat. Auc Member to Canada
N. d. N. 1900 Robert - Blobbins	
O. T. Baron Hobart of Blickling,	249. BYRON, Baron,
Norfolk	249. DIRUM, Datus
A Raronet	of Rochdale, Lancashire, Y. of C. 1643
Suc, his uncle, as 5th Earl, 5th Feb. 1816	A. A.S. George-Auson astron.
ne Min Inn Clare 3d May 1910	Offi. A Captain in the Royal Navy.
Mar. Miss Jane Glover, 3d May 1819	
H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the	Suc. his cousin, the immortal Poet,
Hon Augustus-Edward Hobart.	SRC. IIII CENTRELL, MIC THISTON
To Res. 1, Spanish-place, Manchester-	as 7th Baron, 19th April 1834
course.	Red Elizabeth Blary, dr. of Smene-
square.	la l
Ca. Sr. Great Missenden, Bucks.	
Red His Lordship is coust to the Vin	To I Town the state of the stat

11. 17. George-Ansun, born 30th	Bn. June 1787
June	Suc. his brother, as 3d Baron, 5th
To. Res. 21, Eaton-place, Belgrave-	June
aquare.	H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the Hon.
	Frederick Calthorne, M.P. for Bramber
125. CA DOGAN, Earl, Y. of C. 1800	(married to Charlotte, eld. dr. of the
N. J. N. Charles-Henry-Sloane Cadogan.	Duke of B. aufort).
O T Propose Coolers 1000	
O. T. Viscount Coelsea 1800	To. Res. 33, Grosvenor-square.
Baron Cadogan of Onkley, Bucks 1718	Co. Se. Ampton Park, Bury St. Ed.
Bu. 18th June 1740	munds, Suffolk; Elvetham, Hants;
Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 3d April 1807	and Edgebaston House, near Birming-
H. Pre, His Lordship's brother, the Hon.	ham, Co. Warwick.
Garge Cadogan, Captain, R. N. C.B.,	Parl. Pat. One Member for Bramber.
K.M.T.	
Co. Sc Sandy-Downham, near Brandon,	4. CAMBRIDGE, His Royal High-
suffelk.	ness the (1st) Duke of, . Y. of C. 1801
Rel Bro. In law to the Hon. and Rev.	N. J.S. Prince Adolphus-Frederick, K.G.,
Gerald-Valerian Wellesley (rector of	G.C.B., G.C.H., F.S.A.
Chalana's to Lord Combas (buth her	G.C.B., G.C.H., F.S.A.  O. T. First Earl of Tipperary  perary  U.K. 1001
Coolsea), to Lord Cowley (both bro-	Manager Little Line
there to the Duke of Wellington and	First Baron of Culloden
to the Marquess Wellesley), and to	The Dates of Cambuch
the present Marquess of Anglesea.	Off. Governor General of the Kingdom
	of Hanover.
139. CALEDON, Earl of,	Chancellor of the University of St.
Y. of C. 1800	Andrew's.
A Representative Peer of Ireland	Grand Master of the Order of St.
	Michael.
far lafe, elected in 1804	A Privy Councillor.
N. 4 N Dupré Alexander, K.P.	A Field Murshal in the Army.
O. T. I. P Viscount Alexander . 1797	Colonel of the Coldstream Regt of
Baron Caledon, of Caledon, Co.	Foot Guards, and
Tyrone 1790	Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Reg. of
Of A Governor of Tyroneshire, and	Foot.
A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture	95 A. 1 W. 4
of Ireland.	
Colorel of the Tyrone Militia.	Mar. Her Serene Highness Au-
So. tax father, as 2d Earl, 22d	gusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, Prin-
So, to father, as 2d Earl, 22d	ceas of Hesse, dr. of Frederick,
Marris 1802	Landgrave of Hesse (born July
Mar. Catherine-Freeman, 2d dr.	25th, 1797), May 7th 1818
of Pinlep, Earl of Hardwicke,	H. Ap. Prince George-William-
Intà Ort 1811	Frederick-Charles, born 26th
H Ap. James Dupré, Viscount	March 1819
Alexander, born July 1813	To. Res. Cambridge House, 94, Pic-
	cadilly.
To Res. 5, Carlton-House Terrace West,	Rel. His Royal Highness is the 5th and
and 3. St. James's Square.	yst surviving son of his late Majesty
Co S. Bounds Park, Kent; and Castle	George III., King of Great Britain
Calculan, Tyrone county.	and Ireland, and of Hanover: brother
Rel. Son-in-lase to the present Earl of	to his present Majesty William IV.;
Hardwicke: brother-in-law to Baron	to Prince Ernest-Augustus, Duke of
Blayney; cousin to the two Members	Cumberland and Tiviotdale; to Prince
for Old Sarum.	Augustus-Frederick, Duke of Sussex ;
Park Pat. Two Members for Old Sa-	to Princess Augusta-Sophia; to Prin-
run.	
	cess Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse
100 CALTHODRE D.	Homburg; to Princess Mary, Duchess
of C., Norfolk Y. of C. 1796	of Gloucester; and to Princess Sophia:
or C., Norrolk Y. of C. 1796	consin to Prince William-Frederick,
N. 5 S. George-Gough Calthorpe.	Duke of Gloucester, and to Princess
O. F. A Baroner	Sophia-Matilda of Gloucester: uncle
	- or

to 1 times attended to teroting the	And the transfer and th
to the late Duke of Kent, and pre-	Howley, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
sumptive heiress to the Throne: son-	Cons. Bishop of London in 1813
in-law to His Serone Highness the	O. T. Metropolitan and Primate of all
Landgrave of Hesse: broin-law to	England.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of	Offi. A Privy Councillor.
Kent, Princess Downger of Leiningen.	A Lord of Trade and Plantations.
ment I threes Downger or tremmigen	
10 (1) 31 (1) 21 (1) 31	A Governor of the Charter House.
42. CAMDEN, (1st) Marquess,	A Governor of Beccles School.
Y. of C. 1812	Visitor of All Souls, Baliol, and Merron
N. & S. John Jeffreys Pratt, K.G.,	Colleges, Oxford.
F.S.A., M.A.	One of the Visitors of Harrow School
O. T. Earl Camden, of Camden	An official Trustee of the British Mu-
Place, Kent 1786	scum,
	President of the Society for Promoting
Viscount Bayham 1786	Christian Knowledge.
Baron Camden 1765	To. Res. Lambeth Palace, and 4, Rich-
Offi. A Privy Councillor.	mond Terrace, Whitehall.
A Teller of the Exchequer.	Co. Sc. Addington Park, near Croydon,
An Elder Brother of the Trinity	Surrey.
House,	N.B. The Arch-Diocess of Canterbury
Lord Lieut., Cust. Rot., and Vice-	comprehends only about three-fourths
Admiral of the Co. of Kent, and	of the County of Kent.
City of Canterbury.	and Campungue D
Recorder of the City of Bath.	321. CARBERRY, Baron, of C., Co. Cork Y. of C. 1715
A Director of Greenwich Hospital.	of C., Co. Cork Y. of C. 1715
A Governor of the Charter House.	A Representative Peer of Ireland
A Trustee of the British Museum.	for life, elected in 1820
Bn. 11th Feb 1759	N. & S. John-Evans Freke.
Suc. his father, as 2d Earl Cam-	O. T. A Baronet of Ireland 1768
den Ameil	Off. A Trustee of the Linen Manufactur
den, April	
Mar. Frances, dr. and heiress of	of Ireland.
William Molesworth, Esq., of	Bn. 11th Nov 1763
Wembury, Devonshire, 31st Dec. 1785	Suc. his father, as 2d Baronet . 1777
II. Ap. George-Charles, Earl of	His cousin, as 6th Baron, 4th
Brecknock, born 2d May 1799	March 1807
To. Res. 22, Arlington-street	Mar. Catherine-Charlotte, 3d dr.
Co. Sc. Wilderness Park, near Seven	of Arthur, 2d Earl of Arran,
Oaks, Kent; Baylum Park, Sussex;	25th Jan 1785
	H. Prc. His Lordship's brother, the Han.
and Brecknock Priory, South Wales.	
Rel. Uncle to the lady of Thomas Wood,	George-Evans Freke.
Esq., of Grevernet, M.P. for Brecon-	Co. Sc. Castle Freke, Co. Cork; and
shire; to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir	Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire.
Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., M.P. for	
St. Germans; and to the present Mar-	64. CARDIGAN, Earl of,
quess of Londonderry : grand-uncle to	Y. of, C. 1661
Viscount Castlercagh, M. P. for Down-	N. & S. Robert Brudenell.
chire.	O. T. Baron Brudenell, of Stanton
BLOTT Co	
OOR CANNING (Let) Viscours	
395. CANNING, (lat) Viscountess	A Daronet 1611
Y. of C. 1828	A Baronet
N. & S. Joan Canning.	Suc. his uncle, as 6th Earl, 24th Feb. 1811
Rel. Widow of the late Rt. Hon. George	Mar. Penelope-Anne, 2d dr. of
Canning, First Lord of the Treasury,	John-George Cooke, Esq. of
and Prime Minister.	Harefield Park, Middlesex, 8th
	March 1794
& CANTEDRURY Id Aschbishon	H. Ap. James-Thos., Lord Brude-
6. CANTERBURY, Ld. Archbishop	and M D for Form love
•	well, M.P. for Fowey (rose, to
Translated from London in 1828	EJHenrieus, eld. dr. of &d.

CARL ( )	57 ) CARN
miral Tollemache), born 16th	
(let	O. T. Viscount Howard, of Nor.
To Res. 3G. Portman.square.	Baron Docas of Gallesland
Co. Se. Dean Park, Wantford, North-	Off. A Privy Councillor.
ampunsbire; Templemore House, Co.	Lord Licutenant of the East Riding
Tipperary.	of Yorksh.
Rel. Course to the Earl of Aylesbury :	Bn. 17th Sept. 1770
grand-nucle to the Duke of Buccleugh:	Suc. his father, as 8th Foot 4th
Janianira to Earl Howe, to the Earl	nupt
of Chichester, and to Lord Bingham,	Mar. Georgiana, eld. dr. of Wil-
(see so the Earl of Lucan).	liam, 5th Duke of Devonshire
	21st March
288 CARLETON, Baron, of C., Yorkshire Y. of C. 1786	H. Ap. George-William-Frederick,
of C., Yorkshire . Y. of C. 1786	Pittount Morpeth, M.P. for
and a menty moyle, K.P.	I TURBUILLE, DOED LATER A DELL 1900
O. T. I. P. EARL OF SHANNON)	To. lies. 12. Grosvener-square.
Viscount Boxle	Co. Sc. Castle Howard, Yorkshire; and
present a serie institute of Charles	
Martyr, Co. Cork	Rel His Lordship is nephew to the pre-
Off. A Privy Councillor, and Clerk of the Pells in Ireland.	sent Marquess of Stafford: broin-
Cart. Rat. of the Co. of Cork.	Earl Cawdor: father to the Member
A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture	for Yorkshire: futher-in-low to the
in lectand.	Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles (3d ann of the
Bu. 8th Aug 1771	Earl of Harewood); to the Hon
Soc. his father, as 2d Baron and	George - James - Welbore - Agar Ellia
3d Earl, 20th May 1807	(only son of Viscount Clifden). M P
Mar. Sarah, dr. of John Hyde.	for Uakhampton: to George Granvilla
Enq. of Castle Hyde, 9th June 1798	Baron Gower (Earl Gower, son and heir
H. Ar. Richard, Viscount Royle,	to the Maruuess of Stafford and the
M.P. for Corkshire, born 5th	Countess of Sutherland), and to Wil-
May	liam Cavendish, Esq. M.P. for Cam-
Ca Se Castle Martyr, Co. Cork.	bridge University (grandson to Lord
Red. His Lordship is consin to the Earl	George Cavendish, who is presumptive heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire).
of Bestorough (Baron Ponsonby, En-	Porl. Pat. One Member for Morpeth.
glish Peerage); and uncle to the Earl	one breather for morpeus.
	123. CARNARVON, Earl of,
224 CARLISLE, Lord Bishop of,	V. of C 1703
Translated from Rochester. Sept. 1827	A. & S. Henry-George Harlus
N. 4 S. Rt. Rev. and Hon. Hugh Percy,	O. T. Baron Porchester, of High
U.U.	Ciere, Southamptonshire 1780
Com Bahop of Rochester in June 1827	Offi. High Steward of Newbury.
Co. Rea. Rose Castle, Cumberland,	Ba. 3d June 1772 Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 3d
Rd. His Lordship is brother to the Earl	June
of Beverley: uncle to the Earl Ash-	Mar. Elisabeth, dr. and heiress of
burnham : cousin to the Duke of North.	Col Askland Odd 4 to the color
umberland, to Baron Prudhoe, and to	H. Ap. Henry-John-George, Lurd
the Barone's Glenlyon: nephew to Ba-	Perchester, been 8th June 1890
N.B. The Lord Bishop of Carlisk is	ID. Mes. 45, Grosvenor-Annane.
Discesses over parts of Cumberland and	Co. Sc. High Clere House, Hampshire
Westmoreland; all in the Province of	and Fixton, Somersetabire
the Archbishop of York.	Rel His Lordship is nepher to the me-
	sent Earl of Egremont: bro in law to
CARLISLE, Earl of,	Daron Ducie; uncle to the Hon (1 V
1. of C. 1661	Moreton, (who married Elizabeth 33
V. & George Howard.	The state of the s
	the Counters of Danbigh; and to the

Lady of James-Houghton Langston, Esq. of Sarsden, Oxon, M.P. for the City of Oxford: brother to the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert (who mar, Letitia-Dorothea, 2d dr. of Joshua, Viscount Allen).

127. CARRICK, Earl of, Y. of C. 1748 A Representative Peer of Ireland for life, elected in . N. A. S. Somerset-Richard Butler. O. T. Viscount Ikerrin, Co. Tip-facture. Bu. 27th Sept. . 1779 Suc. his father, as 3d Eurl, 20th Mar. Anue, eld. dr. of Owen . . 1813 Wynne, Esq. of Haslewood, Co. Col. the Hon. Henry-Edward Butler, Co. Sc. Mount Juliet, Kilkenny Co. Rel. His Lordship is bro.-in-law to the Rev. Henry Maxwell (brother to Lord Farnbam); to Somerset, Earl of Belmore; to Francis Savage, Eaq. of Holywood, Downshire; and to the Hon. C .-H .- Butler Clarke (br. to the Marquess of Ormande) M.P. for Kilkenneyshire; uncle to the Earl of Ossory.

313. CARRINGTON, Baron, Upton, Notts . Y. of. C. of Upton, Notts . Y. of. C. 1797 N. & S. Robert Smith, F.R.S., F.A.S., and D.C.L.

O. T. I.P. Baron Carrington of Bulcot Lodge . . . . . . 1796 Off. President of the Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools throughout the British Empire.

Captain of Deal Castle. . 1752

Mar. Anne, dr. of Henry-B. Bernard, Esq. of South Cave, York-

H. Ap. Robert-John Smith, M.P. for Buckinghamshire, (mar. E .-Catherine, dr. of Cecil, 1st Lord Forester), born 16th Jan. . . 1796 To. Rev. Whitehall Yard. Co. Sr. Wycombe Abbey, and Wen-

dover House, Bucks; Deal Castle,

Red. His Lordship is father to the Member for Buckinghamahure: brother to John Smith, Esq. M.P. for Chichester; to Samuel Smith, Esq. of Woodhall Park, Hertfordshire, and nucle to Abel Smith, Esq., both Membs. tor Wendover; bro. likewise to George Smith, Esq. and uncle to John Abel Smith, Esq. (son to Samuel), both Members for Midhurst, Sussex : bro.-in-lan to William Mainning, Esq. (a banker in London and Bank Director). fa.-in-law to Eliza-beth-Catherine (sister to Baron Forester, and to the Hon. Geo.-Cecil-Weld Forester, M.P. for Wenlock); to Philip-Henry, Earl Stanhope; to H.-W.-W. Wynne, Esq. (brother to Sir Watkin-Williams Wynne, Bart, M.P. for Denbighshire); and to Lord Granville-Charles-Henry Somerset (2d son of the Duke of Beaufort), M.P. for Monmouthshire.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Wend. over; one Member for Wycombe; one Member for Midhurst.

283. CARTERET, Baron, of Hawnes, Bedfordshire Y. of C. 1784 N. & S. George Thynne. Off. A Privy Councillor.

Bu. 23d Jan. . Suc. his uncle, as 2d Baron, 17th 1826

To. Res. 23, Grosvenor-place. Co. Sc. Hawnes Place, Bedfordshire; and Carteret, Cornwall.

Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Warquess of Bath, and to the Member for Bath : bro.-in-law to Viscount Courtemay : wiele to the Earl of Ashburnham, the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Viscount Weymouth; also to Lord W. Thynne, and Lord H. F. Thynne, both Members to: Weobly; to the Countess Candor, and the lady of the Hon. Henry Lascelles (2d son to the Earl of Harewood), M.P. for Northallerton.

327. CARYSFORT, Baron, of Norman Cross, Huntingdonahire, U. K.

N. & S. John Proby.
O. T. I. P. EARL OF CARYSFORT 1780
Baron Carysfort, Co. Wicklew . 1782

Offi. A Major General in the Army. Ba. in .

16, Upper Grosvenor-street. Ison Hall, near Sulton, Huntthire; and Kilcarra Castle, Lordship's brother is married tieve of the Earl of Wicklow: kingham and Chandos, and to ugent ATHCART, (1st) Earl, N. of C. 1814 Y. of C. 1814 Filliam-Shaw Catheart, G.C.B., K.A.N., K.A., K.S.A., and and St. G. Greenock, U.K. : \$1807 count Cathcart . Baron Cathcart . . 1447 Admiral of Scotland. or of Hull. by Councillor in England and md. mal Officer in the Army. of the 2nd Regiment of Life de father, as 10th Baron sabeth, dr. of Andrew 1776 charles-Murray, Lord at, a Col. in the Army, ut.-Colonel of the Royal ps, born 21st Dec. . . haw Park, Clackmananshire. ordahip has two sons, Colonela krniy, viz. Lord Greenock and F. Cathcart; he is fa.-in-law to Lady Georgiana Greville the Hon. R. Greville, and the Downger Mansfield): cousin uke of Brandon and Hamilton; te Duchess of Somerset; and Countess Dunmore: brother to a. and Rev. A. H. Cathcart, lary of York; and to Louisa, of Mansfield (in her own bro.-iu-law to Baron Lyneand to the Hon. Robert-Fulke (2d husband of the Counters afield), brother to Earl Brooke rwick; and to Major-Gen. Sir John Greville, Iste M.P. for s: wack to the Duke of Athol;

CATH

hther, as 2d Baron and th April . . . . 1028 His Lordship's brother, the

ranville-Levison Proby, Capt.

to Baron Glenlyon; to the Viscounters Strathallan; to the Lady of Sir J. E. Macgregor Murray, Bart.; and to the Lady of the Rev. Daniel-Heneage-Finch Hatton (brother to the Earl of Winchilsea.)

177. CAWDOR, (1st) Earl, of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire, U.K. Y. of C. 1827 N. 4 S. John-Frederick Campbell, F.R.S. O. T. Viscount Emlyn of Emlyn, . 1796 Mur. Lady Elizabeth, eld. dr. of Thomas, 2d Marquese of Bath, 30th July 1816 H. Ap. John-Frederick Vaughan, Viscount Embya, born in To. Res. 9. Grosvenor-square. Co. Sc. Cawdor Castle, Nairmshire; Glanfred, Cardiganshire; Golden-grove, Carmarthenshire; and Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire. Rel. Som-in-law to the present Marquess of Bath.

To. Res. 15, Upper Grosvenor-street.
Co. Se. Castle Caulfeild, Tyrone; and
Marino, near Dublia.

152. CHARLEVILLE, (1st) Earlof,
Y. of C. 1806
A Representative Peer of Ireland
for life, elevted in . . . . . . . . . . . . 1801
N. & S. Charles-William Bury, F.R.S.
M.R.L.A.

. 1800

Castle; to the Baroness Dynevor, and to the late Duchess of Buccleugh:

Frederick Thynne, both M.P.s for

Weobly; to the Countess Cawdor; to the Lady of the Hon, Henry Les-celles, M.P. for Galwayshire; and to

221. CHICHESTER, Lord Bishopol,

the Earl of Aylesford.

CONS. IN

Townshend, Housekeeper of Windsor N. & S. Rt. Bev. Edward Maintry, D.D.

O. T. I.P. First Viscount Charle-

Co. Se. Hayes, Kent; and Burton

Rel. His Lordship is son to the im-mortal Earl of Chatham: brother to

the late Rt. Hon. William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Mi-

nister for upwards of twenty years: bro.-in-lum to Lieutenant-Col. the Hon. H. G. P. Townshend, of lat

Foot Guards; to the Hon. Georgiana

Pynsent, Somersetshire.

ville

First Baron Tullamore, of Tullauncle to Viscount Sydney; to Lady off. A Trustee of the Linen Manufac-Hester-Lucy Stanhope (sister to the Earl of Stanhope), who has so long resided among the barbarous hordes of ture of Ireland. Asia Minor. Bu. 30th June . . 1764 Mar. Catharine-Maria, dr. and heiress of T.-T. Dawson, Esq. 226. CHESTER, Lord Bishop of, (widow of James Tisdale, Esq.), Cons. in 4th June 1798 N. & S. Rt. Rev. John-Bird Summer, H. Ap. Charles-William, Lord D.D. Charlotte, niece to the Duke of Argyle), born April 1801 Offi. A Prebendary of Durham. Co. Res. The Palace, Chester. el. Brother to the Rt. Rev. C. R. Sumner, Lord Bishop of Winchester; To. Res. 14, Cavendish-square. Co. Sc. Charleville Forest, Tullamore, — to George Holme Summer, Esq., M.P. for Guildford. N. B. The Bishop of Chester's Diocess Ireland. Rel. Father to the Member for Carlow, includes Cheshire and Lancashire, who is connected by marriage with with parts of Cumberland, West-moreland, Yorkshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire; all in the Ecclesithe family of Angyle. Parl. Pat. His Lordship returns the Member for Carlow. astical Province of York. 00. CHESTERFIELD, Earl of, 109. CHATHAM, Earl of, Y. of C. 1638 Y. of C. 1766 N. & S. John Pitt, K.G.
O. T. Viscount Pitt, of Burton N. & S. George-Augustus-Froderick Stanhope. O. T. Baron Stanhope, of Shel-Pynsent, Somersetabire . . 1766 Baron Chatham, of C., Kent . 1761 ford, Northamptonshire . . . 1616

Offi. A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

Hereditary Governor of the Incorporated Hospital and School of Repton.

Beautiful Management 1993 Off. Governor General of the Fortress of Gibraltor. A General Officer in the Army. Colonel of the 4th Regt. of Foot. Bn. 23d May 1805 High Steward of Colchester. Suc. his father, as 6th Earl, 29th A Governor of the Charter House. . 1813 An Elder Brother of the Trinity House. Lordship's 2d cousin. Bn. 10th Sept. . To. Res. Chesterfield House, South Suc. his father as 2d Earl, 11th Audley-street.
Co. Sc. Bradby Hall, Derbyshire; and May Mor. Mary-Elizabeth, 2d dr. of Shelford, Nottinghamshire. Thomas, first Viscount Sidney, Rel. His Lordship is nephew to the Marquess of Bath; to Baron Carteret; 9th July To. Res. 10, Charles-street, Berkeleyand to Lord John Thynne, M.P. for Bath: courin to Viscount Wey-mouth; to Lords Edward and Henryaquare.

Clos 1 to the King.
the bester.
forms the Diocess of
being situated in the
materbuty.
TESTER, Earl of.
Y. of C. 1801
-Thomas Pelham.
Quarte, of Stanmer,
1762
in the Army.
1804
an 3ml Flark, 4th
r. of the Earl of Car-
Aug 1828
Ledship's brother, the
Park, Lewis, Sussex.
Park, Lewes, Sussex.
to the Earl of Cardigan :
Lord Brudenell, and Howe: acplien to the
b, and to Lord Francis-
Datorne, M.P. for Cant-
Osharne, M.P. for Cam-
-
IONDELEY, Marquess
TONDELEY, Marquess Y of C. 1815
HONDELEY, Marquess Y of C. 1815 Z-Jamus-Horatio Chol-
Janus-Horatio Chol-
Cholmendeley . 1706
Cholmendeley . 1706
Cholmendeley . 1706
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1015 lates 1706 mendeley of Nampt-
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 fipes 1706 mudeley, of Nampt- stare 1609
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 fipes 1706 mudeley, of Nampt- stare 1609
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 apres 1706 acadeley of Namptadare 1689 bargh, of N., in the lighest 1716 and Cholmondeley 1661 and Cholmondeley 1661
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1015 lipes 1706 wondeley, of Nampe- starce 1609 barach, of N., in the lightes 1716 wat Cholmondeley 1661 bluegh, of Kells, 1716
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1015 lipes 1706 wondeley, of Nampe- starce 1609 barach, of N., in the lightes 1716 wat Cholmondeley 1661 bluegh, of Kells, 1716
Cholmondeley 1706 havage 1815 alpea 1706 acondeley, of Nampt- adure 1609 burgh, of N., in the lighesta 1716 mot Cholmondeley 1661 Thesgu, of Kella,
Cholmondeley 1706 havage 1815 alges 1706 acondeley of Namptadure 1609 burgh of N., in the lighest 1716 mit Cholmondeley 1661 wherein of Kella, 1716 addray Great Chamberand. 1792
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 liftes 1706 acondeley of Nampt- nitire 1689 bargh, of N., in the lighest 1716 active 1661 whatge, of Kella, 1716 active Great Chamber- and, 1792 The act Marquess, 1792
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 lipes 1706 soundeley of Nampe- sture 1689 barath of N., in the lightes 1716 and Cholmondeley 1661 blazgu, of Kella, 1716 soditary Great Chamber- and, 1792 b. as 2d Marquess, 1827
Cholmondeley 1706 bavezee 1815 fipes 1706 mondeley, of Nampt- share 1689 barzh, of N., in the tigtesca 1716 mit Cholmondeley 1661 whatgin, of Kella, 1716 mit ditary Great Chamber- and, 1792 as 2d Marquess, 1827
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 liftes 1706 acondeley of Nampt- nitire 1689 bargh, of N., in the lighest 1716 mit Cholmondeley 1661 whange, of Kella, 1716 miditary Great Chamber- and, 1792 mas 2d Marquess, 1827 2d dr. of Lieut- Constant Occ. 1812
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 liftes 1706 acondeley of Nampt- nitire 1689 bargh, of N., in the lighest 1716 mit Cholmondeley 1661 whange, of Kella, 1716 miditary Great Chamber- and, 1792 mas 2d Marquess, 1827 2d dr. of Lieut- Constant Occ. 1812
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 lipes 1706 wondeley of Nampe- stare 1689 barath of N., in the lightes 1716 mit Cholmondeley 1661 blazga, of Kells, 2016 blazga, of Kells, 21716 bridgay Great Chamber- and, 1792 as 2d Marquess, 22d dr. of Lieut- Campbell, Oct. 1812 Londship's brother, Lord
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 lipes 1706 wondeley of Nampe- stare 1689 barath of N., in the lightes 1716 mit Cholmondeley 1661 blazga, of Kells, 2016 blazga, of Kells, 21716 bridgay Great Chamber- and, 1792 as 2d Marquess, 22d dr. of Lieut- Campbell, Oct. 1812 Londship's brother, Lord
Cholmondeley 1706 bavage 1815 liftes 1706 acondeley of Nampt- nitire 1689 bargh, of N., in the lighest 1716 mit Cholmondeley 1661 whange, of Kella, 1716 miditary Great Chamber- and, 1792 mas 2d Marquess, 1827 2d dr. of Lieut- Constant Occ. 1812

Co.Sc. Trant Place, Middlesex; Houghton, Fakenham, Norfolk; and Cholmondeley Castle, Nantwich, Cheshire. Rel. The Marquess is cousin to Baron Willoughby d'Eresby, with whom he holds the joint-hereditary grandchamberlainship of England; and to the Countess of Cline: brother to one of the Members for Castle Rising; 2d consin to the Lady of Gilbert-John Heathcote, Esq. (son to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, M.P. for Rutlandshire). Parl. Pat. One Member for Castle Rising. N.B. His Lordship had previously sat in the House of Peers, as Baron Newburgh, viz. from the year 1821, until the late Murquess of Cholmondeley's decease.

356. CHURCHILL, (1st) Baron, of Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire. Y. of C. 1815

N & S. Francis Almeric Spencer. Offi. Ranger of Wychwood Forest. Bn. 26th Dec. Mar. Frances, dr. of Augustus-Henry Fitzroy, 3d Duke of Gration, 25th Nov. 1801 H. Ap. Francis-George, 6th Oct. 1802 Co. Se. Combury Park, Wychwood Forest; and Witney, Oxfordshire; Wimbledon, Surrey; and West La-vington House, near Devizes, Wilt-

chirc. Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Duke

of Marlborough: uncle to the Marquess of Blandford, M.P. for Woodstock: grand-nucle to the Earl of Sunderland: bro.-in-law to the Viscount Clifden; to the Rev. Arch-deacon Nares, D.D.; to the Earl of Shaftesbury; to the Duke of Grafton; to Licutenant-Gen. Lord Chas. Fitzroy, sen.; to the Hon, and Rev. Lord Henry Fitzroy, Prebendary of Westminster; and to Lord William Fitzroy, Capt. R.N.: the Baroness is aunt to the Earl of Euston, M.P. for Bury St. Edmund's; and to Lieut. Col. Lord Charles Fitzroy, jun. M. P. for Thetford (married to Anne, dr. of Lord George-A.-H.Cavendish): grand-annt to Viscount Ipswich.

363. CLANBRASSIL (1st) Baron, of Hyde Hall, Herts . Y. of C. 1821 of S. Robert Jocelyn, K.P. O. T. A Bart, of England 1665 (162)

CLAN

March . . . . . . . . 1824

Mor. Muria-Eleanor, yet dr. and co-heiress of the late Admiral

Forbes, 5th Jan. . . . .

CLAN

Ircland.

His Lordship was Ambassador at the

Hague from 1813 to 1818.

H. Pra. His Lordship's acplicat,

George-William-Frederick Vil-

- (

To. Res. 18, North Audley-street.
Co. Sc. The Grove, near Watto d, Herts; Hindon, Wilts; and Peuline Castle, Cactuarthenshire.

Rel. His Lorship is nucle to T. R.

Villiers, Esq M.P. for Bletchingly:
counin to the Earl of Easex; to Maj.
Gen. the Hon. Thomas-lidward Conir gsby; to Rear Admiral the Hon. Thus -Bladen Coningsby; and to the Dowager Baroness Monson; 2d cous. to Arthur-Algernon Coringsby, Esq. (mar. to the 3d sister of the Duke of St. Alban's): 3d cour to Baron Monron. The Countess is 2d cons. to the Earl of Granard. Park Pat. One Member for Wootton Bassett. 49. CLEVELAND, (1st) Marquess & S. William-Harry Vanc. 7. Earl of Darlington 1754 Durham . . . Opt Lard Lient, and Vice Admiral of the County Palatine of Durhum. Nus has facher, as 4th Earl of Darlington, 8th Sept. . . . 1792 Gr. First, Kutherme, dr. of Harry, 6 h and last Duke of Bolton, 19th Sept. . . . 1787 Second, Miss E. Rusel, of Newten House, Yerkshire, July . 1813 H. Jp. Henry, Earl of Darling-tes, late M.P. for Saleash (mar. to Sophia, eld. dr. of John, 4th Earl Powlett), born 16th Aug. Te. Res. 17, St. James's-square. Co. Se. Raby Castle, near Darlington, Durham; Newton House, Yorkshore. Re! Besides the late Member for Saltash, the Marquess is, also, father to Lord Wra.-John-Frederick Powlett (Vane, late M. P. for the county of Durham,

(mor. to Caroline, 5th dr. of William,

nest Earl of Loundale): fu.-in-law to

Mark Milbanke, Esq., M. P. for tunriford; to Lieut. Col. Meyrick, of

the 3d Foot Guards; and to the Hon.

Remard-Pepper Arden, of Pepper Hall, York once whe is bro. and heir

ver to Bares Alvante; h

31

151

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24

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Camelioni; two Members for Hehester; two Members for Winchelsea.

Co. Sc. Wybrook Park, Devonshire; and East Park Hall, Lancashire. Rel. His Lordship is bro.-ia-law to the

Rel. His Lordship is bro.-in-law to the Hon. Charles. Langdale Scoutton, who is brother,—and to the Hon. Charles Stoutton, who is eld. son and heir,—to Baron Stoutton. The Clifford and Stoutton families are further connected; inasmuch that the present Baroness is nicce to Baroness Stoutton (who is sister to T. Weld, Esq. of Lullworth, who in 1826 was consecrated Catholic Bishop of Amyelea, and a Cardinal on the 15th of March, 1830). The Downger Baroness is 2d const. and aunt to Baron A undel of Wardour.

His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.

Co. Sc. Cobham Hall, near Gravesend. Kent; and Rathmore, Co. Meath, tv. Rel. His Lordship is nephew to Lacut. Gen. the Hon. Edward Bligh; to the Hon. Wm. Bligh, a Col. in the Actory; (brother to the Unintess of Galloway);

256. COLVILLE, Baron,

to the lady of Sir Laurence-Vaughan Palk, Bart., late M. P. for Ashburton; and to Charles Brownlow, Esq. of Lurgan, M. P. for Armagh Co.: hro. to the Hon. J. D. Bligh, Secretary of Embassy in Holland.

234. CLINTON, Baron, of Maxtock, Warwickshire Y. of C. 1298 N. S S. Robert-Cotton-St. John Trefusis. Offi. One of the Lords of His Majesty's Bed hamber, A Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. Aide-de-Camp to the King. High Steward of Huntingdon. Bu. 2rth April . - 1787 Suc. his father, as 16th Baron, 1797 Wm. S. Poyntz, Esq. of Cowdray Park, Sussex, 4th Aug. . . 1814 H. Pro. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Charles Rodolphus Trefusis (who is son-in-laze to the Marquess of Lothian, S.P.—Baron Ker, U.K.) Co. Sc. Trefusis Castle, Cornwall. Rel. Bro. in-lan to the Hon, and Rev. Edward-Geo. Moore (bro. to the Earl of Mounteashel), and to Baron Rolle.

The Baroness is a lady of the Queen's

Parl, Pat. One Member for Ashburton.

Bedchamber.

Het. His Lambhip is son to the late. Het. Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1802 to 1817, then elevated to the Upper House of Parliament, as Baron Colchester.

10. Res. 20, Pordami-piace. Co. Sc. Broomwell House, near Bristol. Rel. The Baroness is niece to Sir Francis Forde, Bart.

202. COMBERMERE, (1st) Viscount, of C., Co. Chester Y. of C. 1826 N. & Stapleton Stapleton-Cotton, G.C.B. K.G.H. K.T.S. O. T. First Baron Combermere . 1814 A. Baronet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1677

of Thos., 3rd Duke of Newcastle.
Secund, Caroline, 2d dr. of

Cotton, born 24th Nov. . . 1818 Co. Sc. Comberniere Abbey, Chealtine. Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Duke of Newcastle; and to Sir H. M. Mainwaring, Bart.

45. CONYNGHAM, (1st) Marquess Y. of C. 1816

A Representative Peer of Ireland for aff (but possessing an heredrary seat in the House of Peers, as First Banon Minster, of Minster Abbey, Kent, U.K. July 9, 1021;; elected in .......... 1600

N. & S. Henry Conyngham, K.P.	A Representative Prelate of Ire-
F.S.A. and M.R.I.A.	land for session 1831 and 1832
O. T. I. P. First Earl Conyng-	N. S. S. The Right Rev. Samuel Kyle,
ham 1797	D.D.
First Earl of Mount-Charles 1816	Res. Bishop's Castle, Cork.
First Viscount Slane	
First Viscount Conyngham, of	
Mount-Charles 1789	103. CORNWALLIS, Entl.
First Viscount Mount-Charles . 1707	of Eye, in Suffolk Y. of C. 1753
Baron Conyngham, of Mount-	N. A. S. James Mann.
('harles 1763	A 153 W. 14 W.
Off. A Lieutenant-General in the Army.	Baron Cornwallis 1661
Cust. Rat. of the County Clare.	A Baronet
Late Lord Steward of the King's	Bu. 20th Sept 1778
Household.	Suc. his father (who was, also,
A Pricy Councillor in England.	Bishop of Lichfield and Coven-
Late Judge of the Marshalsea Court,	try and Dean of Durham), as
and the Court of the King's Pulace.	5th Earl, 20th Jan 1824
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manu-	Mar. Maria-Isabella, dr. of Fran-
facture.	cis Dickins, Esq. lute M.P. for
Bn. 26th Dec 1768	Northampton, Dec 1804
Sac. his father, as 3d Baron Conyng-	H. Ap. Charles-James, Viscount
ham, 22d Mny 1787	Brome, born 17th Dec 1813
Mar. Elizabeth, dr. of Joseph	To. Res. 6, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.
I having fire a Marchaet in	Ca Se Linton Place none Maid-
Denison, Esq., a Merchant in	Co. Se. Linton Place, near Maidstone,
London, 5th July 1794	Rent.
II. Ap. Francis Nathaniel, Earl	Rel. His Lordship is consin to Baroness
of Mount Charles, late M.P. for	Braybrooke; to the lady of Lord
Donegalshire, late a Lord of the	Eliot, M.P. for Liskeard (son of the
Treasury, Master of the Robes	Earl of St. Germans, and late a Lord
to the King, and first Groom	of the Treasury); and fuin-law to
of His Majesty's Bedchamber	Charles Ross, Esq. M. P. for St.
(mar. to Jane, dr. of the Mar-	Germans.
quess of Anglescy), born 11th	
June 1797	
To. Res. 5, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly.	74. COVENTRY, Earl of,
	Co. Warwick Y. of C. 1697
Co. Sc. Slane Castle, Co. Meath; and	N. 4 S. George-William Coventry.
Mount-Charles, Co. Donegal.	O. T. Viscount Deerhurst, Co.
Rel. Father to one of the Members for	Gloucester 1697
Donegalshire; and to Lord Albert	Baron Coventry, of Ailesbury . 1628
Conyugham, Secretary to the Ambas-	Of Lord Lieut and Cost Port
sador in Prussia: fain-law to Lord	Offic Land Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of
Strathaven. late M.P. for Huntingdon-	Worcesterskire.
shire (son of the Earl of Aboyne, Baron	Recorder of Worcester City.
Meldrum, of Morrern, English Petr-	High Steward of Tewkesbury.
age) : brother to Sir Francis-Nathaniel	Bn. 16th Oct 1784
Burton (Conyngham), G.C.B., Gov.	Suc. his father, as 8th Earl, 26th
of Lower Canada (mar. to Valentina-	March 1831
Aheia, sister to Lord Cloneurry); and	Mar. First, to Emma-Susanna,
	2d dr. of the First Earl Beau-
to William-Joseph Denison, Esq.,	champ
M.P. for Surrey. The Marchioness is	Second, to Mary, dr. of Aubrey,
aunt to John-Evelyn Denison, Esq.	6th Duke of St. Alban's
M. P. for Nottinghamshire (son-in-law	
to the Duke of Portland).	H. Ap. George-William Viscount
	Deerhurst,
CODE AND POSS I and Dis	To. Res. Ithi, Piccadilly.
CORK AND ROSS, Lord Bishop	Co. Sc. Croome Court, near Upton
ot, suns. in	and Springhill, Worcestershire.
	•

Roger Gresley, Bart, late M.P. for

New Romney; and is connected, by marriage, with the families of Beau-

champ and St. Alban's.

387. COWLEY, (1st) Baron,
of Wellesley, Co. Somerset Y.ofC. 1828
N. & S. Henry Wellesley, G.C.B.
Off. Late Ambanador Estraordinary
and Plenipotentiary at the Austrian
Court, which office he filled many
years.
A Privy Councillor in England and
Ircland.
Bn. 20th Jan 1773
Mar. First, Charlotte, 2d dr. of
Charles, First Earl of Cadogan
(now Marchioness of Argle-
ney), 26th Sept 1803
Second, Georgians - Charlotte-
Augusta, cld. dr. of James,
First Marquess of Salisbury,
H. Ap. Henry Wellesley, born
17th July 1804
Res. Vienna.
Rel. His Lordship is brother to the
Marquess of Wellesley; to Baron
Marquess of Wellesley; to Baron Maryborough; to the Duke of Wel-
lington; and to the Hon. and Rev.
Gerald - Valerian Wellesley, D.D.,
Prebendary of Durham, late Rector
of Chelsen, and Chaplain to the late
King: uncle to the Marquess of Dauro, M.P. for Aldeburgh; and
Dauro, M.P. for Aldeburgh; and
to the Hon. William Pole-Tylney-
Long Wellesley, M. P. for Essex:
broin-law to the Marquess of Salis-
bury.
87. COWPER, Earl, Y. of C. 1718
N. & S. Peter-Leopold - Louis - Francis
Cowper, F.R.S.
O. T. Viscount Fordwich 1718

Buron Cooper, of Wingham, 

A Count of the Holy Roman Sm. his brother, as 5th Earl, 12th

Feb. Mir. Amelia-Mary, dr. of Penis-con, First Viscount Melbourne,

Feb. .

1706

1642

. . 1799

Rel. His Lordship is bro.-in-law to Sir | H. Ap. George - Augustus - Frederick, l'iscount Fordwich, M P. for Canterbury, born 26th June 1806 To. Res. 11, Little Maddox-street, Hanover-square. Co. Sc. Colne Green, and Pensangar, Herts; and Ratling Court, Kent. Rel. Father to one of the Members for Canterbury: bro.-in-law to Viscount Melbourne, Sceretary of State for the Home Department; to the Rt. Hon. Frederick Lamb, G.C B., late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plemps-tentiary to the Court of Spain; and to the Hon. George Lamb, M.P. for Dungarvon.

141. CRAVEN, Earl, Y. of C. 1801
N. & S. William Craven.
O. T. Viscount Uffington, of
U., Burks 1770
Baron Craven, of Hampstead
Marshall, Berks 1645
Bn. 13th July 1800
Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 30th
July 1825
H. Fre. His Lordship's brother, the
Hon. George-Augustus Craven.
To. Res. Clarendon-notel, 169, New
Bond-street.

Place, and Ashdown Park, all in Berkshire; Coumbe Abbey, near Covenury. 342. CREWE, Baron, of C., Cheshure . . . Y. of C. 1806 N. & S. John Crewe.

Co. No. Hampstead Lodge, Barham

Offi. A Lieut General. Su., his father, as 2d Baron, 28th Mar. Miss Hungerford, of Caine 1807 Co. Sc. Crewe Hall, near Nampt-wich, Cheshire.

2. CUMBERLAND AND TIVIOT. DALE, His Royal Highness the (1st) Duke of . . . Y. of C. 1700 N. § S. Prince Ernest-Augustus, K.G. G.C.B. K.S.P. G.C.H. and F.R.S. O. T. I. P. EARL OF ARMAGE 1799 Off. A Field Mershal.

President of the Board of General Officers, and of the Royal Anval Asyluna

Chencellor of the University of Dublin.	Co. Sr. Dalhousie Castle, Mid Lothian;
A Privy Councillor.	and Coalston, Haddingtonshire.
Ba June 5th 1771	Rel. His Lordship is cld. brother to
	William March (Commer to
Nar. Princess Frederica-Sophia-	William Maule (formerly Haman),
Charlotte, dr. of Frederick, 5th	Esq. of Panmure, M.P. for the County
Grand Duke of Mecklenburg	of Forfar; and to Maj. Gen. the
Strelitz, and widow of Frederick	Hon. James Ramsay.
William, Prince of Salma-	
	84. DARTMOUTH, Earl of,
Brunfels, 29th May 1815	
H. Ap. Prince George-Frederick-	of D., Devonshire Y. of C. 1711
Alexander - Ernest - Augustus,	N. & S. William Legge, D.C.L. F.R.S.
born 27th May 1819	and F.S.A.
To Res. Ambassador's Court, St.	O. T. Viscount Lewisham 1711
James's Palace.	Baron Dartmouth 1682
Ca Se, Kew Green, Middlesex.	
	Offi. Col. of the Staffordshire Militia.
Ret. His Royal Highness being 5th	Ba. Nov. 29th 1784
an of his late Majesty, King George	Suc. his father, as 4th Earl, Nov.
III, stands in the same relationship	2d 1810
to his present Majesty and the rest of	Md. First, Charlotte-Frances, dt.
the Royal Family, as the Duke of	of Chas., present Earl Talbot 1821
Cambridge.	Secondly, Frances, 2d dr. of
	George, present Viscount
235. DACRE, Baron,	Barrington, Oct. 25th 1828
of Gilledand, Cumberland Y. of C. 1307	H. Ap. William-Walter, Viscount
N. 4 S. Thomas Brand.	Lewisham, born August 12th 1823
Ba. March 15th 1774	To. Res. 12, Berkeley-square.
C. his souther on 10th Boson	
Suc. his mother, as 19th Baron,	Co. Se. Sandwel Park, Staffordshire;
Oct. 3d 1819	Woodshal Hall, Huddersfield, York-
Mar. Barbarina, widow of Valen-	shire; and Blackheath, Kent.
one Wilmot, Esq of Farn-	Rel. His Lordship is broin-law to
borough, and dr. of the late Ad-	Earl Talbot; to Viscount Barrington;
miral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart.,	to Baron Bagot; to the Hon. and
	Box Guanga Navilla Granvilla Mana
Dec	Rev. George-Neville Grenville, Master
To. Res. 2, Chesterfield-street, May Fair.	of Magdalen College, Cambridge;
Ca Se. The Hoo, near Welwyn,	and to LieutGen. Sir Edward Paget,
Hertfordshire.	G.C.B.
Rel. His Lordship is brother to Major	
Gen. the Hon. Henry Trevor (for-	307. DAWNAY, Baron,
mark Report) ( B hele were to the	of Cowick, Yorkshire, G.B.
merly Brand), C.B., hete pres. to the	or cowick, rotaniast, o.b.
Barony.	Y. of C. 1796
	N. & S. John-Christopher-Burton Daw-
352. DA LHOUSIE, (1st) Baron,	nay.
of D. Castle, Co. Edinburgh, U.K.	O. T. A Baronet 1642
Y. of C. 1815	I.P. VISCOUNT DOWNE of Co.
N. & S. George Ramsay, G.C.B.	I.P. VISCOUNT DOWNE, of Co. Downe 1680
OT I B Stant on the morner	Off. Colonel of the 2d West York Mi-
O.T. I.P. EARL OF DALHOUSIE,	
in Mid Lothian 1633	litia.
Baron Ramsay, of Dalhousie	Ba. Nov. 15th 1764
and Kerrington 1618	Suc. his father, as 5th Viscount,
A Lucut. Gen.	Dec. 21st 1780
Col. of the 26th Reg. of Foot.	Mar. Louisa, dr. of George Wel-
	sted, Esq. of Apsley, Dec. 31st 1815
Bu. Oct. 23d 1770	
Suc. has father, as 9th Earl,	H. Pre, to the Irish Honouer, his Lord-
Nor. 4th 1787	ship's brother, the Hon. and Rev.
Mar. Christian, only dr. and	Wm -Henry-Burton Dawnay, A.M.
heines of Charles Brown, Esq.	To. Res. 11, Charles-street, Berkeley-
of Coalston, Haddingtonshire, in 1805	square,
H. Ap. George, Lord Ramesay,	
horn 3d Aug 1806	Co. Se Cowick Hall, & Danby Lodg
1000	L'orkshire.

DE CLIF ( )	68 ) DELA
232. DE CLIFFORD, Baron, of C. Castle, Herefordshire Y. of C. 1269	Prerage of Great Britain, 20th
N. 4 S. Edward Southwell Clifford,	May
D.C.L.	Jemima, Dowager Baroness of Gran-
Bn. June 20th 1767	tham.
Suc. his father, as 18th Baron,	To. Res. 4, St. James's-square.
Nov. 1st 1777	Co. Sc. Wrest House, Silsoe, Belford-
Mar. Mary-Elizabeth, dr. of His	shire; and Putney-heath, Surrey.
Grace Joseph, Lord Archbishop	Rel. Widow of Lord Hume (son to the
of Tuam, and 3d Earl of Mayo 1789	Inte Earl of Marchmont): sister to the
H. and His. Pre. His Lordship's	Downger Baroness of Grantham : aunt
nephew and nieces, the progeny of his	to Baron Grantham, and to Viscount
three deceased sisters, among whom	Goderich.
the Barony is likely (the fourth time)	
to fall into abeyance.	369. DELAMERE,(1st) Baron,
To. Res. 3, Carlton House Terrace,	of Vale Royal, Cheshire Y of C. 1821
Pall-Mall.	N. S. N. Thomas Cholmondeley.
Co. Sc. King's Weston Park, near Bris-	Bu, in
tol.	Mar. Henrietta-Elizabeth, yst. dz.
Rel. His Lordship is broin-luse to	of Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn,
the Earl of Albemarle: uncle to Vis-	Bart., Dec. 17th 1810
count Sydney; to Viscount Bury; to	H. Ap. Hugh Cholmondeley, born 3d Oct
the lady of John Russel, Esq. (son	born 3d Oct
to Lord Wm. Russel); and to the Hon. Sophia Mary Townsend, and	Co. Sc. Vale Royal, Cheshire.
Mary Elizabeth Cholmondeley (nisters	Rel. Son-in-law to the Member for Den-
to Viscount Sydney).	highshire. The Baroness is consin
Parl. Pot. The Member for Kinsale.	to the Duke of Buckingham; to the
	Baroness Arundel of Wardour; and
310. DE DUNSTANVILLE & BAS-	to Lord Nugent, M.P. for Aylesbury nicer to the Right Hon. CWatkins-
SET, (1st) Baron,	W. Wynn, M.P. for Montgomery-
of Tchidy and Stratton, Cornwall, G. R.	shire; and to the Hon. Henry-Watkins
Y. of C. 1796 and 1797	Wyon, late Minister Plenipotentiary
N. & S. Francis Basset, D.C.L.	to the Swiss Cantons.
O. T. A Barouet 1779	
Offi. Recorder of Penryn.	100 TOPLANIADD P-1
Hn. Aug. 9th 1757 Mar. first, Frances-Susannah, dr.	106, DELAWARR, Earl
	N. S. S. George-John West.
of JH. Coxe, Esq. of Stone- Easton, in 1780	O. T. Viscount Cantalupe 1761
Secondly, Harriet, dr. of Sir W.	Baron Delawarr 1294
Lemon, Bart 1824	Baron West
Hos. Ap. His Lordship's only	Bn. Clet. 26th 1791
child and daughter Frances,	Suc. his father, as 5th Earl, July
born April 30th 1781 To. Res. South Place, Knightsbridge.	28th 1795
To. Res. South Place, Knightsbridge.	Mar. Elizabeth, yst. dr. of John-
Co. Sc. Tchidy Park, Cornwall.	Frederick, 3d Duke of Domet,
	June 21at
396. DE GREY, (1st) Countess,	H. Ap. George-John-Frederick,
of Wrest, Beds. Y. of C. 1816	Viscount Cantalupe, born April
N. & S. Amabella-Hume Campbell,	25th
O. T. Baroness Lucas, of Crud-	To. Res. 17, Upper Grosvenor-street.
Well, Wilts 1663	Co. Sc. Bourne House, Caxton. Cam- bridgeshire; A Buckhurst Park, East
Bn. Jan. 22d	Grinstead, Sussex.
De Grey, in the Buseny of Lu-	Rel. The Countess is cousin to the
cas, Jan. 10th 1797	Duke of Dorses.
Mar. Mexander, Lord Polwarth,	Part. Pat. Two Members for East Gra-
afterwards Lord Hume in the	stead.
	1

DENB ( 1	69 ) DE TA
MGH, Earlot, V.ofC. 1622	
2-Percy Felding. int and Baron Feild-	Suc. his mother as 19th Baron, Jan. 9th 1831
Newsham Paddox . 1620	Н. Ар.
363 1633	To. Res. 7, Stratford-place.
Car Desmond 1622	Co. Se. Strangford, Downshire; and
	Boyle Farm, Kent.  Rel. Cousin to the Duke of Leinster.
mburgh, of the Ger-	his Lordship's brother, William-Len-
we of Rugby School.	nox-Lascelles, is married to Georgiana, sister to the Duke of Richmond.
De King's Bedchamber.	sister to the Duke of Richmond.
Eth 1796	378. DE TABLY, Baron,
mainther, as 7th Earl,	of T. House, Cheshire. Y. of C. 1826
Elizabeth-Kitty, eld.	N. d. N. George Leycester.
broad present Lord	O. T. A Baronet of Iraland 1671  Bu. Oct. 20th 1811
3th 1822	Suc. his fa., as 2d Baron, in June 1827
Liph. William-Basil, Folding, born April 9, 1823	H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the
Harn-place, Delgrave-so.	Hon. Henry-Leyeester Fleming.
New ham Paddon, near	Co. Sc. Tabley House, Cheshire. His Lordship is a MINOR.
n. co. Warwick.	•
Se to Baron Ducie.	53. DEVON, Earl of, Y. of C. 1553
	N. S. S. William Courtenay.
BY, Earl of, Y. of C. 1485	O. T. Viscount Courtenay, of Pow-
reanley	derham Castle, Devonshire - 1762 A Baronet 1644
	Bn. 30th July 1768 Suc. his father, as 3d Viscount, 14th Dec 1788
Waterest and Cust Rot. of	Suc. his father, as 3d Viscount,
Councillor.	Made good his title to the Earl-
Marker, as 12th Earl,	dom, March 14 1831
1776	H. Pre. to the Earldom and Baronetcy,
Finaleth, only dr. of	his Lordship's 3d cousin, William Courtenay, Esq., Clerk Assistant to
Duke of Bamilton	the House of Lords, and son of the
New Farton, a cele-	Rt. Rev. Henry-Reginald Courtenay,
of the Theatre	Bishop of Exeter (who died in 1803).  Res. Paris.
Sween Garden, May 1, 1797	Co. Sc. Powderham Castle, Devonshire.
want, famil Statiley, excellere, born April	Red. His Louiship is 3d courin to the
1775	Earl of Aylasford; to the Clerk of Par- liament above-mentioned; and to the
Greavener-square.	Rt. Hon. Thos Peregrine Courtenay,
Park, near Present,	M P. for Totness, a Privy Councillor,
Sirrey.	late Vice-Pres. of the Board of Trade,
Lord Stanley, M.P. for	India: broiu-low to Baron Carteret.
Residence to the Hon.	
Females of State for Ire-	17. DEVONSHIRE, Duke of,
- La to the Earl of Wilton.	Y. of C. 1694 N. & S. William-Spencer Cavendish,
De Warber for Lancashire.	K.A., K.A., D.C.L.
Rivi, Barnn,	O. T. Marquess of Harrington . 1694
1 = x, V = ks. Y. of C. 1264	Burn Committee 16/8
g-Was Furgerald De Ros.	Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke 1605 Baron Clifford 1628
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The same of the sa	

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Off. Lord Chamberlain of the King's	N. & S. Walt
Household .	Douglas, K
Lord Licut. and Cust. Rot. of Derby-	O. T. Baron 7
shire.	berland
A Prwy Councillor.	8. P. Drg
High Steward of Derby.	and QUE
Late Ambassador Extraordinary at the	Marquess o
Russian Court.	Earl of Dr
Bn. May 21st	quhar . Earl of B
11. Prc. His Grace's uncle, the Earl of	keith .
Burlington.	Viscount ?
To. Res. Devonshire House, 78, Picca-	and Ross
dilly.	Baron De
Co. Sc. Chatsworth House, and Hard-	Middlebi
wicke Hall, Derbyshire; Chiswick	lanrigg.
House, Middlesex; Londesborough	Baron Whi
and Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire; and	Lord Scott
Lismore Castle, Waterford, Ireland.	Offi. Lord Li
Rel. His Grace is bro -in-law to the Earl	of Mid-1
of Carlisle and to Viscount Granville:	President o
nephere to the Earl of Burlington:	President o
2d cousin to the Hon. W. Cavendish,	of Edinb
M.P. for Derbyshire: consin to the	Bn. Nov. 25tl
Hon. HFC. Cavendish, M.P. for	Suc. his fathe
Derby.	Buccleugh,
Parl. Pat. One Member for Derbyshire ;	Queensberr
one for Derby; two for Knareaborough;	Mar. Charle
one for Dungaryon; and one for	yst. dr. of t
Youghall.	of Bath, A
s originate	
100 DICDY E-1	H. Ap. A so
120. DIGBY, Earl, Co. Lincoln Y. of C. 1790	To. Rea. Mo
Co. Lincoln 1. of C. 1/90	Gardens.
N. & S. Edward Digby, D.C.L.	Co. Sc. Bough
O. T. Viscount Coleshill, Co. War-	Northampt
wick 1790	rey; Dalk
Baron Digby, of Sherborne,	burgh ; Lar
Dorset	lanting Cas
I. P. Baron Digby, of Greashill 1020	Bowlull, Se
Off. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of	Hel Sim-ma
Dorsetthire, and of the Town of Poole.	Bath: bro.
Bu. Jan. 6th 1773	fund (son at
Nuc. his fa., as 2d Earl, Sept. 25, 1793	town); to
H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the	Cust (bro. to
Hon, and Rev. Robert Digby, A.M.	Clitherne;
To. R. s. 35, Lower Brook-street, Gros-	to Lords E
venor-square.	both Menu
Co. Sc. Sherborne Castle, Dorset; and	Countess (
Coles-hill, Warwickshire.	the Hon. H
Company of the michaeline	Earl of Ha

66 DONCASTER, Earl of,

. . . . Y. of C. 1662

er-Francis-Montague Scott T. Tynedale, Northum-. 1062 E OF BUCCLEUGH EENSBERRY, 1664 & 1673 of Dumfries-shire. umlanrigg and San-Succleugh and Dal-. 1682 . . 1619 & 1673 Nith, Thorthorwold, uglas of Kinmount, ie, Dornoch, & Drumtchester and Eskdale 1673 of Buccleugh . kent. and Sheriff-Principal Lathian. f the Highland Society. of the Horticultural Society urgh. er, as 5th Duke of and 7th Duke of y, 20th June . . 1819 otte-Anne Thynne, the present Marquess rug. 14th . . . . 1829 n, born 9th Sept. . 1831 ontague House, Whitehall nton House, near Kettering, conshire; Richmond, Surkeith House, near Edin-ngholm Castle, and Drumsile, Dumfries-shire; and elkirkshire. lare to the Marques of -in-law to Viscount Stopnd heir to the Earl of Courthe Hon. Peregrine-Francis o Earl Brownlow ), M. P. for to Viscount Weymouth; dward and H .- F. Thynne, there for Weobly; to the Cawdor; to the lady of the Hon. H. Lascelles (2d son to the Earl of Harewood), M.P. for Galwayshire; and to Viscount Marsham, who

is the only son of the Earl of Romney.

• The Lord Chamberlain has control over the King's chamber (excepting the Bedchamber, which is under the Groom of the Stole), the Royal wardrobe, and the chaplains, physicians, heralds, comedians, huntsmen, messengers, handierafts, and artisans belonging to the Royal household. He is likewise the licenser of plays, and all productions brought out at the Theatres Royal. It is his business also to inspect the charges of corporations. Royal marriages, public entries, cavalcades, and funerals; and all furniture for and in the Mouses of Parliament.

a wiece to Baron Car-
A Labor Thomas M. D.
Land John Thyune, M.P.
main to the Earl of t hes-
201
to Viscount St. Asaph.
Grace has the power of
HALBEE HARD THE DOME! OF
Dumfries.
Poetics Roxburgh, and
of besides our for the Sel-
of Barougha; and half
City of Edunburgh.
ful m vamoniku.
P)
ERAILE, Viscount.
1' CC 1905
RAILE, Viscount, Y. of C. 1785
Pres of Ireland, elected
a strail a trought to com
to St. Trans
St. Leger.
With Co. of Cork.
Webs Co. of Cork.
as 23 Viscount . 1830
alle House, near Cork.
The treatment areas Course
CHESTER, Baron,
Mire Y. of C. 1786
Carleton.
of the 7th Hussars.
201-
1811
as 3d Baron, June 3 1826
Lordship's uncle, the Hon.
chard Carleton, A.M.
m. Berkshire; and Esholt,
hhip, who is a Menon, is
hhip, who is a Menon, is
hip, who is a Menon, is be Baroocss Bolton.
hip, who is a Mrnon, is be Barooes Bolton.
hip, who is a Mrnon, is be Barooes Bolton.
hip, who is a MINOR, is the Baroness Bolton. MER, Baron, seks . Y. of C. 1615
hip, who is a MINOR, is the Baroness Bolton. MER, Baron, seks . Y. of C. 1615
hhip, who is a MINOR, is the Baroness Bolton.  MER, Baron,  orke Y of C. 1615  sh-Thaddeus Dormer.
heip, who is a MTNOR, is the Baroocss Bolton.  MER, Baron,  Set . Y of C. 1615  Thaddeus Dormer.
heip, who is a Mrnon, is the Barooess Bolton.  MER, Baron,  See . Y. of C. 1615  Thaddeus Dormer.
he Baroness Bolton.  MER, Baron, sets V. of C. 1615  Thatdeus Dormer.  1615  the Hungarian Army.
he Baroness Bolton.  MER, Baron, sets V. of C. 1615  Thatdeus Dormer.  1615  the Hungarian Army.
he Baroness Bolton.  MER, Baron, sets V. of C. 1615  Thatdeus Dormer.  1615  the Hungarian Army.
hhip, who is a Manon, is the Baroness Bolton.  MER, Baron, what . Y. of C. 1615  M. Thaddeus Dormer.  Met 1645  M. the Hungarian Army.  M. 11 h Haron, Dec. 9 1826  M. dr. of Sir Henry
hip, who is a Mrnon, is the Barooess Bolton.  MER, Baron, sete . Y. of C. 1615  Thaddens Dormer. met 1615  In the Hungarian Army. as 11 b Baron, Dec. 9 1826  did dr. of Sir Henry Bart, May 5th . 1829
hip, who is a Mrnon, is the Barooess Bolton.  MER, Baron, sete . Y. of C. 1615  Thaddens Dormer. met 1615  In the Hungarian Army. as 11 b Baron, Dec. 9 1826  did dr. of Sir Henry Bart, May 5th . 1829
heip, who is a MINOR, is the Baroness Bolton.  MER, Baron, seks Y of C. 1615  Thaddeus Dormer.  met 1645  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1826  the dr. of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th . 1829  Ledge, Bucks; and Grove
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hip, who is a MINOR, is the Baroocs Bolton.  MER, Baron,  acke . Y. of C. 1615  Thaddeus Dormer.  1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1826  and dr. of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th . 1829  y Lodge, Bucks; and Grove  Warvick.  Lipip is a CATHOLIC, and on the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Loack ille Germaine, K.G.
hip, who is a MINOR, is the Baroocs Bolton.  MER, Baron,  acke . Y. of C. 1615  Thaddeus Dormer.  1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1826  and dr. of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th . 1829  y Lodge, Bucks; and Grove  Warvick.  Lipip is a CATHOLIC, and on the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Loack ille Germaine, K.G.
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hip, who is a MINOR, is he Baroness Bolton.  MER, Baron,  ke . Y. of C. 1615  Thaddeus Dormer.  1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1820  Ind of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th 1829  Ludge, Bucks; and Grove Warwick.  Lipp is a CATHOLIC, and the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Sackville Germaine, K. G.  Dorset and Muldie-  1603 & 1675  6 wille . 1782
hip, who is a MINOR, is he Baroness Bolton.  MER, Baron,  ke . Y. of C. 1615  Thaddeus Dormer.  1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1820  Ind of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th 1829  Ludge, Bucks; and Grove Warwick.  Lipp is a CATHOLIC, and the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Sackville Germaine, K. G.  Dorset and Muldie-  1603 & 1675  6 wille . 1782
hip, who is a MINOR, is he Barooess Bolton.  MER, Baron, whe . Y. of C. 1615  Min the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1826  Min of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th 1829  y Lodge, Bucks; and Grove  Warwick.  Libip is a CATHOLIC, and  the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Sackville Germaine, K. O.  Dorset and Muldic-  1603 & 1675  tekwille . 1782  Mroke, Canfield, and
hip, who is a MTNOR, is the Baroocss Bolton.  MER, Baron,  che . Y. of C. 1615  Thaddens Dormer.  1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1826  the dr. of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th . 1829  y Ledge, Bucks; and Grove  Warvick.  Ship is a CATHOLIC, and  the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Leachwille Germaine, K. G.  Dorset and Muddle.  1603 & 1675  tekville 1782  hriske, Canfield, and  1702, 1675, & 1567
hip, who is a MTNOR, is the Baroocss Bolton.  MER, Baron,  che . Y. of C. 1615  Thaddens Dormer.  1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1826  the dr. of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th . 1829  y Ledge, Bucks; and Grove  Warvick.  Ship is a CATHOLIC, and  the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Leachwille Germaine, K. G.  Dorset and Muddle.  1603 & 1675  tekville 1782  hriske, Canfield, and  1702, 1675, & 1567
hip, who is a MTNOR, is the Baroocss Bolton.  MER, Baron,  see Yof C. 1615  Thaddens Dormer.  see 1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1826  the dr. of Str Henry  Bart, May 5th 1829  y Ledge, Bucks; and Grove Warwick.  Schip is a CATHOLIC, and  the Earl of Strewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Sackville Germaine, K. G.  Dorset and Muddle-  1603 & 1675  tekwille 1782  Broke, Canfield, and  1702, 1675, & 1567
hip, who is a MTNOR, is the Baroocss Bolton.  MER, Baron,  see Yof C. 1615  Thaddens Dormer.  see 1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1826  the dr. of Str Henry  Bart, May 5th 1829  y Ledge, Bucks; and Grove Warwick.  Schip is a CATHOLIC, and  the Earl of Strewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Sackville Germaine, K. G.  Dorset and Muddle-  1603 & 1675  tekwille 1782  Broke, Canfield, and  1702, 1675, & 1567
hip, who is a MINOR, is he Baroness Bolton.  MER, Baron, kt Y. of C. 1615  Thaddeus Dormer.  1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. 9 1826  And of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th 1829  Ledge, Bucks; and Grove Warwick.  Chip is a CATHOLIC, and the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Sackville Germaine, K. G.  Dorset and Muldle-  1603 & 1675  1782  Tree, Cranfield, and  1782, 1675, & 1567  Consecular,
hip, who is a MINOR, is he Baroocs Bolton.  MER, Baron,  eke Y of C. 1615  M. Thaddeus Dormer.  1615  M. Thaddeus Dormer.  1615  M. The Hungarian Army.  111 h Baron, Dec 9 1826  M. dt. of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th 1829  y Lodge, Bucks; and Grove  Watwick.  Libip is a CATHOLIC, and o the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Lockville Germaine, K.G.  Dorset and Middle-  1767  Merche, Canfield, and 1782, 1675, & 1567  Councillor,  1767  5th Duke, Peb. 14, 1815
hip, who is a MTNOR, is the Baroocss Bolton.  MER, Baron,  che Yof C. 1615  Thaddens Dormer.  1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. I 1826  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. I 1820  I Ledge, Bucks; and Grove  Warvick.  Ichip is a CATHOLIC, and  the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Sackville Germaine, K. G.  Dorset and Maddle-  1603 & 1675  1782  Broke, Canfield, and  1782, 1675, & 1567  Consecular.  1767  Total Duke, Feb. 14, 1815  Loodsatti's brother, the
hip, who is a MTNOR, is the Baroocss Bolton.  MER, Baron,  che Yof C. 1615  Thaddens Dormer.  1615  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. I 1826  In the Hungarian Army.  11 h Baron, Dec. I 1820  I Ledge, Bucks; and Grove  Warvick.  Ichip is a CATHOLIC, and  the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Sackville Germaine, K. G.  Dorset and Maddle-  1603 & 1675  1782  Broke, Canfield, and  1782, 1675, & 1567  Consecular.  1767  Total Duke, Feb. 14, 1815  Loodsatti's brother, the
hip, who is a MINOR, is he Baroocs Bolton.  MER, Baron,  eke Y of C. 1615  M. Thaddeus Dormer.  1615  M. Thaddeus Dormer.  1615  M. The Hungarian Army.  111 h Baron, Dec 9 1826  M. dt. of Sir Henry  Bart, May 5th 1829  y Lodge, Bucks; and Grove  Watwick.  Libip is a CATHOLIC, and o the Earl of Shrewsbury.  ET, Duke of, Y. of C. 1720  Lockville Germaine, K.G.  Dorset and Middle-  1767  Merche, Canfield, and 1782, 1675, & 1567  Councillor,  1767  5th Duke, Peb. 14, 1815

Harley-street, near Thrap-

DOUG
294. DOUGLAS, Baron, of D. Castle, Lanark, G.B. Y. of C. 1790
N. & S. Archibald Douglas.  Offi. Lord Lieut. and Hereditary Sheriff of Lanarkshire.
Bn. March 25th 1773 Suc. his father, as 2d Baron,
Dec. 26th
Co. Sc. Douglas and Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire; and Amesbury, Wilts.
Rel. His Lordship is brother-in-law to Baron Montague.
273. DUCIE, Baron, of Tortworth, Gloucestershire, Y.C. 1763
N. & S. ThosRevnolds Moreton, F.S.A.
Bn. Aug. 31 1776 Suc. his father, as 4th Baron, Aug. 20th 1808
Mur. Frances (decrused), dr of Henry, First Earl of Caernarvon, Dec. 5 1797
born 8th May 1802
To. Res. 36, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Co. Sc. Tortworth Court, Spring Park,
Gloucestershire.  Rel. Foin-law to the Earl of Denbluh.
and to JH. Langston, Esq., M.P. for the City of Oxford. His Lordship's eld. son and heir is married to Eliza-
beth, eld. dr. of Baron Sherborne.
176. DUDLEY, (1st) Earl of, of D. Castle, Staffordshire, Y. of C. 1827
N. 4 S. John-William Ward, F.R.S. O. T. Viscount Dudley and Word 1763
Viscount Ednam, of E., Rox- burghshire 1827 Baron Ward, of Birmingham,
Warwickshire 1643 Off. Recorder of Kidderminster.
A Privy Councillor.
Bu. Aug. 9
Co. Se. Hemley Hall, Sedgeley Park, and Dudley Castle, Staffordshire.
202 DUFFERINA CLANEBOY.
Baron Y. of C. 1800  A Representative Peer of Ire- land for life; elected in 1820
A. S. James-Stevenson Blackwood.
Col. of the North Downshire Militia.
A Trustee of the I. Lin. Manufacture.
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DUMA ( I	(a) DOND
Bn. July 8th 1755	Fergusson, Bart.; and to Sir JH.
Suc. his mother, who was First	Dalrymple, Bart.
	Dair Judic, Data
Baroness, Feb. 8 1807	gas Dundas B
Mar. Anne-Dorothea, dr. of John,	302. DUNDAS, Baron,
1st Lord Oriel, Nov. 15th 1801	of Aske, Yorkshire . Y. of C. 1794
II. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the	N. J.S. Laurence Dundas, D.C.L. F.S.A.
Hon, and Rev. John Blackwood,	O. T. A Baronet 1762
To. Res. 17, Cavendish-square.	Offi. Lord Mayor of York.
Co. Sr. Ballyleidy House, Downshire.	Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of
Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Hon.	Orkney and Shetland.
Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart., K.C.B.	
	Bu. April 10
and Rear Admiral of the Blue.	Suc. his fa., as 2d Baron, June 14, 1820
	Mar. Harriet, 3d dr. of Gen. Hale,
324. DUNALLY, Baron,	April 21 1794
of Kilboy, Co. Tipperary, Y. of C. 1800	H. Ap. Thomas, M.P. for York,
A Representative Peer of Ire-	born April 5 1795
land for life; elected in 1829	To. Res. 17, Hertford-street, May Fair.
N. & S. Henry-Sadlier Prittie.	Co. Sc. Aske Hall, and Upleatham Park,
Bn. March 3d 1775	Yorkshire; Case House, Falkirk, Stir-
Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, Jan. 3, 1801	lingshire.
Mar. First, Miss Maria Trant,	Rel. His Lordship is futher to the Hon.
niece of John, first Earl of	Thomas Dundas, M. P. for York:
Clare, 19th July 1802	brother to the Hon. Sir Robert Lau-
Second, Emily-Maude, dr. of	rence Dundas, K. C. B., M. P. for
Cornwallis, First Viscount	Richmond in Yorkshire : broin-lass
Hawarden, Feb. 10 1826	to Viscount Milton; and to John-Chas.
H. Pre. His Lordship's brother, the	Ramsden, Esq., M.P. for Yorkshire.
Hon. Francis-Aldborough Prittie, late	Parl Pat. Two Members for Richmond.
M.P. for Tipperary.	
Co. Res. Dunally Castle, Tipperary.	205. DURHAM, Lord Bishop of,
Rel. Half-brother to the Earl of Charle-	translated from Llandaff 1026
ville: brother to one of the Members	N. & S. Rt. Rev. William-Van Mil-
for Tipperary: broin-law to Colonel	dert, D.D.
Bernard, M. P. for King's County,	Cons. Bishop of Llandaff in 1819
Ireland; and to Viscount Hawarden.	Offi. Count Palatine, and Cust. Rot. of
account of the co. A supplied as a supplied to	
100 DUNCAN Winson	the Principality of Durham.
189. DUNCAN, Viscount,	A Privy Councillor.
of Camperdown Y. of C. 1797	To. Res. 23, Hanover-square.
N. S. Robert-Dundas-Duncan Haldanc.	Co. Sc. Bishop's Palace, and Auckland
O. T. Baron Duncan, of Lundic,	Castle, Durham.
Forfarshire 1797	N.B. The Bishopric of Durham is in the
Bn. March 21 1785	Province of York, and comprehends
Suc. his father, the celebrated Ad-	Durham and Northumberland.
miral Duncan, as 2d Viscount	
and Baron, Aug. 4 1804	591. DURHAM, (1st) Baron,
Mor. Jane, dr. of the late Sir H	of the city of D Y. of C. 1827
H. Dalrymple, Bart., Jan. 5 . 1805	N. & S. John-George Lambton.
H. Ap. Adam, born March 25 . 1812	Offi. Lord Keeper of the Privy Scale.
Co. Res. Lundie, Perthshire, and Cam-	A Privy Councillor.
perdown, Forfarshire.	Bn. April 12 1792
Rel. His Lordship is broin-law to Six	Mar. First, Miss H. Cholmon-
HD. Hamilton, Bart ; to Sir G.	deley, Jan 1812
,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

• The Lord Privy Scal is the fifth great officer of the Crown, and always a member of the King's Council. Through his hands pass all grants of Charters, pardons, &c. having the King's signature, to which he puts the King's Privy Scal, before they pass the Great Scal of England in the hands of the Lord Chancellor.— Until the reign of Henry VIII. the Lord Privy Scal was usually a Bishop or other corelesiastic: since which time the office has generally been conterred upon temporal Lords above the rank of Baron.

2dly, Louisa-Elizabeth, dr. of Charles, 2d Earl Grey, Dec. 9 1816 Ap. Charles-William, born Jan. 16 To. Her. 13, Cleveland-row, St. James's. Co. Sc. Lambton Hall, Durham; Copse Hill, Wimbledon, Surrey. Rel. His Lordship is son-in-low to Earl Grey bro .- in-lare to the Hon. H .- F .-Compton Cavendish, M.P. for Derby:

277. DYNEVOR, Baron, of D., Co. Caermarthen Y. of C. 1780 N. 4 S. George-Tulbot Rice. Lord Lientenant, and Cust. Rot. of Caermarthenshire. Bu. Oct. 8th . . . . 1765 Sac. his mother, as 3d Baron,
March 14 . . . . 1793

Mar. Frances, dr. of Thomas, First

sephers to the Earl of Jersey.

Viscount Sydney. H. Ap. George-Rice-Rice Trever, lote M.P. for Caermarthenshire (mar. to Frances, eld. dr. of

Lord Charles Fitzroy, late M.P. for Thetford) born Aug. 5 . . 1795 To. Res. 34, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Ca. Sc. Dynevor Castle, Caermarthen-

shire; and Barrington Park, near Burford, Oxon. Rel Father to the Member for Caermarthenshire: brother to the Dean

of Gloucester. 100. EGREMONT, Earl of, Cumberland . . . Y. of C. 1749 Co. Cumberland . . & George-O'Brien Wyndham,

F.R.S. and F.S.A. Baron Cockermouth A Baronet . 1661 Da. Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of Sugar. Bs. Dec. 18 .

Sac. his father, as 3d Earl, Aug. 21 1763 Pre. His Lordship's brother, the

Po. Res. 4, Gresvenor-place. Ca. Sc. Petworth, Sussex; Orchard-Wyndham, near Wratchet, Somerset-

shire; Cockermouth Castle, Cumberland; and Wresil Castle, Yorkshire. Rel. Uncle to the Earl of Caemarvon, and the Earl of Ronney: grand-uncle to Lord Porchester, M.P. for Wootton Bassett, and to Viscount Marsham. Parl. Pat. One Member for New Shoreham. - One for Sussex.

169. ELDON, (1st) Earl of, Y. of C. 1821 Co. Durham . . V. S. John Scott, D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A. D. T. Viscount Encombe, of E.,

Doractshire . . . . . . . . 1821 Baron Eldon . . Offi. A Privy Conneillor.

High Steward of the University of Orford.

A Governor of the Charter House. Bn. June 4 Mar. Elizabeth (deceased), dr. of A. Surtees, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

H. Ap. His Lordship's grandson, John, Viscount Encombe, M.P.

for Truro, born in Nov. . . . 1805 To. Res. 1, Hamilton-place, Piceadilly. Co. Sr. Encombe House, Dorsetshire.

Rel. Brother to Buron Stowell : fa.-in-law to Henry Bankes, Esq. late M.P. for Dorsetshire: grandfuller to one of the members for Truro; to W. J. Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Marlborough; and to George Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle.

His Lordship was Lord High Chan-cellor of England for upwards of twenty-

five years.

79. ELGIN AND KINCARDINE-SHIRE, Earl of, Y. C. 1633 and 1647 A Representative Peer of Scot-land; elected June 3d . . . 1831

N. & S. Thomas Bruce.
O. T. S. P. Baron Bruce, of Kinloss, and of Torry . 1603 and 1647

Offi. A Lieutenant-General.

A Privy Councillor.

A Trustee of the British Museum,

The Manor of this Nobleman is the only one in Wales, and perhaps in Great Brusin, in which a remnant of the ancient custom of the payment of Guard Merched Anglied, Marchet), or " Maid's Fee," still subsists. This is a composition fee of en shillings, paid by the tenants to the Lord of the Manor on the marriage of each of their daughters, on account of the said Lord waiving his claim to sleep the first with the bride.

333. ELLENBOROUGH, Baron, of E., in Cumberland . Y. of C. 1802 N. & S. Edward Law. Offi.

Rel. Fa .- in-law to Robert-Adam Dun-

das, Esq. M.P. for Edinburgh.

Bn. July 20 .

Fifeshire.

fl. A Prixy Councillor.

Joint Chief Clerk of the Pleas in the

Court of King's Bench.

his father, as 2d Baron, . 1818 Mar. First, Octavia-Catharine, yst. dr. of Robert, First Mar-13th Dec. quess of Londonderry (de-

Second, Jane-Elizabeth, dr. of 1813 Admiral Digby (disorced in 1894 . 1824

To. Res. 22, Grosvenor-place. Co. Sc. Roehampton, Surrey.

Rel. Brother to the Hon. Charles-E. Law, Common Serjeant to the City of London: bro -in-line to the Marquess Londonderry (Earl Vane): sep. to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

212. ELY, Lord Bishop of, trans. from Chester in . . . . 1812 N. & S. Rt. Rev. Bowyer-Edward Sparke, D.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Cons. Bishop of Chester . . . 1800 Offi. Official Visitor of St. John's, Jesus, and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge. To. Res. 37, Dover-street.

Co. Se. Bishop's Palace, Ely, and Wisbeach Castle, Cambridgeshire. N. B. The Bishoprick of Ely is in the Province of Canterbury: comprehending the Isle of Ely, and part of Cam-

bridgeshire.

133 ENNISKILLEN, Earl of, Y. of C. 1789 N. & S. John Willoughby Cole, K. O. T. First BAKON GRINSTEAD. of G., Wiltshire, of the U.K. 18 I.P. Viscount Enniskillen . . 176 Baren Mountflorence . . Offi. Lord Licut. and Cust. Rot. of t Co. of Fermanagh. Col. of the Fermanagh Militia. A Trustee of the Irish Linen Man facture. Bn. March 23d . Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, May 18 22 Mar. Charlotte, 4th dr. of Henry, First Earl of Uxbridge (deceused), Oct. 18 H. Ap. William-Willoughby, Lord Mountflorence, born Jan. Co. Sc. Florence Court, Fermanagh. Rel. His Lordship is cousin to the Ea of Belmore, Governor of Jamaio 2d cous. to Viscount Corry, late M. for Fermanaghshire; and to the Ho Henry-Thomas-Lowry Corry, M., for Tyroneshire: bro. to Lieut. Ge Sir Galbraith-Lowry Cole, G.C., Governor of Gravesend and Tibus Fort .- Gov. and Cont -in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope: uncle to the Des of Waterford; and to Arthur-Hen Cole, Esq. M.P. for Enniskillen: bre in-law to Baron Gruntham. Parl. Pat. The Member for Ena millen.

76. ERROL, Earl of, Y. of C. 14 N. & S. William-Geo.-Hay Carr. O. T. S. P. Baron Hay, of Slaines. Off. Hereditary Lord High Con-18 stable of Scotland . . . 18 16 Mar. Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, daughter of His Majesty, by the late amiable MRS. JORDAN, 18 H. Ap. William, Lord Hay, born Co. Sc. Errol House, Aberdeenshire, Rel. Son-In-law to his Majesty: brodlaw to Captain James Wernyss, R. late M.P. for Fifeshire. The County

has Ma cov. and to all the | Co. Sc. Cashiobury Park, near Watford, and Presumen of the Royal

REKINE, Baron, Maril, Camalli Y C. 1806 David Miningue Er-

Estrardiaury of Ma-

1773 later, the celebrated ph.oc. the immortal M THILL BY JURY, dr. of Gen. Cad-Postal siphua in . 1800 --- han in . . . 1802 in Bayana.

mint. Ayrchire, and Hampit. p is cossin to the present

CA. Earl of, Y. of C. 1661 Gang: - Capell Coningsby, F. S. A. Malden, in Essex 1001 or and High Steward of

. . 1757 hicher, as 5th Earl, dr. of H. Basett, . . 1799 sados of E. Mephen-

la Lordship's nephese. Aigernon-Capell Coningsby, William, 8th Duke of St.

Belgrave-equate.

Herts. Rel Brother to Maj. Gen. the Hon. T.-E.-C., Coningsby; and to Rear-Admiral the Hon. T. B. C. Coningsby: grand-uncle to Baron Monson. His Lordship's heir is bro. in-law to the Duke of St. Albans.

227. ENETER, Lord Bishop of, Voncerated in . . . . . . . . . . . . 1830 N. J. S. Rt. Rev. Henry Phillpott, D.D.

O. Offi. Dean of Unester. Visitor of Exeter College, Oxford.

To. Res. 13, Grosvenor-place.
Co. Res. Bishop's Place, Exeter.
N. B. The Bishop of Exeter is Diocesan over Cornwall, Devonshire, and the Seilly Islands; all in the Province of Canterbury.
Rel. Brether to John Phillpotts, Esq.

M.P. for Gloucester.

40. EXETER, Marquess of, Y. of C. 1801 N. & S. Brownlow Cecil, K.G. O. T. Earl of Exeter . . . . 1005 Baron Burghley, Northamptonshire . Off. Joint-Hereditary Grand Almoner to the King in Fee. I wed. Lient. and Cust. Rot. of Rutlandshire. Recorder of the Borough of Stamford. Bn. 2d July Suc. his father, as 2nd Marquess

and 11th Earl, 1st May. . . 1804 Mar. Isabella, dr. of W .- S. Poyntz, Esq. of Cowdray, Sussex, 12th May .

M. Ap William - Alleyne, Lord Burghley, born 30th April . . 1825

s a person deputed to negotiate some particular affair with a foreign but not deemed so honourable or important as an Ambassador. sent from the first-rate powers of Europe to the petty states and has and tiermany, do not go in quality of Ambassadors, but as Envoys; Likewise, when the message from one great ther is not of very great importance, it is frequently executed by an must be either Ordinary or Extraordinary; both enjoy the protection of matume with all the privileges of Ambasadom; but they are not at caual degree of ceremony. When an Envoy continues any conceas the court of his mission, he is sometimes termed resident at that

EAMO ( 1	70 ) PARN
To. Res. 4, Great Stanhope-street, May-	Co. Sc. Tregothnan, Truro, Cornwall; and Wool-Hampton House, Newbury.
Co. Sc. Burghley House, near Stam-	Berkshire.
ford, Lincolnshire.	Rel. Som-in-law to one of the Members
Rel. Brother to Lord Thomas Cecil,	for Dorsetshire; broin-law to (i.
M.P. for Stamford: heoin-law to	Bankes, Esq. M. P. for Corfe Castle;
the Rt. Hon. Henry-Manvers Pierre-	and to W. J. Bankes, Esq. M. P. for
point.	Marlborough; also to Lord Arthur
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Stam-	Somerset; and to the Rt. Hon Sur
ford.	George Warrender, Bart. M. P. for Honiton.
	Parl. Pat Two Members for Truro;
199. EXMOUTH,(1st)Viscount,	one Member for St. Michaels.
Y. of C. 1816	
N. S. S. Edward Pellew, G.C. B., K.C.S.,	277 FARNBOROUGH (1-1)D
K F.M., D C.L., K.W.	377. FARNBOROUGH, (1st) Baron, of Brounley Hill Kept V of C 1896
O. T. Baron Exmouth, of Canon- teign, Devonshire 1814	of Bromley Hill, Kent, Y. of C. 1826 N. & S. Charles Long, G. C. B., F. R. S.,
A Baronet 1710	and F.S.A.
Offi. An Admiral of the White.	Off. A Trustee for the British and
An Elder Brother of the Trinity	Hunterian Museums.
House.	President of the Committee for In-
Bn. 19th April 1759	spection of National Mounments.
Mar. Susannah, dr. of James	A Director of Greenwich Hospital.
Frowd, Esq.	A Privy Councillor in England and
H. Ap. The Hon. Pownal - Bas-	Ireland.
tard Peliew, Capt. R. N., born	Bn
Co. Se. Treverry, Cornwall.	Mar. Amelia-E., dr. of Sir Abraham
	Hume, Bart., 28th May 1793
Rel. Brother to Sir Israel Pellew, K.C.B., Admiral of the White; and brother-in-	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the Rev. William Long, D.C.L., a Ca-
law to Admiral Sir LW. Halsted,	non of Windsor.
K.C B. His 2nd son, Capt. FBR.	To. Res. Whitehall Gardens.
Pellew, R. NC.B., is son-in-law to	Co. Se. Bromley Hill, Kent.
Lady Holland, and brother-in-law to	His Lordship was Joint-Secretar
Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. His 3rd	the Treasury in 1800, a Lord of the
son, the Hon, and Rev. George Pellew,	Treasury in 1804: and afterwards Pay-
is son-in-law to Viscount Salmouth.	Master-General of the Forces.
170. FALMOUTH, (1st) Earl of,	322. FARNHAM, Baron,
Y. of C. 1821	of F. Cavanshire . Y. of C. 1766
N. & S. Edward Boscawen.	A Representative Peer of Ireland,
O. T. Viscount Falmouth . )	for life; elected in 1825
Baron Boscawen-Rose, > 1720	N. 4 S. John-Maxwell Barry.
Co. Cornwall )	Off. Governor of the County of Cavan,
Offi. Recorder of Christchurch and	and Col. of its Militia.
Truto.	A Privy Councillor for Ireland.
Bn. May 10 1787	A Trustee of the Irish Lancu Manu-
Suc. his father, as 4th Viscount, Feb. 8 1808	facture.  Bn. Jan. 18 1767
Mue. Anne-Frances, dr. of H. Bankes,	Suc. his cousin (Earl of Farnham)
Esq. of Kingston Hall, Dorsetshire,	as 5th Baron, July 23 1823
Aug. 27 1810	Mur. Juliana-Lucy, eld. dr. of Arthur, Earl of Mountmorria,
H. Ap. George-Henry Boscawen	Arthur, Earl of Mountmorria,
Rose, Lord Boscaren-Rose, born	July 1789  H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the
July 8	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the
To. Hes. 2, St. James's-square.	Rev. Henry Maxwell, A.M., (married

to Anne, eld. dr. of the Earl of Car-	Suc, his father, as 4th Earl, April
rick.)	17
Ca Sc. Parnham, Cavanshire; and New-	Mar. Mary-Caroline, 2nd dr. of
town Barry, Co. Wexford.	Louisa, Counters of Dysart (de-
Rel. The Baroness is half-slater to the	ceased), in 1799
present Earl of Mountnorris: sister	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, Lieut.
to the lady of Lord John Somerset.	General Alexander Duff, M. P. for
	Elgin, &c.
23. FERRERS, Earl,	Co. Sc. Duff House, and Balvenie Cas-
of Chartley, Staffordshire Y. of C. 1711	tle, Banffshire; Innes House, Moray-
N. 4 N. Washington Shirley.	shire; Mar House, and Dalgetty Cas-
	tle, Aberdeenshire.
O. T. Viscount Tamworth 1711	His Lordship, who is a Major-Gene-
Baron Ferrers, of Chartley, Bour-	ral in the Spanish Army, was greatly
chier, and Louvaine 1677	
A Baronet 1611	distinguished as an officer during the war
Bn. Nov 13 1760	in Spain and Portugal, previously to
Enc. his brother, as 8th Earl, 2d	1814.
May 1827	*
Mer. Frances, dr. of the Rev. W.	293. FISHERWICK, Baron,
The sel state false false	of F. Staffordshire . Y. of C. 1790
Ward, 24th July 1781	
H. Ap. Robert-William, Viscount	N. y S. George-Augustus Chichester,
Tummerth, born in 1783	K.P.
To. Res. 2, Harley-street.	O. T. I. P. MARQUESS OF DONE-
Co. Se. Chartley Castle, near Lichfield,	GAL 1791
Staffordshire: Staunton-Harold, near	Earl of Donegal & Belfast 1791 & 1647
Ashty-de-Is-Zouche, and Radeliffe-	Viccount Chicharton
on-Wreke, Leicestershire.	Baron Balfast
	Baron Belfast
Mel. The Countess is cour. to Earl Dud-	Offi. A Governor of the County of An-
ley.	trin.
	A Privy Councillor for Ireland.
380. FEVERSHAM, (1st) Baron,	A Trustee of the Irish Lanen Manu-
	facture.
of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire,	President of the Belfast Academical
Y. of C. 1826	Institution.
N. & S. Charles Duncombe.	Bn. August 13 1769
Bn 5th December 1764	Oue his father or Ond Manuage
Mar. Charlotte, dr. of William,	Suc, his father, as 2nd Marquess, January 5
2d Earl of Dartmouth, Sept. 24 1795	January 0
H. Ap. William, born Jan. 14 . 1798	Muc. Anna, dr. of Sir E. May,
To. Ret. 24, Arlington-street.	Bart., August 8 1795
Co. Ac. Duncombe Park, near Helmsley,	H. Ap. George-Hamilton Chiches-
	ter, Earl of Belfast, M.P. for
Yorkshire.	Antrimshire, born Feb. 10 1797
Rel His Lordship is father to the Hon.	Co.Sc. Haye Park, Downshire; Ormean,
William Duncombe (mar. to Louisa,	
3rd dr. of the present Earl of (fallo-	and Fisherwick Lodge, Antrin.
way), M.P. for Yorkshire. The Ba-	Rel. Futher to the Earl of Belfast
rones is sunt to the present Earl of	(who is brother-in-law to the Earl
Dartmouth; to the Baroness Bagot;	of Glengall): uncle to Col. Arthur
and to the lady of Sir Edward Paget,	Chichester (married to Lady Au-
	gusta Paget, 4th dr. to the Mar-
0.C.B.	quess of Anglesey), M.P. for Wex-
	fordshire; and to Sir Arthur Chi-
363. FIFE, Baron, . V. of C. 1827	chester, Bart., of Green Castle, M.P.
N. & S. James Duff, K. T., K. F.	
O. T. I. P. EARL of FIPE 1759	for Belfast.
Off. Viscount Macduff 1759	Parl. Pat. The Member for Belfast.
Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, Ca-	
vanshire 1735	900 FITZGIRRON D.
	320. FITZGIBBON, Baron,
	of Sidbury, Devonsh. Y. of C. G.B. 17
Lord Lieut. of Bunfishire.	N. & S. John Fitzgibbon.

O. T. I. P. EARL of CLARE 1795	
Viscount Fitzgibbon, of Lime-	
rick 1793	
Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower	
Conello, Limerick 1789	
Bn. in June 1792	
Rn. in June 1792 Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, and	
Suc. his jainer, as 2d Earl, and	
Baron, Jan. 28 1802	
Mar. Elizabeth-Julia-Georgiana,	
de of Deter Lete Deser Country	
dr. of Peter, late Baron Gwydyr,	
and of the Baroness Willoughby	I
D'Eresby, April 14 1826	1
H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the	
fine District Manual Inches	
Hon, Richard Hobart Fitzgibbon,	
M.P. for Limerickshire.	
To. Res. 48, Belgrave-square.	
Co Sa Manne Shannan anna Limeniale	
Co. Ne. Mount Shannon, near Limerick,	0
Ireland.	
Rel. His Lordship is brother-in-law to	1
Baron Willoughby D'Eresby, and	1
Gwydyr.	1
	1
99. FITZWILLIAM, Earl,	
	ш
Y. of C. 1746	1 4
N. & S. William-Wentworth Fitzwil-	
N. & S. William-Wentworth Fitzwilliam, D.C.L.	
O. T. Viscount Milton, of Norbo-	
	1
rough, Northamptonshire 1746	
Lord Fitzwilliam and Baron	1
Milton 1742	ш
T TA TO A FIRE COLUMN	н
I. P. Earl Fitzwilliam, Ty-)	ı.
roneshire	н
Viscount Milton, Co. West- 1716	
meath	
Baron Fitzwilliam, of Lifford . 1742	1
Offi. A Privy Councillor.	1
High-Steward of Hull.	
Cat Data Cit and Data language	1
Cust. Rat. of the Soke of Peterborough.	
Recorder of Higham-Ferrers.	1
Bn. May 30 1748	н
Suc. his father, as 4th Earl, Aug. 9	н
	1
Mur. First, Charlotte, yst. dr. of	1
William, 2nd Earl of Besbo-	
rough, in	ш
Second, Louisa, Lady-Dowager	u
Scoma, Louisa, Lady-Lowager	ı
Ponsonby, 4th dr. of Richard,	J.
Viscount Molesworth, (de-	1
ceused) 1823	
H. Ap. Charles-William, Viscount	1
Milton, born May 4 1786	1
To. Res. 4, Grosvenor-square.	1
Ca the Management Bloom 35 1 1	1
Co. Sr. Wentworth House, Yorkshire;	
Multon Park, Northamptonshire; and	
Milton Park, Northamptonshire; and Malton, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.	
Rel. Father to Lard Milton, who mar.	
atte 2 delay to 120th armon, will mar.	1

his cour., Charlotte, 2d dr. of Thomas' 1st Baron Dundas : uncle to the pre-sent Lord Dundas ; to the Hon. Col. Sir Robert-L. Dundas, K. C. B.; and grand-uncle to the Hon. John-Charles Dundas, both Members for Richmond in Yorkshire: uncle also to the lady of John-Charles Ramsden, Esq., M.P. for Malton. His Lordship was Lord-Licutement of

reland in 1795.

arl. Pat. Two Members for Malton; two Members for Peterborough; one Member for Higham-Ferrers.

276. FOLEY, Baron, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, Y. of C. 1776 N. & S. Thomas Foley.
Off. Recorder of Droitwich.

Bn. Dec. 22 1789 Suc. his father, as 3rd Baron, 2nd 1793

dr. of William-Robert, 2nd Duke . 1806

December 11 LOOR To. Res. Mivart's Hotel, 44, Brock-street. Co. Sc. Whitley Court, Worcestershire; Stoke-Edith Park, Hereford.

Ret. His Lordship is father to the Hon. Edward-Thomas Foley, M. P. for Ludgershall: cousin to John-H .- H. Foley, Esq., M.P. for Droitwich; to the Earl of Harrington; to the Marchioness of Tavistock; to the Duchess of Leinster; and to the Earl of Sefton: brother-in-law to the Duke of Leinster; to Lord William-Charles O'Brien Fitzgerald, M.P. for Kildare-shire; to the Viscountess Chabot; and to the Dowager-Baroness Kinnaird.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Droitwich.

252. FORBES, Baron, Y. of C. 1440 A Representative Peer of Scotland, elected September 2nd

N. & S. James-Ochoncar Forbes.
O. T. A Baronet of Nova Scotia 1628 Offi. Lord Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland . Premier Baron of Scotland.

A General in the Army, and Colonel of the 21st Regiment of Foot

The Church of Scotland is governed by one General Assembly (in which Lord Forbes presides), 18 Synods, and 78 Presbyterics. It contains PMD parishes, supporting 938 Clergymen, whose incomes vary from 2004 to 500k per annum.

FORE ( 1	79 ) GAGE
Ba. 7th March 1765	to the Hon. Newton Fellowes (brother
Sa- his father as 17th Ramon	and heir to the Earl of Portsmouth);
July 2004 1804	
San his father, as 17th Baron, July 20th 1804 Mar. Etuabeth, eldest dr. of	and to George Wilbraham, Esq. M.P.
The Harman Element Or Dalmand	for Stockbridge. Fiscount Ebrington
W. Hunter, Esq. of Polmood,	is son-in-law to the Earl of Harrowby;
Peobles co. 2d July 1792	broin-law to Viscount Sandon, M.P.
H. Ap. Junes, a captain in the	for Tiverton; and to the lady of the
Coldstream Guards, born 9th	Hon. John-James Stuart Wortley (son
April	and heir to Baron Wharncliffe).
Co. Sc. Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire.	
Rel. He Lordship is uncle to the Duke	295. GAGE, Baron,
of Ashol.	of High-Meadow, Gloucestershire,
370. FORESTER, Baron,	Y. of C. 1790
of Willey Park, Shropshire, Y. of C. 1821	N. & S. Henry-Hall Gage.
N. J. S. John-George Weld Fo-	A Baronet 1622
rester.	O. T. I. P. VISCOUNT GAGE,
Ba. 9th August 1801	of Castle Island, Kerry
Soc. his father, as 2d Baron, 23d	Baron Gage, of Castlebar, 1720
May 1828	Mayoshire
H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the	Mayoshire
Hon. George-Ceeil Weld Forester,	Suc. his father, 4th Viscount, and
M.P. for Wenlock.	3d Baron, 29th Jan 1808
Ta Res. 14. Great Stanhope-street.	
	Mar. Elizabeth-Maria, dr. of the
Co. Sc. Willey Park, and Ross-Hall,	Hon. Edward Foley, March 8th 1813
Shropshire.	H. Ap. Henry-Edward-Hall, born
Red Brother to the Member for Wen-	9th Jan
lock: brother-in-law to the Hon. Ro-	To. Res. Grillon's Hotel, 7, Albemarle-
bert John Smith (ron and heir of Ba.	street.
ron Carrington), M.P. for Bucking-	Co. Sc. Firle Place, Lewes, Sussex; and
hamshire.	Westbury House, Hampshire.
Pol. Pat. Two Members for Wenlock.	Rel. The baroness is consin to Baron
	Foley; 2d consin to the Hon. Ed-
119. FORTESCUE, (1st) Earl,	ward-Thomas Foley, M.P. for Lud-
Y. of C. 1789	gershall; 3d cousin to John-Hodgetta-
N. & S. Hugh Fortescue, D.C. L. and	H. Foley, Esq. M.P. for Droitwich.
E.S.A	
O. T. 1st Viscount Ebrington, of	348. GAMBIER, (1st) Baron,
E. Gloucestershire 1789	of Iver, Bucks Y. of C. 1807
Baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill,	N. & S. James Gambier, G.C.B.
Desunshire 1746	Offi. An Admiral of the Red.
Of. Land Lieut, and Cust. Rot. of De.	Bn. 13th Oct 1756
machine,	Mar. Louisa, 2d dr. of D. Matthew,
High Sieward of Barnstaple and South	Esq. of Felix Hall, Essex, in 1798
Molton,	Co. Sc. Iver, Buckinghamshire.
	Co. Sc. Iver, Duckinghamanie.
Ba. 12th March 1753	246 GARDNER Rason
Sac, he father, as 3d Baron F.,	346. GARDNER, Baron,
10th July 1785	of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, Y. C. 1806
Mor. Hester, dr. of the Rt. Hon.	N. & S. Alan-Legge Gardner.
George Grenville, May 10th . 1782	O. T. A Baronet 1794
H. Ar. Hugh, Viscount Ebring-	I. P. Baron Gardner 1800
ton, born 13th Feb 1783	Bπ. Jan. 29th 1810
To Kin 17, Grosvenor-square.	Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, Dec.
Co. Se. Cantle Hill, South Molton,	27
Devon; and Ebrington Hall, Glou-	H. Pres. His Lordship's cousin, Francis-
resur-hire	Charles Gardner, Esq.
Rel. Father to Viscount Ebrington,	Rel. Grandson to Baron Carrington;
M.P. for D. vonshire; and to the Hon.	to the Hon. Robert John Smith, M.P.
theorge-Matthew Fortescue, M.P. for	for Buckinghamshire; to the Countess
Hindon: futher-tw-law to Baron King;	Stanhope: and to the Lady of Lord

GIFF ( 18	O ) GLOU
Granville - Charles - Henry Somerset,	Provident of the Devent Institut
M.P. for Monmouthshire.	President of the Russell Institution.
Co. Se. Court-Garden, Bucks; Uttox-	Ranger of Bagshot Park and Walk.
cter, Staffordshire,	A Privy Councillor.
car, stanorusine,	Bn. 15th Jan 1776
372. GIFFORD, Baron,	Suc. his father, Prince William-
of St. Leonard's, Devon Y. of C. 1824	Henry, brother to His Majesty
N. & S. Robert-Francis Gifford.	King George III., 25th Aug 1805
Bn. 19th March 1817	Mar. his cousin, the Princess Mary,
Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, Sept. 4 1826	4th dr. of His Majesty King
H. Pres. His Lordship's brother,	George III., 22d July 1816
John, born in 1821	To. Res. Gloucester House, Park
Co. Sc. Putney Common, Surrey.	Lane.
His Lordship is a MINOR.	Co. Sc. Bagshot Park, Surrey; and
	Boldrewood Lodge, Hants.
169. GLENGALL, Earl of,	Rel. His Royal Highness is cousin and
Y. of C. 1816	broin-law to His Majesty King
A Representative Peer of Ireland,	William IV.; and to all the Princes and
for life, elected in Jan 1830	Princesses of the Royal Family of Great
N. & S. Richard Butler.	Britain: brother to the Princess Sophia
O. T. Viscount Caher 1816	of Glaucester Her Paval Winter
Baron Caher, of C. co. Tipperary 1543	of Gloucester. Her Royal Highness
Offi. A Governor of Tipperary.	the Duchess is eister to the reigning
Bn. 17th May 1794	Sovereign; also to the Princes and
Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 30th	Princesses.
Jan 1819	220. GLOUCESTER, Lord Bishopof,
To. Res. 54, Lower Grosvenor-street.	consecrated in 1824
Co. Seat. Caher Castle, Tipperary, Ire-	N.4S. Rt. Rev. Christopher Bethel, D.D.
land.	O. Off. Rector of Kirkby-Whiske, York-
Rel. His Lordship is brola-law to the	shire.
Earl of Belfast, M.P. for Antrimshire.	Co. Res. Bishop's Palace, Gloucester.
	N. B. The Bishopric of Gloucester is
364. GLENLYON, (1st) Baron,	in the Province of Canterbury, and com-
of G., Perthshire . Y. of C. 1821	prehends only part of Gloucestershire.
N. & S. James Murray, F.R.S.	Provide dial part of discussions
Offi. A Major-General, and	203. GODERICH, (1st) Viscount,
A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.	of Nocton, Lincolnshire Y. of C. 1827
Bu. 29th May 1782	N. & S. Frederick-John Robinson.
Mar. Emily-Frances, 2d dr. of	Off. Principal Secretary of State for
Hugh, 2d Duke of Northum-	the Colonics.
berland, in 1810	A Director of Greenwich Hospital.
H. Ap. George-Augustus-Frede-	A Governor of the Charter House.
rick-John, born 20th Sept 1814	Recorder of Lincoln.
Ret. His Lordship is eldest brother to the	A Privy Councillor.
Duke of Athol: bra-in-law to the	Bn. Nov. 1 1782
Duke of Northumberland; and to	Mar. Sarah-Albina-Louisa, dr. of
Baron Prudboc.	Robert, 4th Earl of Bucking-
S OF OUCESTED & PRINTINGE	hamshire, Sept. 1
5. GLOUCESTER, & EDINBURGH,	H. Ap. A Son, born in Oct 1827
His Royal Highness the Duke of	To. Res. Whitehall Gardens.
N. Prince William-Frederick, K.G.	Co. Sc. Notting-Hill, Surrey; and
	Nocton, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
G.C.B. G.C.H. F.R.S. F.A.S.	Rel. Brother to Baron Grantham:
O. T. J. P. Earl of Connaught . 1764	nephew to the Countess De Grey.
Offi. A Field Murshal.	The Viscountess is cousin to the pre-
Covernor of Portsmouth.	sent Earl of Buckinghamahure.
Col. of the 3d regiment of Foot Guards.	
Chancellor of the University of Com-	196. GORDON, Viscount,
luitge.	of Aberdoen, U.K Y. of C. 1814
Lord High Steward of the city of	N. & S. George Hamilton-Gordon, K.T.,
Gloucester.	F.R.S., and F.H.S., F.A.S.

GORT ( 18	o Gosf
O. T. S. P. EARL OF ABER-	Suc. his uncle, as 2d Viscount,
DEEN	May 23
Viscount Formantine	Mar. first, Jane, dr. of R. Wes-
Lord Haddo, Methlies, Tarves,	Stainer, Esq. (widow of W. Stainer, Esq. of Cornelly), in 1789
A Barunet of Nova Scotia.	Second, Elizabeth, eld. dr. of J.
Off. A Privy Councillor, and late	Pallister, Esq. of Derry-
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.	luskan, Tipperary, in 1810
Chancellor of King's College, Aber-	H. Ap. John Prendergast (married
Deen tent of the Society of Antiquaries	to Maria, eld. dr. of the Rt. Hon. Standish O'Grady, Lord
President of the Society of Antiquaries. President of the British Institution,	Chief Baron of the Irish Court
Pall-Mall.	of Exchequer), born April 21 1790
A Trustee of the British Museum.	Co. Se. Lough-Cooter Castle, Galway.
A (iovernor of Harrow School.	151. GOSFORD, Earl of,
Ra. Jan. 28 1784	Y. of C. I. P. 1800
Suc. his grandfather, as 4th Earl, Aug. 13 1801	A Representative Peer of Ireland,
Mar. fret, Catherine-Elizabeth,	for life; elected in 1811
dr. of James, 1st Marquess of	N. & S. Archibald Acheson, O. T. I.P. Viscount Acheson, of
Abercorn, July 1805	Market Hill, Armaghshire 1785
Second, Harriet, dr. of the Hon.	Baron Gosford 1776
J. Douglas, (grand-daughter of James, 5th Earl of Morton,	A Baronet of Nova Scotia 1628
and widow of Viscount Ha-	Off. Governor and Cust. Rot. of Armogh-
tnilton), July 8 1815	Shire. Col. of the Armagh Milltin.
H. Ap. (ieorge-John-James, Lord	A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture
Haddo, born Sept. 28 1816	of Ireland.
To, Res. 7, Argyll-street. Co. Sc. Haddo House, Aberdeenshire,	Bu. in 1775
and Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.	Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, Jan. 14 1807
Ret. His Lordship is uncle-in-law and	Mar. Mary, dr. of R. Sparrow, Esq. of Worlingham Hall,
step-father to the Marquess of Aber-	Suffolk, in July 1805
com: brother to the Hon. Capt. W.	If An Archibald Vicanual Asks
ciordon, R. N., M. P. for Aberdeen- ahire. The Countess is sister to the	son, M.P. for Armaghshire, born
Earl of Morton: nicer to the Earl of	2011 2116 1000
Harewood: courin to Viscount Las-	
celles; to the Hon. Henry Lascelles,	Co. Se. Gosford Castle, Armagh Co.
M.P. for Northallerton (married to	Rel His Lordship is father to the
Bath); to the Hon. W. S. Sebright	Member for Armaghshire; brother-
Lascelles (married to Caroline-Georgi-	in-ma to trotte George-Freuerich-Ch-
ana, eld. dr. of the Earl of Carlisle);	
to the Counters of Sheffield; and to	
the lady of E. B. Portman, Esq. M.P.	251. GOWER, Baron, of Sittingham, Yorkshire Y. of C. 1702
for Dorsetshire.	N. 4 S. George-Granville Leveson
	Gower.
198. GORT, Viscount, Y. C. 1810	O. T. EARL GOWER; being the
A Representative Peer of Ireland,	courtesy title of the eldest son of
for life; elected in 1820 N. & S. Charles Vereker.	Lordship was summoned to the
O. T. I. P. Baron Rittarlton, of	House of Peers as Baron Gower,
K., Galwayshire 1810	
Offi. A Governor of Galwayshire.	Bn. Aug. 8 1788
Constable of Limerick, and Col. of its	
A Privy Councillor in Ireland.	Elizabeth Georgiana, dr. of
Bu. in 1768	May 27 Carlisle, 180
:	

1628

H. Ap. Evelyn, born in 1825	S. P. DUKE OF MONTROSE 1707
To. Res. 2, Hamilton Place, Piceadilly.	Marquess of Montrose, Graham,
Co. Sc. Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland-	and Buchanan 1644, 1707
shire, and Lettleshall, near Newport,	Earl of Montrose and Kincardine 1504
Salop.	Viscount Dundaff
Rel. His Lordship is the eldest son of	Lord Graham, Aberruthven, 3 1145
the Marquess of Stafford : nephew to	Mugdock, and Fintrie . 5 1461
Viscount Granville: son-in-law to the	Off. A Privy Councillor, and late Lord
present Earl of Carlisle :- to all which	Chamberlain of the King's House-
refer for particulars of relationship.	hold.
	Lord Justice General of Scotland.
12. GRAFTON, Duke of,	Lord Licut. of Stirling and Dumbar-
Northamptonshire . Y. of C. 1675	ton shires.
N. & S. George-Henry Fitzroy.	Chancellor of the University of Glus-
O. T. Earl of Euston and Ar-	gard.
Viscount Thetford and Ipswich	An Extraordinary Director of the Bank
Baron Arlington and Sudbury 1663	of Scotland.
Off. Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury	Bn. Feb. 8th
Forest.	Earl Graham, Sept. 23 1790
Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of	
Suffolk.	Mar, First, Jemima-Elizabeth,
A Trustee of the Hunterian Museum.	dr. of John, 2d Earl of Ash- burnham, Feb 1785
Recorder of Thetford.	Secondly, Caroline-Maria, dr. of
Hereditary Receiver-General of the	George, 4th Duke of Man-
penfits of the Scale in the Courts of	chester, July 24th 1790
King's Bench and Common Pleas.	H. Ap. James, Marquess of
Bn. Jan. 14 1760	Graham, M.P. for the Borough
Mar. Charlotte-Maria, dr. of	of Cambridge; a Privy Coun-
James, 2d Earl Waldegrave	cillor, and Commissioner for the
(decvased).	Affairs of India; also Col. of
Sue his father as 4th Duke.	the Stirlingshire Militia; born,
March 14	July 16 1799
H. Ap. Henry, Earl of Euston,	To. Res. 25, Grosvenor Square.
ALI'. for Dury St. Eumana s	Co. Sc. Buchanan House, Dumbarton-
born in 1790	shire.
To. Res. 47. Clarges-street, Piccadilly.	Rel. Father to the Member for Cam-
Co. Sc. Euston Hall, Thetford, Norfolk;	bridge Borough, and to the Countess
and Wakefield Lodge, Northampton-	of Winchelsea and Nottingham:
shire.	futher-in-law to Viscount Clive, (eld.
Rd. Futher to the Member for Bury St.	son and heir to the Earl of Powis)
Edmund's, and to Lord Charles Fitz-	M.P. for Ludlow, and to the Duke
roy, M. P. for Thetford : grandfather	of Manchester: uncle to the Earl of
to the Liarl of Ipswich : father-in-lane	Ashburnham; to Baron Douglas, of
to Sir William Oglander, Bart. : beo	Douglas Castle; and to the Baroness
in-law to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Wil-	Montagu. The Duchess is aunt-and
liam Fitzroy; and to Baron Churchill,	the Marquess of Graham, counter, to
second-cousin to Baron Southampton.	the Marchioness of Tweeddale; and
The Earl of Eusten and his brother,	to Viscount Mandeville, M. P. for
Lord Charles Fitteroy, are ucphews to His Royal Highness the Duke of	Huntingdonshire.
Olimenter and to the Princes Sonhia	MAL OD INI DE (lat) Ramon
Gloucester, and to the Princess Sophia	341. GRANARD, (1st) Baron,
of Gloucester.  Parl. Pat. One Member for Thetford;	of Castle Donnington, Leicester-
one Member for Bury St. Edmund's.	shire Y. of C. 1806
	N. & S. George Forbes. O. T. I. P. EARL OF GRANARD 1684
92 GRAHAM, Earl,	Viscount Fortes
of Beliord, Northumberland,	Viscount Forbes
Y. of C. 1722	A Blazoner of Nova Scotia 1621
N. J. N. James Graham, K.G., & D.C.L.	A Dannier W. Conneillor in Ireland.
2. T. Baron Belford 1723	the section of

Clerk of the Crown and of the Hanaper + in Ireland. Covernor of the Co. of Longford. A Lieut. General. A Trustee of the Iriah Linen Manufacture. Ba. June 14 1760 Suc. his father, as 6th Earl, April 16 . . . . . . . . . . . . 1780 Mar. Selina-Frances, 4th dr. of John, 1st Earl of Moira, May . 1779 H. Ap. George-John, Viscount Forbes, M.P. for Longfordsh., born May 3 Co. Ar. Castle Forbes, Longford, Ireland. Rel. His Lordship is father to Viscount Forbes, (Cust. Rotulorum and M.P. for the County of Longford; also a Major General and Aide-de-camp to the King). father in law to Lord Rancliffe, M. P. for Nottingham : Ranchiffe comin to the Earl of Berkeley. The Countess is aunt to the Marquess of Hastings.

Of. Lord Lieut, and Cust. Rot. of Bed-Juntahore. Bo. Uth Dec. Suc. his father, as 3rd Baron, 20th Mar. Henrietta-Frances, y. dr. of Wil-ham, 1st Earl of Enniskillen. H. Ap. Frederick-William, born . 1810 To. Rec. 1, St. James's Square. Ca Sc. Newby Hall, Boroughbridge, York dire; and West Cowes, Isle of Wight Ret. Brother to Viscount Goderich:

nephew to the Countess De Grey : bro .in-law to the Earl of Enniskillen; to Lieut.-Gen. Galbraith-Lowry Cole, K.C.B., Gov. and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, 201. GRANTLEY, Baron, of Markenfield, Yorkshire, Y. of C. 1782

N. & S. Fletcher Norton.
Offi. High Steward of Guildford.
Bn. 14th July

Bu. 14th July Suc. his uncle, as 3d Baron, 12th Nov. . 1822

Mar. Charlotte-Earle, 2d dr. of Sir William Beechey, 26th July

H. Pres His Lordship's brother, George-Chapple Norton, Esq. a Commissioner of Bankrupteies (mar. to the grand-dr. of the late Richard-Brinsley Sheridan). Co. Se. Wonersh, near Guildford, Surrey; Grantley Park, Yorkshire.
Parl. Pat. One Member for Guildford.

GRANVILLE, Viscount 197. of Stone Park, Staffordshire, Y. C. 1815 N. S. S. Granville-Leveson Gower, G.C.B.

Off. A Privy Councillor.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.

Mar. Henrictta-Elizabeth, dr. of

William, 5th Duke of Devonshire, 24th Dec. . . . . . 1809

H. Ap. Granville-George, born 11th May . . 1815

To. Res. 16, Bruton-street. Co. Sc. Tixal, near Lichfield, Staffordsh. Rel. His Lordship is half-brother to the

Marquess of Stafford; and uncle to Haron Gower :- to which refer for further relationship. He is unile to the Duke of Devonshire: bro.-in-law to the

· Clerk of the Cerun Office is chief manager in cases of error, trials of Peers, indictments of the Crown, informations, recognizances, writing of pleadings, de-

clarations, and other proceedings upon record.

+ The Hanaper Office belongs to the Common-law Court in Chancery; for anciently all writs relating to the business of the aubject, and their returns, were kept in a hamper (in hanaperio) or wicker basket, made with a cover, to fasten or lock it up; whilst others, relating to matters in which the Crown was interested, were preserved in a small sack or bag (in para baga): hence arose the distinctions of Hanaper and Petty Bag Office. The Clerk of the Hunaper is sometimes called the Warden of the Hanaper. He receives all sums of money due to the king for scale of charters, patents, commissions, and writs; and attends the Keeper of the sicals daily, in terin-time, and at all times of scaling. He also takes into his custody all scaled chorters, patents, and the like, which he now puts into bags, as he anciently did into hampers, for the more easy removal of them from place to place. These others are the same in Ergland as in Ireland.

	- /
Countess of Carlisle:-to which titles	Mar. Mary-Elizabeth, dr. of Wil-
also refer for further particulars.	liam-Brabazon, 1st Baron Pou-
	souby, of Imokilly, 18th Nov 1794
254. GRAY, Baron,	H. Ap. Henry, Viscount Howick,
of Gray, Perthshire, S. P. Y. of C. 1437	M.P. for Higham-Ferrers, and
A Representative Scottish Peer,	Joint Under-Secretary for the
elected Sept. 2 1830	Colonies, born 28th Dec 1802
N. & S. Francis Gray, F.R.S.	To. Res. 48, Berkeley-square.
En. Sept. 1 1/00	Co. Sc. Howick House, near Alumick,
Suc. his brother, as 15th Baron,	Northumberland.
Mar. Mary-Anne, dr. of J. John-	Rel. Father-in-law to Baron Durham,
Mar. Mary-Anne, dr. of J. John-	Lord Privy Scal : bro. to LicutGen.
stone, Esq., in	the Hon. Henry-George Grey, col. of
H. Ap. John, Master of Gray,	the 13th dragoons: uncle to Sir George
born May 12 1798	Grey, Bart.; to the Baroness Barham;
Co. Sc. Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire.	to the lady of Francis Baring, Esq.
	M.P. for Portsmouth (son to Sir
296. GRENVILLE, (1st) Baron,	Thomas Baring, Bart. M.P. for Wy-
of Wotton, Bucks . Y. of C. 1790	
AT F. C. MICHIGAN APPARATE A STATE OF THE ST	combe; sepher to Alexander Baring,
N. & S. William Wyndham Gren-	Esq. M.P. for Callington; cousin to
ville, D.C. L. and F.R.S. and F.S.A.	William-Bingham Baring, Esq., the
Offi. A Privy Councillor in England and	other Member for Callington); and
Ireland.	to William-Henry Whitbread, Esq.
Chancellor of the University of Ox-	M.P. for Bedford. The Countess is
ford.	sister to the present Baron Ponsonby
Auditor of the Exchequer.	of Imokilly; to Richard, Lord Bishop
A Governor of the Charter House.	of Killaloe and Kilfenora; and to the
An Elder Brother of the Trinity	Hon. George Ponsonby, M. P. for
House.	Youghall.
High Steward of Bristol.	
A Trustee of the British Museum.	400. GREY DE RUTHYN, Ba-
Bn. 25th Oct 1759	roness, Y. of C. 1322
Mar. Anne, dr. of Thomas, 1st	N.4 S. Barbara Yelverton.
	O. T. Baroness Hastings, of Ash-
Lord Camelford, 18th July 1792	ley-Weyford and Valence 1264
Co. Sc. Dropmore Lodge, Bucks; and	Bn. 20th May 1810
Boconnoc, Cornwall	Suc. her father (19th Baron), as
Rel. His Lordship is uncle to the Duke	2d Baroness, 29th Oct 1810
of Buckingham; to Baron Nugent,	H. Pres. Her Ladyship's cousin, Frede-
M.P. for Aylesbury; and to the Ba-	rick-Henry Powis-
roness Arundel, of Wardour: grand-	Co. Sc. Brandon House, Warwickshire.
uncle to the Marquess of Chandon,	
M.P. for Bucks : great-grand-unch to	116. GROSVENOR, Earl, Y.C. 1784
Earl Temple: cousin to the Earl of	N. & S. Robert Grosvenor.
Egremont.	O. T. Viscount Belgrave 1784
	Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, Che-
156. GREY, Earl, . Y. of C. 1806	shire 1761
N. & S. Charles Grey.	A Baronet 1621
O. T. Viscount Howick 1806	Off. A Privy Councillor.
Baron Grey, of Howick, North-	Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire.
	Bn. 22d Mar 1767
umberland	Cue his father as 2d Ford 5th
A Baronet 1746	Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 5th
Offi. A Privy Councillor.	
First Lord of the Treasury, and Prime	Mar. Eleanor, eld. dr. of Thomas,
Minister to the King of Great Bri-	late Earl of Wilton, 28th April . 1784
tain.	H. Ap. Richard, Viscount Bel-
A Governor of the Charter House.	grave, M.P. for Cheshire, born
Bn. 13th March 1764	27th Jan
Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 14th	To. Res. 33, Upper Grosvenor-street.
Nov 1807	Co. Sc. Enton Hall, near Chester; Mo

Park, Herta; and Healkin Castle, Fluishire.

Rol. Father to Viscount Belgrave, M.P. for Cheshire (who is non-in-law to the Marquess of Stafford and to the Counters of Sutherland: bro.-in-law to Earl Gower; to Lord Francis Leveson tiower, late Chief Secretary in Ireland, and M.P. for Sutherlandshire, and to the Counters of Surrey) and to the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester: Juther also to the Earl of Wilton (who is non-in-law to the Earl of Derby: bro.-in-law to Lord Stanley, M.P. for Lancashire; father to the Hon. Edw. Geoffry Smith Stanley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and M.P. for Windows; consin to General Thomas Gros-

Park Pat. Two Members for Shaftenbury; two Members for Stockbridge; one Member for Chester; and one

ham Heathcote, Bart. M.P. for Hamp-

Member for Hindon.

dure L

Y. of C. 1752
N & N. The Rev. Francis North, M.A.
O. T. Baron Guilford of G., Surrey 1623
Off. Rector of Southampton and Alveraford, Hampshire.
Master of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester.

102 GUILFORD, Earl of,

Ba. 17th Dec. . . . . . . 1772 Sac. his cousin, as 6th Earl, 14th Oct. . . . . . . . . . . 1827 Mar. Fret, Esther, dr. of the Rev.

J. Harrison, 20th Feb. . . 1798 Scooply, Harriet, dr. of Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B. 4th

To. Res. 18, Hertford-street, May-Fnir. Co. Sc. Wroxton Abbay, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, and Waldershare-Park, near Dover.

Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Rev. Charless-Augustus North, a prebendary of Winchester: bro.-in-laze to the Rev. W. Garnier, and to the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey (second son of Baron Walsingham), both prebendaries of Winchester: contin to Baron Willoughly de Broke: second cousin to the Marchioness of Plate.

Part. Pat. The Member for Banbury.

69. HARBOROUGH, Earl of, of H., Leicestershire, Y. of C. 1719 N. & S. Philip Sherard.
O. T. Baron Sherard of Harbo-

Co. Sc. Stapleford, Leicestershire; and Glaiston, Rutlandal ire. Rel. His Lordship is too.-in-lare to the

Hon. Henry-Cecil Lowther, M.P. for Westmoreland; (brother to Viscount Lowther, Member for the same county, and son to the Earl of Lousdale), also to Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart.

104. HARDWICKE, Earl of, Y. of C. 1754 N. & S. Philip Yorke, K.G., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

F.S.A.
O. T. Viscount Royston . . . 1754
Baron Heardwicke, of H., Glou-

cestershire . . . . . 1733
Offi. A Privy Councillor

Lord Lient, and Cust. Rot. of Combridgeshire.

High Steward of Cambridge Univer-

High Steward of Cambridge Univeraity.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

Bn. 31st May . . . . . . 1757 Suc. his uncle, as 3d Earl, 16th May . . . . . . . 1790

Mar. Elizabeth, dr. of James, 5th
Earl of Balcarras, 24th July . 1782

11. Pre. His Lordship's half-brother, the
Right Hon. Charles-Philip Yorke, one

of the Tellers of the Exchequer.
To. Res. 3, James's square.
Co. Sc. Wimpole Hall, near Arrington,

Co. Sc. Wimpole Hall, near Arrington, Cambridge-hire; and Tyttenhanger, near St. Alban's, Herts.

Parl. Pat. One Member for Reigate.

Rel His Lordship is half-brother, also, to Vice-Adm. Sir Joseph-Sydrey Yorke, K.C.B and M.P. for Reigate (married to the Dowager Marchioness of Clauricarde, who is anut to the present Marquess): bro.-in-law to the Bishop of Kildare: fo.-in-law to Viscount Pollington (3d son of the Earl of Mexborough); to the Earl of Caledon; to Baron Stuart de Robbsay, Inte Amb. Ext. to the Court of France; and to Viscount Easthor, M.P. for Hereford (2d son of Earles). Courin to the Counters de

Gray; to	the I	Downger	Baroness
Grantham;	and to	Sir Gill	ert Heath-
cote, Bart.,	M.P.	for Ru	tlandshire:
2d consin to	Baron	Granthe	im; and to
Viscount Ge	derich,	Colonia	I Secretary.
lis Lordship v			
Gen. of Irel	and fro	m 1801	to 1806.

159. HAREWOOD, Earl of,	
Y. of C.	1813
N. & S. Henry Lascelles.	
O. T. Viscount Lascelles	1812
Baron Harewood, of H., York-	
shire	
Off Lord-Lieut. and Cust. Re	
Yorkshire.	
High Steward of Allertonshire	
Bu. 25th Dec	1767
Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, 3d	
April	1820
Mar. Henrietta, eld. dr. of Lieut	
Gen. Sir JS. Sebright, Bart.,	
3d Sept	1794
H. Ap. Edward, Viscount Las-	
celles, born in July	1796
To. Res. 13, Hanover-square.	
Co. Sr. Harewood House, near	We-
theelie Varkshipe	., .

Co. Sr. Harewood House, near Wetherby, Yorkshire.

Parl. Parl. Two Members for Northallerton.

Rel. His Lordship is bro.-in-law to Sir

let. His Lordship is bro.-in-law to Sir John-Saunders Sebright, Bart., M.P. for Hertfordshire: futher to Viscount Lascelles; to the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M.P. for Northallerton (who is 10n-in-law to the Marquese of Bath: bro.-in-law to Viscount Weymouth; to the Countess Cawdor; to the Duchess of Buccleugh and Queensbury; and to Lord William Thynne, M.P. for Weobly); and to the Hon. William-Saunders-Sebeight Lascelles (who is 10n-in-law to Viscount Morpeth, M.P. for Yorkshire; to Countess Gower; to the lady of the Hon. G.-J.-W. Agar Ellis, M.P. for Oukhampton; and to the lady of William Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University); fu.-in-law to the Earl of Sheffield; and to Edmund-Berkeley Portman, Esq., M.P. for Dorsetshire: words to the Earl of Morton; and to the Countess of Abercorn.

95. HARRINGTON, Earl of, Northamptonahure . . Y of C. 1742

•	Baron Harrington, of H., North-
	amptonshire 1729
k	Offi. A Lord of the King's Bed-chamber.
ľ	Bo. 2th April 1780
	Suc. his father, as 4th Earl, 15th
1	Sept 1829
	H. Ap. His Lordship's brother, Licut.
	Col. the Hon. Lincoln-Edwin-Robert
	Stanhope.
	To. Res. Stable Yard, St. James's Pa-
1	lare.
٢	Co. Sc. Elvaston Hall, Derbyshire; and
	Gawesworth, Cheshire.
	Rel. His Lordship is bro,-in-law to the
1	Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bed-
	fordshire (son and heir to the Duke
1	of Bedford); and to the Duke of
	Leinster: cousin to Baron Foley: to
	the Earl of Sefton, M.P. for Droit-
ı	wich; and to the Duke of Newcastle:
۱	2d consin to the Duke of Grafton; to
7	the lady of LieutGen. the Hon.
,	William Fitzroy; and to the Ba-
	roness Churchill: 3d courin to the
	Earl of Euston, M.P. for Bury St.
	Edmund's; and to Lord Charles Fitz-
	roy, Jun., M.P. for Thetford.

357. HARRIS, Baron,				
of Seringapatam and Mysore, East				
Indies Y. of C.	1815			
N. & S. William-George Harris.				
Offi. A Major-General.				
Bn. Jan. 17	1782			
Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, May				
Mar. First, Eliza-Serena-Anne,				
dr. of W. Dick, Esq	1809			
Second, Miss Temple				
H. Ap. George-Francis-Robert,				
born Aug. 14	1810			
Co. Se. Belmont, Kent.				
Rel. Bro in-law to the Rt. Hon. Stephen-				
Rumbold Lushington, a Member of				
the Privy Council.				

N. & S. Dudley Rider, D. C. L. and F.S. A.
O. T. First Viscount Sandon, of S., Staffordshire . . . . 1809
Baron Harrowby, of H., Lincolnshire . . . . . 1776

157. HARROWBY, (1st) Earl of,

Y. of C. 1809

HAST A Trustee of the British Museum. Late Lord President of the Privy Council. Be. Dec. 22 . Sec. his father, as 2d Baron, June 20, 1803 Mor. Susan, dr. of Granville, 1st Marquess of Stafford, in . . 1795 Ap. Dudley, Viscount Sandon, M.P. for Tiverton, born May 23 1798 To. Res. 39, Grosvenor-square. Co. Sc. Sandon Hall, Lichfield, Staffordshire; and Norton, Gloucestershire. Rel. His Lordship is brother to Henry, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry father to Viscount Sandon, and to the Hon. Granville-Dudley Ryder, both Members for Tiverton: of Earl Fortescue), M.P. for Devon-shire; and to the Hon. John-James-Stuart Wortley (son of Baron Wharncliffe): bro .- in-law to the Marquess of Stafford; to the lady of Edward, Lord Archbishop of York; to Viscount Granville; and to the Duke of Beaufort. The lady of Viscount Sandon is aunt to the Marquess of Bute; to Lord Patrick J .- H .- Crichton-Smart, M.P. for Cardiff; and to Henry-Villars Stuart, Esq., M.P. for Banbury. Parl. Pat. Two Members for Tiverton. 46. HASTINGS, Macquess of, I'.K. . . . Y. of C. 1816 N. 4 S. Geo.-Augustus-Francis-Rawdon

Hastings. O.T. Earl of Rawdon, U.K. 1816 Viscount Loudon Baron Rawdon, of R., Yorkshire, G.B. . Baron Hastings, Molines and Moles, Hungerford and Newmarch, and Botreaux, E.P. 1461, 1445, 1426, and 1368 

Repton. Bn. Feb. 4 . . 

Burlington-street.
Co. Sc. Rawdon Hall, Yorkshire;
Donington Hall, Leicestershire; and

Loudon Castle, Ayrshire; and Moira, Downshire.

Rel. His Lordship is nephew to the Countess of Granard: son and heir to the Countess of Loudon; cousin to Viscount Forbes, M.P. for Longfordahire; to Baroness Rancliffe.

275. HAWKE, Baron, of Towton, Yorkshire . Y. of C. 1776 N. & S. Edward-Wm.-Harvey Hawke. Bn. July 15 . . . . . his father, as 4th Baron, ov. 29 . . . . . . . . . 1824 Nov. 29 Mar. Elizabeth-Francis, 2d dr. of Sir J. Ramsden, Bart. (deceased) Co. Sc. Towton and Scarthingwel Halls, and Womersky House, Yorkshire.
llel. Brother-in-law to John-Charles
Ramsden, Esq. M.P. for Malton;
and to the Baroness Muncaster.

260. HAY, Baron,
of Pedwardine Y of C. G.B. 1711
N. & S. Thos.-Robert-Hay Drummond.
O. T. S. P. EARL OF KINNOUL 1633
Viscount Duplin 1627
Baron Hay of Kinfauns 1627

Offi. Lord Lyon King at Arms in Scot-

Lord-Licutement of Perthabire, and Colonel of the Perthshire Militia. Bn. 5th April . Suc. his father, as 10th Earl and 4th E. Baron, April 12 . . . Mar. Louisa Burton, 2d dr. of Admiral, Sir Charles Rowley, 

To. Res. 51, Grosvenor-street. Co. Sc. Duplin Castle, and Cromlix Cottage, Perthshire.

el. His Lordship is bro.-in-law to the Rt. Rev. George, Lord Bishop of Rochester: nephew to the Hon. and Rel. Very Rev. Edward-Auriol-Hay Drummond, Dean of Bocking, and Preben-dary of York and Southwell: consin to Edward-William-Hay Drummond, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Lion Office of Scotland.

209. HEREFORD, Lord Bishop of, translated from Gloucester . . 1816

HERE ( 18	B8 ) HEYT
N. & S. Rt. Rev. Isaac Huntingford,	Suc. his father, as 3d Marquess,
D.D., F.R.S.	June 17 182
Cons. Bishop of Gloucester in . 1802	Mar. Bliss Maria Fagniana, May
O. Offi. Warden of Winchester College.	18 179
Co. St. Bishep's Palace, Hereford; and	H. Ap. Richard, Earl of Yar-
Winchester College, Hampshire.  N.B. The Bishop of Hereford is Dio-	mouth, born Feb. 22 180  To. Res. Dorchester House, Park-lane
cesan over Herefordshire; and parts of	and Villa, Regent's Park.
Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Mon-	Co. S. Ragley, Warwickshire; and Sud
mouthshire, Radnorshire, and Wor-	bourn Hall, near Woodbridge, Sui
cestershire; -all in the Province of	folk.
Canterbury.	Rel. His Lordship is cousin to Lor
ing minerone in	Henry, and Lord Robert Seymour
178. HEREFORD, Viscount,	Joint Clerks of the Crown, &c. in th
Premier Viscount in England, Y. of C. 1549	King's Bench, Ireland: 2d cousin t
N. & S. Henry Devereux.	Henry Seymour, Esq. Serjeant of Arms to the House of Commons
O. T. A Baronet.	and to Horace-Beauchamp Seymour
Off. Captain of the Bund of Gentlemen	Esq., M.P. for Bodmyn.
Pensioners.	Parl. Pat. Two Members for Oxford
Bu. Feb. 9 1777	two Members for Aldeborough : on
Suc. his father, as 14th Viscount, Dec. 31 1804	Member for Bodmyn; and one Membe
Dec. 31 1804	for Lisburn.
Mar. Frances-Elizabeth, 3d dr. of the late Sir George Cornwall,	
Bart., Dec. 12 1805	389. HEYTESBURY, (1st) Barot
H. Ap. Henry Cornwall, Nov. 21 1807	of H., Wiltshire Y. of C. 182
Co. Sc. Nantcribba Hall, Montgomery-	N. & S. William A'Court, G.C.B.
shire; and Tregoya, Brecon.	O. T. A Baronet 179
Rel. His Lordship is bro in-law to Sir	Offi. A Privy Councillor.  Ambassador Extruordinary and Plen
James Cockburn, Bart, late Gov. and	potentiary at the Court of Russia.
Comin-Chief of the Bernuda Islands (hro, to the Rt. Hon. Sir George	Bn. May 11 177
Cockburn, Admiral of the White, M.P.	Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, July
for Plymouth); to the Right Hon.	22
Alexai der Cockburn, Envoy Ext. and	Mar. Maria-Rebecca, 2d dr. of
Min. Plenipo, to the Republic of	the Hon. William-Henry Bou-
Colombia; and to the Rev. William	Radner), Oct. 3 180
Cockburn (broin-law to Sir Robert	H. Ap. William-Henry-Ashe,
Peel).	borr July 11 180
37. HERTFORD, Marquess of,	Hes. Petersburg, Russia.
Y. of C. 1793	Co. Sc. Heytesbury House, Wiltshire.
N. & S. Francis-Charles-Ingram-Sey-	Rel. Brother to Edward-Henry A'Cour
mour Conway, K. G.	Esq. Capt. R.N., and M. P. fo
O. T. Earl of Yarmouth, Norfolk 1793	Heytesbury: benin-lun to the Hot Philip-Pleydell Bouverie, a Banker i
Viscount Beauchamp, of Hache 1750	Westminster, and M. P. for Cocket
Baron Conway, of Ragley 1702	mouth. The Baroness is courin to the
L. P. Baron Conway and Kil- lultagh, Antrimshire 1703	present Earl of Radnor.
Off. A Privy Councillor.	Parl. Pat. Two Members for Heyter
Cunt. Vot. of Autsimahire.	bury.
Lord Warden of the Stannaries in	
Cornwall.	331. HILL, (1st) Baron,
Recorder of Coventry and Bodmyn.	of Almarce and Hawkestone,
Chief Steward and Vice Admiral of	Shropshire Y. of C. 181
the Duchy of Cornwall.	N. S. Rowland Hill, G.C.B., K.T.S.

,	,
Uf. General Commanding in Chief of	Earl of Powis, and brother to Viscount
the British Forces.	Clive, also Member for Ludlow). The
Cal of the 53d Regt. of Poot.	Marchioness is 2d cousin to the children
Governor of Hull, and	of the Hon. William-Wellesley-Long
A Privy Councillor.	Pole, by the late lamented Catherine.
8n Aug. 11 1772	Tylney Long, dr. and heiress of Sir James-Tylney Long, Bart.
H. Pres. His Lordship's nephew, Sir	James-Tylney Long, Bart.
Hawland Hill, Bart of Hawkestone,	Parl. Pat. The Member for Carrick-
M.P. for Shropshire.	fergus.
	one HOLLAND D
dington: and Commander-in-Chief's	270. HOLLAND, Baron.
Office, Horse Guards.	of Holland, Lincolnshire Y. of C. 1762
Co. Sc. Hardwicke Grange, Shrews-	N. & S. Henry-Richard-Vassal Fox,
	F.R.S., and F.S.A.
bury.	
Rel. Nophere to the Rev. Rowland Hill,	O. T. Baron Holland, of Foxley,
the celebrated dissenting preacher:	Wiltshire 1763
unde to the Member for Shropshire:	Offi. Recorder of Nottingham.
brother to Sirs Robert Chambre,	A Privy Councillor.
Francis-Bryan, and Thomas-Nocl,	Chancellor of the Duchy and County
flill, three distinguished military	Palatine of Lancaster.
officers.	Bn. Nov. 21 1773
OMICCES.	Charles and Dance Day
HILLADODOUGH T	Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, Dec.
111. HILLSBOROUGH, Earl of,	26
Y. of C. 1772	Mar. Elizabeth, dr. and heiress of
N. S. S. Arthur-Blundell-Sandys-Trum-	Richard Vassal, Esq. and widow
hal Hill. D.C L.	of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.
O. T. Viscount Fairford 1772	July 9 1797
Baron Harwich 1756	H. Ap. Henry-Edward, born
1. P. MARQUESS OF DOWN-	March 7 1802
1700	
*HIRE	To. Res. 30, Old Burlington-street, and
Earl and Viscount of Hills-	Holland House, Kensington.
brough, Downshire 1751	Co. Sc. Foxley, Wiltshire; and Ampt-
men www.s c.	hill Park, Bedfordshire.
Baron Hill of Kilwarlin . \$ 1717	
	Rel. His Lordship is nephew to the late
Offi. Hereditary Constable of Hills-	eminent statesman, the Right Hon.
borough Fort.	Charles-James Fox.
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manu-	
facture.	78. HOME, Earl of, Y. of C. 1605
Da. Oct 8 1788	A Representative Peer of Scotland;
Suc. his father, as 3d Marquess,	elected Sept. 2 1830
Sept. 7 1801	N. & S. Alexander-Home Ramey.
Msr. Maria, eld dr. of Other,	O. T. S. P. Baron Home and
5th Larl of Plymouth, Oct. 25 1811	Dunglas 1473
H. Ap. Arthur-Wills-Blundell-	Off. Lord Lieut. of Berwickshire.
Sandys-Trumbal-Windsor, Earl	Col. of the Berwick Militia.
of Hillsborough, bern Aug. 6 . 1812	Bn. Nov. 11 1769
Ca. Se. Hillsborough Castle, Downshire;	Suc. his father, as 10th Earl, Oct. 8 1786
Hill Park, Kent; Timweston, Bucks;	Mur. Elizabeth, 2d dr. of Henry,
Easthamstead, Berks; North Aston,	3d Duke of Buccleugh, Nov. 9 1798
Oxon.	H. Ap. Cospatrick - Alexander,
Rel. Ilis Lordship is the eld, son of the	Lord Dunglas, born Oct. 27 . 1799
Baroness Sandys (Dowager Marchio-	Co. Se. Hirsal, Berwickshire.
ness of Downshire): brother to Lord	Rel. The Countess is aunt to the Duke
Arthur-Moyses-William Hill (2d son	of Buccleugh; to the lady of Viscount
and heir up. of Baroneas Sandys),	Stopford ( non to the Earl of Courtown);
M. P for Downshire: broin-law to	and to the lady of the Hon. Peregrine-
the Earl of Plymouth; and to the	Francis Cust (bro. to Earl Brownlow,
Luly of the Hon. Robert-Henry Clive,	and to the Hon. Edward Cust, M.P.

M.P. for Ludlow (who is son to the

untess is annt to the Duke gh; to the lady of Viscount con to the Earl of Courtown); lady of the Hon. Peregrineust (bro. to Earl Brownlow, Hon. Edward Cust, M.P. for Lostwithiel), M.P. for Clitheroe.

	168. HOOD, Viscount, of Whitley, Warwickshire Y. of C. 1796 N. & S. Henry Hood. O. T. Baron Hood, of Catherington, Hants 1795 A Baronet 1778 I. P. Baron Hood, of Catherington 1782	N. & S. Kenneth-Alexander Howard, G.C.B. and K.T.S.  Offi. A Lieut General. Col. of the 70th Regt. of Foot.  Bn. 29th Nov
	ington	Mar. Charlotte, dr. of Neil, 3d Earl of Roseberry, 27th May . 1800
	Barony, May 25 1806	H. Ap. Henry Howard, Esq., M.P.
	his father, as 2d Viscount, Jan. 27 1814	for New Shoreham, born 23d
	Mar. Jane, dr. and heiress of F.	Co. Sc. The Grange, near Rotherau.
	Wheeler, Esq. of Whitley, War-	Yorkshire.
	Wickshire, in	Rel. Broin-law to the Earl of Reselvery.
	Samuel, Lieut of the 3d Foot	241. HOWARD DE WALDEN.
	Guards, born Jan. 10 1808	of W , Essex, Baron, . Y. of C. 1397
	Co. Se. Whitley Abbey, near Coventry; Catherington House, Hampshire.	N. & S. Charles-Augustus Ellis.  Bn. 5th June
	Rel. 2d cousin to Baron Bridport	Suc. his great-grandfather, the 4th
		Earl of Bristol, in this Barony,
	349. HOPETOUN & NIDDRY,	(in right of his mother, deceased, who was daughter of Lord Her-
	Baron, of H. and N. Castle, Linlith-	vey, eldest son of the said Land)
	gowshire, Y. of C. 1809 and 1814.	8th July 1803
	N. & S. John Hope. O. T. S. P. EARL OF HOPE-	Mar. Lucy, 3d dr. of William-
	TOUN	Henry, 4th Duke of Portland, 8th Nov 1828
	Viscount Aithrie 1703 Baron Hope, of Lanark	To. Res. 2, Audley-square.
	Offi. Lord Lieut, and Hereditary Sheriff	Co. Sc. Claremont, Surrey.
	of Lialithgowshire.	Major the Hon. Augustus Francisch
	Hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben	Ellis, M.P. for Scatord: semis tax
	Castle.  Br. 15th Nov 1803	to the Duke of Portland : neg tre to
	Suc. his father, as 5th Earl and 2d	Counter of Francisco to the Pari
	Baron, 27th Aug 1823	of Jermyn, M.P. for Bury St. La-
	Mar. Louisa, eldest daughter of	munds. The Baroness is sister to the
	Godfrey, 3d Baron Macdonald of Slate, 4th June 1826	Marquess of Titchfield: nices to the
	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the	Right Hon. George Frederick Cares- dish Bentinck, G.C.B., M.P. for
	Hon. James Hope, a Captain in the	King's Lynn.
	2d Foot Guards.	
	Co. Sc. Hopetoun House, Linlithgow- shire; Rachilla, Dumfriesshire; and	401. HOWE, Baroness,
	Ormiston House, Haddingtonshire.	of Langar, Notts Y. of C. 1768 N. & S. Sophia-Charlotte Waller.
	Rel. Consin-in-law to Admiral Sir Wil-	Bn. 19th Feb 1762
	and nephers to the Hon, Sir Alexander	Suc. her father, the first Baron,
	Hope, G.C.B. and M.P. for Linlith-	Mar. First, Penn-Asheton, eldest
	gowshire: consin to Henry-Thomas	son of Asheton, first Viscount
	Hope, Esq. M. P. for East Looe: 100-	Curzon, 31st July 1787
	(Lord of the Isles).	Secondly, Sir Jonathan-Wathen
		Waller, Bart., in 1812 H. Ap. Richard-William, Barl
	239. HOWARD, Baron,	Howe, born 11th Dec 1730
0	f Effingham, Surrey, . Y. of C. 1553	To. Res. 9, Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

190

HOWA

HOOD

Ca Se. Pope's Villa, Twickenham,	N. & S. John Hely Hutchinson,
Middlesex; and Gopsal Hall, Lei-	G.C.B. K.C. F.S.A.
Red Her Ladyship is daughter to the	First Baron Hutchinson, of Alex- andria and Knocklofty 1801
lote gallant Admiral Howe: mother	O. T. I.P. EARL OF DONOUGH-
of Farl Howe: ount to the Marquess	MORE 1800
of Sligo : sister-in-law to Baron Stow-	Viscount Suirdale 1797
ell; and to the Hon. Robert Curzon,	Baron Donoughmore of Knock-
M.P. for Clitheroe (married to the	lofty 1783
Baroness Zouche).	Offi. Governor of Stirling Castle.
IN TROUBLE (I A D.)	A General Officer, and
of Langar, Notts Y. of C. 1821	Col. of the 18th Regt. of Foot.
of Langar, Notts Y. of C. 1821	Bn. 15th May
ton Howe.	and Earl, 22d Aug 1825-
A. T. Viscount Curzon 1802	H. Pres. His Lordship's nephew, John-
Bason Curzon, of Penn House,	Hely Hutchinson, Esq.
Bucks	Co. Se. Palmerston, near Dublin; and
of A Trustee of Rugby School.	Knocklofty House, co. Tipperary.
BE 11th Dec 1796	Rel. His Lordship is uncle to the
Viscount, 19th March 1820	Ladies of the Very Reverend the Deans of Cloyne and Ross, vis. T.
Mar. Harriet-Georgians, second	Burgh and J. F. Bond; and to the
dr. of Robert, 6th Earl of Car-	Lady of Thomas Bernard, Esq. M.P.
figan, 19th March	for King's County.
H. Ap George-Augustus-Frede-	
nek-Louis, Vircount Curzon,	105. ILCHESTER, Earl of,
torn 16th Jan 1821	Y. of C. 1756
To Res. 8, South Audley-street.	N. & S. Henry-Stephen-Fox Strang-
by Staffordshire; and Whalley Ab-	ways, D.C.L.
ier, Lancashire.	O. T. Baron Hehes- Somer-
Red Hes Landship is son and heir to	O. T. Baron Ilchester and Stavordale Set-Baron Redlynch
Benness Howe: cousin to the Mar-	Da Olat Fah
ques of Nigo: sun-in-law to the Earl	Suc. his father, as third Earl, 5th
Cardigan: broin-law to Lord	Sept
Brudenell, M.P. for Fowey; and to	Mar. Caroline-Leonora, dr. of the
we to the Earl of Lucan), nephew to	late Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Geo.
Hum. Robert Curzon, M.P. for	Murray, D.D. Lord Bishop of
villerne (who is married to the Ba-	St. David's, 6th Feb 1812
cen Zouche).	H. Ap. Henry, Lord Stavordale, born 7th Jan 1816
Pr. Pet. One Member for Clitheroe.	To. Res. 31, Old Burlington-street.
& HUNTINGDON, Earl of,	Co. Se. Melbury House, near Sher-
Y. of C. 1529	borne, Dorset; Redlynch, Somerset-
N 11 Francis-Theophilus-Henry Has-	shire; and Abbotsbury Castle, near
250	Dorchester.
# 7. Baron Hastings, of Ashby-	Rel. Broin-law to Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. Capt. R.N.; and to the Mar-
b. Sc. Nov 1808	quess of Lansdowne: nucle to the
10 28ct Nov	Earl of Kerry. His Lordship's child-
he has father, as 12th Earl, Dec. 1828	ren are second-cousins to the Duke of
il John-Armstrong Hastings.	Athol; to Baron Glenlyon; and to
7. 0 47. Baker-street.	the Viscountess Strathallan.
Co & Chan House, Radnorshire.	
CONTROL SELVICION I VICTORIO	75. JERSEY, Earl of
Late U.K. 1821	Y. of C. 1697-
17000 0712 1021	N. d. S. George-Child Villiers.

KEIT ( 19	92 ) KENY
O. T. Viscount Villiers of Dart-	Suc. her father, the gallant Ad-
ford	miral, George, Viscount Keith, in 1823
Baron Villiers of Hoo, Kent	Mar. Auguste - Charles - Joseph,
I. P. Viscount Grandison 1620	Count de Flahaulte, 28th July . 1817
Bn. 19th August 1773	To. Res. 103, Piccadilly.
Suc. his father, as 5th Earl, 22d Aug. 1805	Co. Sc. East-Cliff Lodge, Kent; and
Mur. Sarah-Sophia, eldest daugh-	Aldie, Perthshire.
ter of John, 10th Earl of West-	samely a committee
moreland, May 23d 1804	291. KENYON, Baron,
H. Ap. George-Augustus-Frede-	of Gredington, Plintshire, Y. of C. 1788
rick, Fucuunt Viliner, M.P. for	N. S. George Kenyon, D.C.L. and
Rochester, born 4th April 1808	F.S.A.
To. Res. 38, Berkeley-square.	O. T. A Baronet 1784
Co. Sc. Osterley Park, Middlesex; and	Off. A Bencher of the Middle Temple.
Middleton Park, near Bicester, Ox-	Custos Brevium of the King's Bench.
fordshire.	
Rel. His Lordship is broin-law to	Bu. 22d July 1776 Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, 4th
Lord William Russel, M.P. for Ta-	April 1802
vistock (who is uncle to the Duke of	Mar. Margaret-Emnin, dr. of Sir T.
Bedford); to the Hon. Charles-William	Hanmer, Bart. (deceased), Feb. 1 1803
Wyndham (hro. to the Earl of Egre-	H. Ap. Lloyd, born 1st April . 1805
tront ; futher to Wadham Wyndham,	To. Hes. 9, Portman-square.
Esq. M.P. for New Sarum); to the	Co. Sc. Gredington Hall, Ellesmeres,
Duke of Argell; to Baron Ponsonby;	Flintshire.
and to the Hon, and Rev. Richard	Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Hon.
Bagot, Lord Bishop of Oxford: uncle	Thomas Kenyon, Clerk of the Out-
to Baron Durham; and to the Lady of	lawries in the Court of King's Bench.
the Hon. Henry-Grey Bennet (heo. to	
the Earl of Tankerville, and late Meni-	360. KER, Baron,
ber for Shrewsbury); to the children of	of Kerstreugh, Roxburghshire,
the present Marquess of Anglescy by	Y. of C. U. K. 1821
his first wife (now Duchess of Argyll)	N. & S. John-William Robert Ker.
viz. the Earl of Uabridge, M.P. for	O. T. S. P. MARQUESS OF
Angleseyshire (who married the niece	LOTHIAN 1701
of his etepfather, the Duke of Argyll);	Earl of Lothian and Ancrum
to Lord William Paget; to the Duchess	1633 and 1606
of Richmord; to the Lady of the Earl	Viscount of Brien 1701
of Mounteharles (chilest son of the	Baron Ker of Newbottle 1591
Marquess of Conyngham), M.P. for	Baron Jedburgh 1922
Donegalshire; and to the Lady of	Offi. Recorder of the Borough of Hunt-
Arthur Chichester, Esq., M.P. for	ingdon
Wextordshire (replier to the Mar-	Lord Licute nont of Rorburghaling.
quess of Donegal).	CeL of the Edinburgh Militia.
	Bu lst Feb 1794
	Suc. his father, as 7th Marquess.
403. KEITH, Bironess,	and second English Baron,
of Banhenth, Dumbartonshire,	Apr. 27th 1824
Y. of C. U. K. 1863	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, Land
N. S. Margaret-Morcer Elphinstone.	Henry-Francis-Charles Ker.
O. T. I. P. Baroness Keith, of	To Res. 33. Clarges street, Picadilly.
Stottehaven Marischal, Dumhar-	Ca. Sc. Newbottle House, Mid-Lothun .
tonshire 1797	and Mount-Teviot Lodge, Roxhargh-
Bn. in	shue.

<sup>\*</sup> Custor Brevium is a clerk of the Court of King's Bench, who files write and all warrants of attorney, and transcribes or makes out all records of Nei Proce. There is a smaller officer in the Common Pleas, who has the charge of the area and records of Nisi Prius.

Rel. His Lordship is bro. to Lord Robert | Ker, Secretary to the Most Noble Order of the Thistle: son-in-law to Earl Talbot: bro.-in-low to Viscount Ingestrie, M.P. for Armagh: cous. to Viscount Valletort, M.P. for Lostwithiel; to the Hon. George Edge-cumbe, Sec. of Legation in Switzerland ; and to the Countess Brownlow from and dr. to the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe): 3d cour. to the Earl of Buckinghamshire: fa .- in-law to the Hon. Charles-Rodolph Trefusis (who is brother and heir pres. to Baron Clinton).

262 KING, Baron, . Y. of C. 1725 of Ockham, Surrey . N. & S. Peter King. Bu. 31st Aug. Sou his fa., as 7th Baron, Nov. 23 1793

Mor. Hester, dr. of Hugh, lat Earl Fortescue, 26th May . . . H. Ap. William, born 20th Feb. 1805 To Res. 38 Dover-street, Piccadilly.

Co. Sc. Ockham Park, near Ripley, Surrey; and Ashley Lodge, near Nunchead, Somersetshire.

Rel. His Lordship is son-in-law to Earl Fortescue: brother-in-law to Viscount Ebrington, M.P. for Devonshire; to the Hon. George-Matthew Fortescue, late M.P. for Hindon; to the lady of the Hon. Newton Fellowes (bro. and h. pres. to the Earl of Portsmouth); and to the lady of George Wilbraham, Esq., M. P. for Cheshire. The Baingham; to Baron Nugent, M.P. for Aylesbury; and to the Baroness Arundell of Wardour; 2d cous. to the Marquess of Chandos, M.P. for Buckinghamahire.

His Lordship has lately distinguished the author of the life of his kinsman,

the immortal John Locke.

129. KINGSTON, Earl of, Y. of C. 1768 A Representative Peer of Ireland, for life (though a Baron of the Baron Kingston . . . 1764 A Baronet of Ireland . . . 1682

Off. A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture. Bn. 28th April . Suc. his fa., as 3d Earl, April 17 1799 Mar. Helena, dr. of Stephen, Earl of Mounteashel, 7th May 1794 H. Ap. Edward, Viscount Kings-borough, born in To. Res. 3, Whitehall-place. Co. Sc. Mitchelstown Castle, Cork. Rel. His Lordship is fa. to the Hon. Robert King, M.P. for Corkshire: bro. to Viscount Lorton; and to Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry King, C.B., late M.P. for Sligoshire: cous. to the Viscountess Lorton: unc. to the Earl of Mountcashel: to the lady of William-Yates Pecl, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University: bro.-in-law to G.-R. Dawson, Esq., M.P. for Harwich; and to the Hon. R. King (son of Vis. Lorton), late M.P. for Corkahire.

195. LAKE, Viscount, Y. of C. 1807 N. & S. Francis-Gerard Lake. O. T. Baron Lake, of Delhi, Laswarec; and Aston-Clinton, Bucks 1804 Offi. A Lord of the King's Redchamber.
A Lieut.-General in the Army. Bu. 31st March Suc. his fa., as 2d Viscount, Feb. 20 1808 Mar. Priscilla, dr. of Sir C. Whitworth, and widow of Sir Bel-

lingham Graham, Bart., 1stJan. 1800 H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Warwick Lake.

Co. Se. Aston-Clinton, Bucks. Brother-in-law to Cal. Sir John Harvey, K.C B., one of his Majesty's Aides-de-camp. The Viscountess was sister to the late Earl Whitworth, who was ambassador to the Courts of France, Petersburgh, &c.

31. LANSDOWNE, Marquess of, Y. of C. 1784 N.S.S. Henry-Fitzmaurice Petty, D.C.L. F.R.S. O. T. Earl of Wycombe Viscount Calne and Calstone, Bucks Baron Wycombe, of Chipping burne . . . . 1722 & 1753 Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice . . . . . . Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron . . . . 1250

LAUD (	13942 ) 141
Off. Lord President of the King	'a   Anthony Mait
Conneil .	Royal Navy,
Lord Lieutenant of Wittshire.	shire: fain-le
A Prion Conneillor.	Esq. (who is
	Sir George Wa
A Trustee of the British Museum.	missiones for a
President of the Zoological Society.	
Lord Rector of Glasgow University	M. P. for He
Bn. 2d July 17	
Suc. bis brother, as 3d Marquese,	John Hay, a
15th Nov 180	
Mar. Louisa-Emma, 6th dr. of	shire.
Henry-Thomas, 3d Earl of Il-	
chester, 30th March 18	08 398. LE DES
H. Ap. William-Thomas, Earl of	Premier Rarone
Kerry, born 30th March 18	11
To. Res. Lansdowne House, 54, Berle	10- N. 4 S. Mary.
ley-square.	pleton.
Co. Sc. Bowood, near Chippenhar	m, Rn. March 24th
Wiltshire.	Swc. her grandfatl
Rel. His Lordship is beo. in-low to t	he Oct. 3d
Earl of Hebester; and to the lady	
Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. Capta	
R.N.: courin to the Right Ho	and the country and the
Maurice Flugerald, Knight of Kerr	
	The second second
and late M.P. for Kerryshire.	shire: nlece to
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Calne.	for Corfe Castle
BAO SASSEDED DATE (S.A.) D	Esq., M.P. fo
340. LAUDERDALE, (1st) Baro	. Con security
of Thirlestane, Berwickshire,	and Mereword
Y. of C. U. K. 18	06 }
N. & S. James Maitland, K.T.	LEIGHLIN
O. T. S. P. EARL OF LAUDER-	
DALE 16	24 Rishop of,
Viscount Maitland and Louder-	I FORE. ITOM LAM
dale 1616 & 16	24 A Representative
Baron Thirlestane, Boltoun, and	land for session
Lauderdale 15	90 N. 4 S. The Rt
A Baronet of Nova Scotia 16	79 ton, D.D.
Off. Heritable Royal Standard-Bear	er Cans. Dumbp ut
of Scotland.	Res. Ferns Palac
A Privy Cannellor.	and Charles to
An Advocate at the Scottish Bar.	15. LEEDS,
Bu. Jan. 26 17	
Suc. his fa., as 8th Earl, Aug. 17 17	
Mar. Eleanor, dr. and helress of	O. T. Earl of D.
Anthony Todd Res Aug 16 17	Viscount Lati
Anthony Todd, Esq., Aug. 15 17:	82 Viscount Lath
H. Ap. James, Viscount Maitland,	Baron Osbort
M.P. for Appleby, born Feb. 12 17	84 Yorkshire
To. Res. Warren's Hotel, Regent-street	ct. Baron Conyen
Co. Sc. Thirlestane, and Lauder Cast	le, A Baronet .
Berwickshire; Dunbar House, E.	
Lothian.	S. P. Viscout
Rel. Besides the Member for Appleb	y, Perthshire
his Lordship is for also to the Ho	n. Offi. A Privy C

Anthony Maitland, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and M.P. for Berwickshire: fa.-in-law to John Warrender, Esq. (who is brother to the Rt. Honsir George Warrender, Bart., a Commissioner for the sffairs of India, and M. P. for Honiton): uncle to the Marquess of Tweeddale; and to Lord John Hay, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and late M.P. for Haddingtonahire.

398. LE DESPENCER, Baroness, remier Baroness of England.
Y. of C. 1264

N. 4 S. Mary-Frances-Elizabeth Stapleton.

Hes. Pres. The four daughters of the late Hon, and Rev. Miles. John Stapleton. Rel. Her Ladyship is grand-daughter to H. Bankes, Esq., late M.P. for Dorsetshire: niece to G. Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Corfe Castle; and to W. J. Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Marlborough.

Co. Scate. Gray's Court, Oxfordshire; and Mereworth Castle, Kent.

LEIGHLIN and FERNS, Lord Bishop of, Trans. from Limerick in . . . 1822 A Representative Prelate of Ireland for session . . 1831 and 1832 N. 4 S. The Rt. Rev. Thomas Elring-

ton, D.D.
Cons. Bishop of Limerick, &c. in 1820
Res. Ferns Palace, Wexfordshire.

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

The President of the Council is the fourth great officer of state in England. His office is to attend on the King on all matters of public import, to propose business at the Council Table, and to report to His Majesty the transactions which "he place there.

	, 21011
Late Master of the Horse to the King.	Kinnaird : broin-law to the present
Governor of the Islands of Scilly.	Earl of Harrington, and to the Mar-
Lord Lieut. of the North Riding of	
	CAMOLICAS OF I SYSSUES.
Vorkshire.	215. LICHFIELD & COVENTRY,
Ranger of Richmond Forest, York-	
shire.	Lord Bishop of, translated from
Constable of Middleham Castle.	Gloucester 1824
Bn. July 21 1755	N. & S. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry
	Ryder, D.D., Dean of Wells.
Suc. his father, as 6th Duke,	Bn. 21st July 1777
Jan. 31 1799	Cons. Bishop of Gloucester in . 1815
Mar. Charlotte, dr. of George, 1st	
Marquess Townshend, Aug. 17 1797	Mar. Sophia, daughter of Thomas-
H. Ap. FranGodolphin D'Arcy,	March Phillips, Esq 1802
	To. Res. 5, Belgrave-street, Bel-
Marquess of Carmarthen, born	grave square.
May 21 1798	Co. Sc. Rishop's Palace, Lichfield.
To. Res. Whitehall.	
Co. Sc. Hornby Castle, Catterick, York-	Rel. Brother to the Earl of Harrowby;
shire.	and to the Right Hon. Granville Dud-
Rel Father to the Marquess of Carmar-	ley Ryder, M P. for Tiverton: uncle
	to Viscount Sandon, also M.P. for
then, (who is mar. to Louisa-Catherine,	Tiverton; to Capt. Saurin, R.N.; and
3d dr. of R. Caton, Esq., of Mary-	
land in America, widow of Sir FEB.	to the Lady of the Hon. Charles-Stuart
Harvey, Bart., and sister to the Mar-	Wortley, M.P. for Borniney.
chioness Wellesley): brother to Lord	N. B. The diocess of Lichfield and
	Coventry is in the Province of Canter-
Prancis-Godolphin Osborne, M.P. for	bury; and the spiritual authority of the
Cambridgeshire. (who is broin-law	
to Baron Auckland): uncle to the Earl	Bishop extends over Staffordshire, Derby-
of Chichester.	shire, and parts of Warwickshire and
Part. Pat. Two Members for Helstone.	Shropshire.
Z ditte Z met a me ademinate for decisioner	ALC TYLDOND D
see verstamen III	318. LILFORD, Baron,
183. LEINSTER, Viscount,	of L., Northamptonshire Y. of C. 1797
of Taplow, Bucks Y. of C. 1746	N. & S. Thomas Atherton Powis.
N. J. S. Augustus-Frederick Fitz-	Bn. Dec. 2 1801
gerald.	Suc. his father, as 3d Baron,
O. T. I. P. DUKE OF LEINSTER 1766	Tolor 4
Marquess of Kildare 1761	July 4 1825
	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the
Earl of Kildare 1316	Hon. Robert-Vernon Powis.
Premier Peer, Marquess, and	To. Res. Clarendon Hotel, 169, New
Eurl of Ireland.	Bond-street
Baron of Offaley, King's Co 1205	
Off. Governor and Cust. Rot, of the	Co. Sc. Lilford Park, near Oundle, Nor-
	thamptonshire: and Bewsey Hall,
County of Kildare.	near Warrington, Lancashire.
Bu. Aug. 21 1791	I to T TIMBERS to
Sue his father, as 3d Duke, Oct. 20 1804	146. LIMERICK, (1st) Earl of,
Mar. Charlotte-Augusta, youngest	Y. of C. 1803
dr. of Charles, 3d Earl of Har-	A Representative Perr of Irrland
rington, June 16 1818	for life (though entitled to sit in
H. Ap. Charles-William, Mar-	the House of Lords as Baron
quess of Kildure, born March 30 1819	of the U.K.), elected in 1800
To. Res. 6, Carlton-house Terrace.	N. & S. Edmund-Henry Pery, M.R.I.A.
Co. Sc. Carlton House, Maynouth, Co.	O. T. 1st BARON FOXFORD, of
Kildare.	Stackpole Court, Clareshire, U.K. 1815
Rel. His grace is brother to Lord Wil-	lat Viscount Limerick 1803
liam-Charles-O'BrienFitzgerald, M.P.	I. P. Baron Glentworth, of
for Kildare; to the Viscountess de	Mallow
Chabot; to Baroness Foley; and to	Off. A Privy Councillor in Ireland.
the Dow. Baroness Kinnaird : uncle	Bn. Jan. 8th 1758
to Sir Charles Ross, Bart.; to Sir Ed-	
ward Baker Baker, Bart; and to Lord	Suc. his father, who was likewise
Lord	Lord Bishop of Killuloe, as 21

of Clogher, and to the Baroness Dun-

to the Countess of Jersey; to the Lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget,

1757

Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon, M.P. for Worcestershire: 2nd consin to Parl. Pat. The Member for Wexford. 314. LONDON, Lord Bishop of, Baron Longford of Somerhill; and to translated from Chester in . . . . 1828 N. 4 S. Rt. Hon, and Rt. Rev. Charles-. 1828 the Marquess of Headfort. 156. LONSDALE, (1st) Earl of, James Blomfield, D.D. of Lowther-Castle, Westmoreland, Y. of C. U. K. 1807 0. Of. Down of the Chapel Royal. A Privy Councillor. N. & S. William Lowther, K.G. F.S.A. Provincial Dean of Canterbury. T. Viscount and Baron Low-Visitor of Sion College, and one of the ther, of Whitchaven, Cumber-Visitors of Harrow School. An Official Trustee of the British ad . . . . . . . . . 1797 A Baronet . . . . . . . 1764 Museum. Lord Licut, of Cumberland and Westmoreland. President of the Society for the relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Diocess of London. A Colonel in the Army and of the Cons. Bushop of Chester in . . . 1824 Cumberland Militia. To. Res. 22, St. James's-square. Co. Sc. Fulham House, Middlesex. Recorder of Carlisle. Bn. 29th Dec. . N.B. The Bishop of London is Diocesan of Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hert-Suc, his kinsman, as 2nd Viscount, &c. in

Mar. Augusta, dr. of John, 9th

Earl of Westmoreland, 18th hedshire; -all in the Province of Canterbury. H. Ap. William, Viscount Low-ther, a Director of Greenwich . . 1781 181. LONGFORD, Earl of, Y. of C. 1785 Hospital, &c. M.P. for West-moreland, born 31st Jan. . . 1787 A Representative Peer of Ireland for life (though a Baron of the U.K.); 1800 elected in . To. Res. 12, Charles-street, Berkeley-N. &S. Thomas Pakenham, K.P. F.S.A. square. O. T. 1st BARON SILCHESTER, of S., Southampton, U. K. July 9th . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Se. Lowther Castle, Westmoreland; Cottesmore Park, near Oakam, Rutlandshire; and Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland. Rel. Besides Viscount Lowther, his Lordship is father also to the Hon. Henry-Cecil Lowther, the other Mem-A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture. ber for Westmoreland (who is a Lieut -Bu. 14th May . Col. in the Army, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Harborough): foi-in-law to the Rt. Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. M.P. for Haslemere; to Lord W.-J.-F. Powlet, M.P. for Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, 3d . 1792 - his grandmother, as 1st Earl, Mar. Georgiana, dr. of William, lat Earl Beauchamp, Jan. . . If Ap. Edward-Michaels, Lord Durham (son of the Marquest of Cleveland): brother to Sir John Lowther, Bart. M.P. for Cumberland: bro.-in-Silchester, born 30th October . 1817 law to the Earl of Westmorelands whele to John-Henry Lowther, Esq., M. P. for Wigton. The Countess is Co. Se. Pakenham Hall, Westmeath; and Longford Castle, Longfordshire. M.P. for Wigton. Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Hon. Hercules Pakenham, C.B. (Aide-de-comp to the King-son-in-law annt to Lord Burghersh, Major-General in the Army, Env. Ext. and Min. Plenipo. to the Court of Tusto Baron Le Despencer, and bro.-lulaw to the Countess of Roden); to the cany (who is son-in-law to Baron Hon. and Rev. Henry Pakenham, Archdescon of Endy; and to the Buchess of Wellington: whele to the Marquess of Douro, M.P. for Alde-Maryborough); to the Hon. Henry-Sutton Fane, M.P. for Lyme Regis; sey, &c.); and to the Lady of Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire

(eldest son of the Earl of Besborough).

The state of the s	Case o.
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Hasle-	
mere; two Members for Cockermouth;	195 T
one Member for Carlisle; one Mem-	135. I.
ber for Appleby.	A Repre
ou to replace.	for life
101 003389031 001	N. S. S.
194. LORTON, Viscount,	O. T. 1
Y. of C. 1806	0. 1. 1
A Representative Peer of Ireland,	Cas
for life; elected in 1820	A Bas
	Bn. Gth
N. & S. Robert-Edward King.	Suc. his
O. T. Baron Erris, of Boyle, Ros-	
commonshire 1800	March
Off. Cust. Rot. and Governor of Ros-	Mar. E
ogni Carr. More and Cal of its Milesia	heiress
commonshire, and Col. of its Militia.	Fauco.
A Lieut, General in the Army.	
A Trustee of the Irish Linea Manu-	H. Ap.
facture.	Bingh
	Lance
Hn. 12th Aug 1773  Mor. His consin, Frances, dr. of	To. Res.
Mar. Ille consin, Prances, ur. of	Co. Sc.
Lawrence, Earl of Rosse, 9th	
Dec 1799	sex; a
H. Ap. Robert, M. P. for Roscom-	Rel His
	Granv
monshire, born 17th July 1804	est son
To. Res. 84. Enton-square.	
Co. Sc. Rockingham House, Roscom-	York)
monshire.	Lord
Rel. His Lordship is bro to the Earl of	Wemy
	Cur: H
Kingston; and to Major Gen. the Hon-	for No
Henry King, C.B., M.P. for Shgo-	
shire: uncle to Viscount Kingsbo-	roness
rough; to the Hon. Robert King,	half-bi
M.P. for Corkshire; and to the Earl	(son as
	M.P.
of Mountcashel; to the Lady of Wil-	
liam-Yates Peel, Esq. M.P. for Yar-	
mouth (who is bro. to Sir Robert Peel,	382, L
M.P. for Tamworth : beoin-law to	of La, Co
G.R. Dawson, Esq. M.P. for Harwich).	N. S. S.
The Viscountess is aunt to the Earl of	Offi. Lor
Rosse: grand-aunt to Lord Oxman-	Exche
toun, M.P. for King's County.	Late 1
	Brit
271. LOVEL & HOLLAND, Baron,	
	A Pri
of Enmore, Somersetshire, Y. of C. 1762	A Lor
N. & S. John Perceval.	Officia
O. f. J. P. EARL OF EGMONT 1733	ford
Viscount Perceval of Kenturk . 1722	Hal
Baron Perceval of Burton 1715	An Of
A Baronet of Ireland 1661	Hur
Bn. Aug. 13 1767	Bu. May
Suc. his father, as 4th Earl and 3d	Mar. S
Raron Esh 95 1999	Bruns
Man Dailan de al Cal Mana	
Baron, Feb. 25 1822 Mar. Bridget, dr. of Col. Wynn,	Col. (
(acceased) 10th March 1792	Guard
H. An. Charles James Viscount Per-	To. Res

H. Ap. Charles-James, Viscount Per-

mil.

K.C.B. (bro. to the Marquess of Angle- | Co. Sc. Enmore Castle, Somersetshire; and Sundon House, Herts: Erwarton, Suffolk; and Kanturk Castle, Corkshire.

135. LUCAN, Earl of, Y. of C.	1795
A Representative Peer of Ireland,	
for life; elected in	1800
N. S. S. Richard Bingham.	
O. T. I. P. Baron Bingham, of	
Castlebar	1776
A Baronet of Nova Scotia	1632
Bu, 6th Dec	1764
Bn. 6th Dec	-,
March	1799
Mar. Elizabeth, 3rd dr. and co-	-,
heiress of Henry, last Earl of	
Fauconberg (deceased), May 26	1794
H. Ap. George Charles, Lord	.,
Binghum, Col. of the 17th	
Lancers, born 16th April	1.000
To. Res. G. 1, Albany.	
Co. Sc. Lalcham, near Staines, Mi	ddle-
sex; and Castlebar, co. Mayo, Ire	
Rel. His Lordship is fa. in-lan to Ge	
Granville-Venables Vernon, Esq.	
est son of his Grace the Archbish	
York), M.P. for Lichfield; as	
Lord Elcho (cldest son of the Ea	
Wemyse): bro -in-law to Earl !	
cer : uncle to Viscount Althorpe,	
for Northan ptonshire; and to th	
roness Lyttleton. Lord Bingha	
half-brother to the Earl of S	
(son and heir to the Duke of Nor	
M.P. for Hombain.	19
non 13/4/DITTINGW /I .) D	

YNDHURST, (1st) Baron, a. Southampton Y. of C. 1827 John-Singleton Copley. d Chief Baron of the Court of

quer.

Lord High Chancellor of Great tain.

vy Councillor.

rd of Trade and Plantation. al Visitor of Oriel College, Ox-, and of Pembroke and Catherine l. Cambridge.

ficial Trustee of the British and nterian Museums, &c.

dell. Esq., and widow of

Col. C. Thomas, First Foot Guards, in . . . . 1819 To. Res. 25, George-street, Hanoversquare.

Ca. Se. Wimbledon Common, Surrey; Off. A Privy Councillor. Hanwell Park, Middlesex. Captain of the Ycomen of the King's Gunril. 350. LYNEDOCH, (1st) Baron, of Balgowan, Pertsh., Y. of C. U.K. 1814 Lord-Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Oxfordalire. N. S. Thomas Graham, G.C.B. High Steward of Henley. Off. A General Officer, and President of the Board of Agriculture. Col. of the 14th Rogt. of Foot. Bn. Feb. 24 . Governor of Dumbarton Castle, Scot-Mar. Mary, dr. of Charles, 9th Lord Cathcart ( decoused ).
Rel. Bro-in-law to Viscount Cathcart; to the Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Catheart, Prebendary of York; and to the Countess of Manafield: To. Res. 12, Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Co. Sc. Cosgrove Priory, Rucks; and Balgowan, Perthabire, N. B. 299. LYTTLETON, Baron, Ba. April 3 . . . . . . . . 1776 Suc. his half-brother, as 3d Baron, Nov. 12 . . . . . . . . Mar. Sarah, eld. dr. of George-John, 2d Eurl Spencer, Mar. 4 1813 H. Ap. George-William, born March 31 Co Ne. Hagley Park, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire. Rel. Non-in-law to Earl Spencer: bro .in-luw to Sir R. Colt Hoare, Bart.; to the Rt. Hon. Reginald-Pole Carew; and to Viscount Althorpe, M.P. for Northamptonshire. The Baroness is cousin to the Duke of Devonshire; also to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Co. Kilkenny: to Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Fred .- Cavendish Ponsonby; and to the Hon. William-F.-Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole (all sons of the Earl of Beshorough): comin-in-law to Vis-

count Melbourne.

Part. Pat. The Member for Bewdley.

90. MACCLESFIELD, Earl of, M. Cheshire . . . Y. of C. 1721

of M. Cheshire . . . Y. of C. 1721 N. & S. George Parker, D.C.L. and F.R.S.

Baron Parker, of Macclesfield . 1715

O.T. Viscount Parker, of Ewelme,

Suc. his father, as 4th Earl, Feb. 9 1795 Mur. Mary-Frances, dr. and coheiress of the Rev. Dr. Drake (deceased), May 25 . . . . 1780 Pres. His Lordship's brother, the Hon, Thomas Parker, To. Res. 9, Conduit-street. Co. Sc. Sherborne Castle, Oxfordshire; and Bucfastleigh, Devonshire.

Rel. His Lordship is far-in-law to the Earl of Haddington: uncle to John Fane, Esq., M.P. for Oxfordshire (who is cousin to the Earl of Westmoreland; to the Countess of Lons-dale; and to the lady of Sir John Lowther, Bart., M. P. for Cumberland): 2d cousin to Lord Burghersh, Min. Plenipo. at the Court of Tuscany; to the Countess of Jersey; to the bidy of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K.C.B.; to the lady of Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire (cld. son of the Earl of Besborough); to the Hon. Henry-Sutton Fane, and to John-Thomas Fane, Esq. (a Clerk of the Privy Seal), both Members for Lyme Regis; to Viscount Lowther, and to the Hon. Henry-Cecil Lowther, Members for Westmoreland; to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., M.P. for Haslemere; to the lady of Lord W .- J.- F. Powlett, M.P. for Durham (son of the Marquess of Cleveland); and to John-Henry Low-ther, Esq., M.P. for Wigton: Elns-num to Sir H. Fane, M.P. for Hastinga; and cousin to Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for Hampahire. 126. MALMESBURY, Earl of, Y. of C. 1800 N. & S. James-Edward Harris. O. T. Viscount Fitz-Harris, of Heron Court, Hants 1800 Baron Malmesbury, of M., Wilt-1788 shire . Offi. Governor of the Isle of Wight. Nov. . . . . Mar. Harriet-Susan, dr. of F .- B.

Dashwood, Esq., of Well-Vale, Lincolnshire (deceased), June 17, 1806 H. Ap. James Howard, Viscount Filz-Harris, born Mar. 25 . . 1807 Co. Se. Heron Court, Hampshire; and Grest Durnford, Wiltshire.

Rel. Bro. in-law to Lieut.- Col. Bell, Dep. Quarter-Master-General at the Cape of Good Hope; and to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Galbraith-Lowry Cole, G.C.B. (brother to the Earl of

Enniskillen, and uncle to the Hon. Arthur-Henry Cole, M.P. for Ennis-killen), Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

Parl. Pat. One Member for Christchurch.

22. MANCHESTER, Duke of, Y. of U. 1719 N. & S. William Montagu.
O. T. Earl of Manchester

. 1626 Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton (1620

Offi. Post-Muster-Gen. of Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord-Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Huntingdonshire.

A Privy Councillor.

Late Capt .- Gen. and Gov. of Jamaica. Bu. in . Suc. his father, as 5th Duke, Sept. 2, 1788 Mar. Susan, 3d dr. of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, Oct. 7,

(deceased) 1793 H. Ap. George, Viscount Mundeville, M.P. for Huntingdonshire, born July 9 .

To. Res. 4, Grosvenor-gate, Park lane. Co. Sc. Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon-

Rel. His Grace is fa.-in-law to the Marquess of Tweeddale; and to John-Hales Calcraft, Esq. (eld. son of the Rt. Hon. John Calcraft, M P. for Wareham): bro.-in-law to the Duke of Montrose; to the Duke of Gordon; and to the Duchess of Bedford : uncle to the Marquess of Graham, M.P. for Cambridge Borough; to the Countess of Winchelsen and Nottingham; and to the lady of Viscount Clive told, now of the Earl of Powis), M.P. for Lud-His Grace's children are consina to the Duke of Richmond; to Lord John-George Lennex, M.P. for Chi-chester; to the lady of Maj Gen. Sir Peregrine Mutland, K.C.B.; to the lady of the Hon. W.-L.-L. Fitzgerald de Ros (son of the Baroness de Ros); to the Baroness Braybrooke; to the lady of Lord Liliott, M. P. for Liskeard (eld. son of the Earl of St. Germans); to the ludy of Charles Ross, Esq., M.P. for St. Germans; to the Marquess of Tavistock, M. P. for Bedfordshire; and to Lord John Russel, M.P. for Tavistock.

347. MANNERS, (1st) Baron, of Foston, Lincolnshire Y. of C. 1807 N. & S. Thomas-Manners Sutton.
Offi. A Privy Councillor in England and

Ireland.

Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin.

Bn. Feb. 24 Mar. First, Anne, dr. of Sir J.

Copley, Bart., of Sprotbo-rough, Nov. Second, Jane, dr. of James Butler,

Esq., of Fethard, in . . . . 1815 H. Ap. A son, born Aug. 17 . 1818 To. Res. 56, Upper Brook-street. Co. Sc. The Grove, Yoxford, Suffolk. Rel. His Lordship is unch to the Rt. Hon. Charles-Manners Sutton, M.P.

for Scarborough, and Speaker of the House of Commons. 2d consin to the Duke of Rutland; to Major-General Lord Charles-Somerset Manners; Lord Robert-William Manners, M.P. for Leicestershire; 3d cousin to Baron Forester; to the Hon. George-Cecil-Weld Forester, M.P. for Wenlock; and to the lady of the Hon. Robert-John Smith (son and heir to Baron Carrington), M.P. for Buckingham-The Baroness is aunt to the Earl of Glengall; and to the Countess of Belfast

395. MANSFIELD, Countess of, Nottinghamshire Y. of C. 1778 N. & S. Louisa Greville.

Bu. Ist July . . . 1758 Suc. her first husband's uncle. William, 1st Earl, Sept. 1 . . 1796

Mar. First, David, 7th Viscount Stormont (afterwards 2d Earl Mansfield, of Caen Wood), May 5

Second, the Hon. R.-F. Greville, son of Francis, 1st Earl of Brooke and Warwick, Oct. 19, 1797

H. Ap. William, Earl of Mountald of Caen Wood, born 7th March, 1777 Co. Sc. Cumlorgun Castle, Dumfren

N. B.; and Richmond Hill, surrey. Rel Her Ladyship is seidow of David,

2d Earl of Mansfield: mother to the present Earl, and to Maj.-Gen. the Hon. G. Murray widow also of the Hon. Robert-Fulke Greville, uncle to the Earl Brooke and Warwick: mother-in-law and ount to the Hon. G. Cathcart, 3d son of Earl Cathcart; and to the Rev. D.-H.-Finch Hatton, brother to the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham: sister to the present Earl Catheart: ount to the Duke of Athol, and to Lord Lynedoch: grandmother to Viscount Stormont: aunt to Lord Greenock; and 2d cousin to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

122. MANSFIELD, Earl of, of Carn Wood, Middlesex, Y. of C N. S. S. William Murray, F.R.S. and F.A.S. A.S. O. T. S. P. Viscount Stormont . 1621 Baron Scope and Balvaird, 1605 & 1641

Offi. Lued-Lieut. of Clockmannaushire. Herrditary Keeper of Scone Palace, Pertiables. Bu. March 7 . Sac. his father, as 3d Earl, Sept. 1 1796

Mrs. Frederica, dr. of William Markham, late Lord Archbishop 1797

Sturmont, M.P. for Aldborough, born Feb. 21 . 1806 To. Res. 50, Portland-place. Co St. Com Wood, Middlesen; and

Scope Palnee, Perthshire.

Rel His Lordship is son of the Countess of Mansfield; and half-brother to her children by the Hon. Robert-Fulke Greville: uncle to the Earl Brooke and Warwick (refer to Countess of Mansfield) nephew to the present Earl Cathcart; and to the Hon. and Rev. Archibald-Hamilton Cathcart, Prebendary of York: cousin to the Duke of Athol; to Baron Glenlyon; to Viscountess Strathallan; and to the lady of Sir Evan-John-Macgregor Murray, Bart.

153. MANVERS, Earl, Y. of C. 1806 :} 1796 Baron Pierrepont . . Re. Aug. 11 . . . . .

Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, June 16 1816 Mar. Mary-Letitia, eld. dr. of A .-II. Eyre, Esq., of Grove Park, Nottinghamshire, Aug. 23 . . 1804 H. Ap. Charles, Viscount Newark, M.P. for East Retford, born Sept. 2 To. Res. 13, Portman-square. Co. Sc. Pierrepont House, and Thoresby Park, near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire. Parl. Pat. One Member for Bassetlaw.

18. MARLBOROUGH, Duke of, Y. of C. 1702 N. & S. George-Spencer Churchill, F.S.A.
O. T. Marquess of Blandford . 1702 Earl of Sunderland and Marlborough . . . 1643 and 1689 Baron spencer, of Wormleighton 1603 1685

Baron Churchill, of Sandridge A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. High Steward of Oxford and

Woodstock. Bn. 6th March . Suc. his father, as 4th Duke, 30th Jan. . . 1817 Mar. Susan, dr. of John, 7th Earl

of Galloway, 15th Sept.

H. Ap. George, Marquest of Blandford, M.P. for Woodstock, born 27th Dec. Co. Sc. Blenheim House, Oxfordshire; and Lockeridge House, Wiltshire.

Rel. His Grace is brother to Baron Churchill; and to the Countess of Shaftesbury: bro.-in-law to Viscount Cliftlen; to the Earl of Galloway; to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Charles-James Stewart D.D., Bishop of Quebec; and to the Hon. Edward-Richard Stewart (who is bro.-in-law to the Earl of Wempss): uncle to the Hon, G.-J.-W. Agar Ellis, M.P. for Oak-hampton (2011) of Viscount Clifden); to Lord Ashley, M. P. for Dorchester; Ashley Cooper (both sons of the Earl of Shaftesbury): cousin to the Duke of Bedford: 2d cousin to the Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bedfordshire; and to Lord John Russell, M.P. for Tavistock. The Duchess is aunt to Lord Garlies, M.P. for Cockermouth; to the Lady of the Hon. W. Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire (eldest son of Baron Feversham); to Sit James Robert-George Graham, Bart. M.P. for Cumberland; and to Baron Crofton.

20.	2 ) MAIO
His Grace's son, the Marquess of	Mar. Mary, dr. of R. Rabbett,
Blandford, M.P. for Woodstock, is	Esq. of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk,
son-in-law to the Earl of Galloway	28th Dec
(being married to his cousin, the Hon.	H. Ap. Charles-Henry.
Jane Stewart). His Grace's other son,	To. Hes. 38, Grosvenor-square.
Lord Charles - Spencer Churchill, is	Co. Sc. Easton Lodge, near Dunmow,
son-in-law to J. Benett, Esq. M.P.	Essex.
for Wiltshire.	Rel. His Lordship is 3ed cousin to
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Wood-	Baronesa Zouche.
stock.	
	132. MAYO, Earl of, Y. of C. 1785
365. MARYBOROUGH, (1st) Baron,	A Representative Peer of Ireland, for
of M., Queen's County,	life; elected in 1816
Y, of C. U. K. 1821	N. & S. John Bourke, D.C.L.
N. & S. William-Wellesley Pole.	O. T. I. P. Viscount Mayo 1781
Off. A Privy Councillor in England	Baron of Naas, Kildareshire . 1770
and Ireland.	Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland-
Constable of Maryborough Castle, Ire-	Bn. June 18th 1706
land.	Suc. his father, who was likewise
Late Master of the King's Buck-	Archbishop of Tuam, as 4th
hounds.	Earl, 20th August 1794
A Governor and Cust. Rot. of Queen's	Mar. Arabella, dr. of WM.
County, Ireland.	Praed, Esq. of Bitton, De-
Bn. 20th May 1763	vonshire, 24th May 1792
Mar. Catherine-Elizabeth, cldest	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, Rich-
dr. of the Hon. J. Forbes (2d son	ard, Lord Bishop of Waterford and
of George, 3d Earl of Granard),	Lismore.
17th May 1784	To. Res. 24. Norfolk-street, Park-lane.
H. Ap. William (married to Ca-	Co. Sc. Palmerston House, Kildare, Ire-
therine, eldest dr. and heiress of	land.
Sir J. Tylney Long, Bart. [de-	Rel. His Lordship is also brother to the
ceased]) 22d June 1788	Dean of Ossery: broin-law to Ba-
To. Res. 3, Saville-street.	ron de Clifford : 2d courin to the Earl
Co. Sc. Abingdon Hall, Cambridge-	of Clanwilliam.
shire; and Fern Hill, Windsor.	Or Committee of the Com
	SAS MELROUPNE Dans
Rel. His Lordship is brother to the	355. MELBOURNE, Baron
Marquess of Wellesley; to the Duke	of M., Derbyshire Y. of C. U.K. 1813
of Wellington; to the Hon. and Rev.	N. & S. William Lamb.
Gerald Valerian Wellesley, a Pre-	O. T. A Baronet 1755
bendary of Durham, and Rector of	I.P. VISCOUNT MELBOURNE 1781
Chelsea; and to Baron Cowley, Amb.	Baron Melbourne, of Kilmere,
Ext. and Plen. at the Court of Vienna:	Cavanshire 1770
uncle to the Marquess of Douro, M.P.	Offi. Secretary of State for the
for Aldeburgh. The Baroness is	Home Department.
grand-aunt to the Earl of Granard:	A Privy Councillor in England and
great-grand-aunt to Viscount Forbes,	Ireland.
At D for Langfordshim	Bs. Mar. 15th 1779
M.P. for Longfordshire.	Fue his futher or Od Wissouns and
MANADO W	Suc. his father, as 2d Viscount and
185. MAYNARD, Viscount,	Baron, July 22d 1828
of Easton Lodge, Essex . Y. of C. 1768	Mur. Caroline, dr. of Frederick,
N. & S. Henry Maynard.	3d Earl of Beshorough (de-
Offi. Lord Livut., Cust. Rot., and Vice	ceased), Nov. 13th 1785
Admiral of Esser.	H. Ap. George-Augustus-Frede-
O. 7'. Baron Maynard, of Much-	rick, born Aug. 11th 1807
Easton 1766	To. Res. Whitehall.
A Baronet 1681	Co. Ne. Mulbourne Hall, Derby; and
P- 24 Man 1990	Brocket Hall, Herrs.
Suc. his uncle, as 3d Viscount,	Rel. Brother to the Hon. Fred. James
oue. nm uncle, as 3d Viscount,	Mills Bround to the Hour Fred Same
10th March 1824	Lamb, K.C.B., late Envoy Extra

edinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid; to the Hon-George Lamb, M.P. for Dungarvon; and to the Countess Cowper: son-into the Earl of Beshorough: bro.for Kilkenriyshire; to Major-General the Hon. Fred.-Cavendish Pousonby; and to the Hon. William-F.-Spencer Pensonby, M.P. for Poole: uncle to Viscount Fordwich, M.P. for Canter-

353. MELDRUM. (1st) Baron, of Morven, Aberdeenshire Y. of N. 4 S. George Gordon, K.T. O. T. S. P. EARL OF ABOYNE Baron Gordon, of Glenlivat and 1660 Struthaven Off. Col. of the Aberdeenshire Militia Bn. June 28th . . . . Suc. his father, as 5th Earl, Dec. Mur. Catherine, 2d dr. of Six

Charles Cope, Bart. of Brewerne, Oxfordshire, April 4th . . . 1791 H. Ap. Charles, Lord Strathaven, a Lord of the King's Bed-chamber, and M.P. for Huntingdon-

shire, born Jan. 4th . . . . Tu Hes. 20, Charles-street, Berkeley-MUSTE.

Co. No. Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire; and Orton, near Peterborough, Huntingdonshire.

His Lordship is beo.-in-low to William Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill: Hamilton, and Chatcherault: fu.-inlas to Charles-Compton Cavendish, Esq. (who is son to Lord G.-A.-H. Cavendish, M. P. for Derbyshire; brother to the Hon. II.-F.-C. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby; cousin to the Duke of Devenshire; and uncle to William Cavendish, Esq. M. P. for Cambridge University): cousis to the Earl of Galloway; to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Charles James Stewart, D.D. Bishop of Quebec; to the Hon. Edward-Richard Stewart (who is bro .in-law to the Earl of Wennyss; the Countess of Stamford and Warrington; and to the Baroness Ross-more; to the Duchess of Marl-borough; and to the widow of Lord Spencer-S. Chichester: 2d consin to Land Garlles, M. P. for Cockermouth:

to the Marchioness of Blandford; to the Lady of the Hon. W. Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire (eld. son of Baron Feversham; nephew to Thomas-Slingshy Duncombe, Esq. M.P. for Hertford); to the Marquess of Blandford M.P. for Workshirek, to Ashbus ford, M.P. for Woodstock; to Arthur Chichester, Esq., M.P. for Wexfordshire (nephew to the Marquess of Donegal, and son-in-law to the Marquess of Anglesey); and to Baron Crofton. Lord Strathaven is son-in-law to the Marquess of Conyngham: bro.-in-law to the Earl of Mount Charles, M.P. for Donegalshire (who is son-in-law to the Marquess of Anglesey); and to Lord Albert-Denison Conyngham, Sec. of Legation at the Court of Berlin.

386. MELROSE, (1st) Baron, of Tyningham, Haddingtonshire, Y. of C. U. K. 1827

N. & S. Thomas Hamilton.
O. T. S. P. EARL OF HADDING-

Baron Binning and Byres . . 1613

Off. A Privy Councillor. Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Park. Bn. June 21st

Sac. his father, as 9th Earl, having previously been created Baron Melrose of the U.K., Mar. 17th 1828

Mar. Maria, eld. child of George, 4th Earl of Macclesfield, Nov.

H. Pres. His Lordship's cousin, George-Baillie Hamilton, Esq. (but not to the Barony of the U. K.)
To. Res. 9, Conduit-street.
Co. Se. Tyningham House, Dunbar,

N. B.

Rel. His Lordship is son-in-law to the Earl of Macclesfield: cousin to the Earl of Hopetoun.

191. MELVILLE, Viscount, of M., Edinburghshire,

Y. of C. U. K. 1802

N. & S. Robert-Saunders Dundas, K.T. F.R.S.

O. T. Baron Duneira, of D., Perthshire, U. K. . . . . 1802 Offi. Late First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Privy Scal in Scotland.

A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

1102100	01 ) 1111010
A Governor of the Bank of Scotland.	Churchill; and to the Count
Chancellor of the University of St.	Shaftesbury. His son, the Hon. G
Andrew's.	James-Welbore Agar-Lilis, F
Bn. March 14th 1771	and F.S.A., M.P. for Oakhar
Suc. his father, as 2d Viscount,	is son-in-lose to the Earl of Ca
May 29th 1811	brvin-law to Viscount Morpeth
Mar. Miss Saunders, dr. of H. S.,	for Yorkshire; to the Countess to
Esq. M.D., and co-heiress of	and to the Lady of the Hon-
Admiral Sir C. Saunders, K.B.	Lascelles (2d son to the Earl of
in . 1796 H. Ap. Henry, M.P. for Win-	wood).
H. Ap. Henry, M.P. for Win-	
chelsea, born Feb. 25th 1801	261. MIDDLETON, Baron,
Co. Se. Wimbledon, Surrey; Melville	of M. Warwick hire . Y. of C.
Castle, near Edinburgh; and Duneira,	N. & S. Henry Willoughby.
Perthshire.	O. T. A Baronet
Rel. His Lordship is broin-law to	Offi. High Steward of Sutton Cole
Paron Abererombie: uncle to Robert-	Bn. April 24
Adam Dundas, Esq. M.P. for Ipswich,	Suc. his father, as 6th Baron,
(son-in-law to the Earl of Elgin):	June 14
courin to the Rt. Hop. William	Mur. Jane, dr. of Sir R. Lawley,
Dundas, M. P. for Edinburghshire,	Bart., Aug. 21
Clerk, Register, and Keeper of the	To. Res. 1, Cleveland-row.
Signet, &c. in Scotland: kinsman to	Co. N. Middleton Hall, Was
Baron Dundas; to the Baron's son,	Wollarton House, Notts; and
the Hon. Thomas Dundas, M.P. for	sull, Yorkshire.
York; and to his brother, the Hon.	Rel. His Lordship is broin-law
Sir Robert-Laurence Dundas, K.C.B.	Earl of Scarborough; to the Ho
M.P. for Richmond : also to his Lord-	Rev. John Lumley-Saunderson
ship's sisters, the Viscountess Milton;	a Prebendary of York; to Lieut
and the lady of John-Charles Rams-	the Hon. William-Lumley Sa
den, Esq. M.P. for Malton.	son, G.C.B.; to Francis Lawley.
went and here in the state of the	M.P. for Warwickshire; and to
300. MENDIP, Baron,	Beilby Thomson, Esq., M.
of M., Somersetshire . Y. of C. 1794	Wenlock, (son-in law to Baron
N. & S. Henry-Welbore Agar Ellis,	brooke): consin to Henry Will
F.S.A.	by, Esq. late M.P. for Newark.
O. T. I. P. VISCOUNT CLIFDEN 1781	Park Pat. One Mem. for Newarl
Baron Clifden, of Gowran, Kil-	Join Lot. Out Mich. for Men
kenny 1776	160. MINTO, Earl of,
Off. Clerk of the Privy Council in	of M., Roxburghshire Y. of C. U.K.
Ireland.	N. & S. Gilbert-Elliou-Murray
Recorder of Gowran.	ynniound.
Bn. Jan. 22 1761	O. T. Viscount Melgund, of M.,
Suc. his father, as 2d Irish Vis-	Forfarshire
count and Baron, Jan. 1 1789	Baron Minto of M
-his great-uncle, as 2d English Baron, Feb. 2 1802	A Baronet of Nova Scotia
Mar. Caroline, eld. dr. of George,	Bn. Nov. 16
2d Duke of Muchaenuch	
3d Duke of Mariborough,	Mar. Mary, eld. dr. of Patrick
March 10, (decented) 1792	Bandana Fan Same A
H. Ap. George-James-Welbore,	Brydone, Esq., Sept. 4
born Jan. 14 1797	H. Ap. William Hugh, Viscount
To. Res. 22. Hanover-square.	Melgund, born March 19
Co. Sc. Gowran Castle, and Ringwood	Co. Sc. Minto Castle, Roxburghs
Lodge, Kilkenny, Ireland; and Roe-	OPP MANEON B.
hampton, Surrey,	263. MONSON, Baron,

tess of ieorgempton, arlasle : M.P. ioner; Hare-

1712 1077 dicid. . 1800 . 1793 rwick; d Bird to the on, and t. tien. undezr. Esq., to Paul.
t'. fee n BrayBough-

1813 Куш-1813

1797 1700 1782 1814 1806 1814

lure. Rel. His Lordship is bro. in low to the Of Burton, Lincolnshue, V. of C. 1728

Duke of Marlborough; to Baron N. & S. Frederick John Monson.

2d Jan. Mar. Hester Catherine, eld. dr. of John, 13th Earl of Clauricarde,

sch . Warch . . . . . . . . . 1816

ford: 2d constato the Earl of armouth.

166. MORLEY, (1st) Earl of, Y. of C. 1015

.1 min; and to the Baroness Car-

·ry.

130. MOUNTCASHEL, Earl of Y. of C. 1781 A Representative Peer of Ireland, for life; elected in . N. & S. Stephen Moore.
O. T. I.P. Viscount Mountcashel, of Tipperary Baron Kilworth, of Moore Park, 1764 Suc. his father, as 3d Earl, Oct. 27 1822 Mar. Miss Anne-Maria Wyss, a native of Switzerland, May 31 1819 H. Ap. Stephen, Lord Kilworth, born March 11 gorm Castle, Antrimshire; and Mountcashel Lodge, Dublinshire. Rel. His Lordship is futher-in-less to William-Yates Peel, Esq., M.P. for Yarmouth, (brother to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., late Secretary of State for the Home Department, and M.P. for Tamworth; and bro -inlaw to George-Robert Dawson, Esq, M.P. for Harwich). His Lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Edward-George Moore, is married to Anne-Matilda, sister of Baron Clinton. 118. MOUNT EDGECUMBE, Earl of, . . . Y. of C. 1769 N. § S. Richard Edgecumbe, D.C.L., F.R.S., & F.S.A. O. T. Viscount Mount Edge-E., Devonshire . . . . 1742 Offi. Lord-Lieut., Vice-Admiral, and Cust. Rot. of Cornwall. HighSteward of Plympton, Devonshires A Privy Councillor. Bn. 14th Sept. Nuc. his father, as 2d Earl, 4th Feb. 1795 Mar. Sophia, (deceased) 3d dr. of John, 2d Earl of Buckinghamshire, 27th Feb. . . H. Ap. Ernest-Augustus, Viscount Valletort, Col. of the Cornwall Militia, and M.P. for Plympton, born 28th March . . . . 1797 Co. Sc. Mount Edgecumbe, near Plymouth; Cotele, Comwall; and Richmond Hill, Surrey. Rel. Father to the Hon. George Edgecumbe, Sec of Legation to the Swiss Camous: Ja-in-law to Earl Brownlow Ciro, to the Hon, Persymo-Francis Cust, M.P. for Cluberts, and to the Hon, Edward Cust, M.P. for

MOUN

Lostwithiel). His Lordship's children are cour. to the Marquess of Lothian : 2d cour. to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; and to the Viscountess Goderich. Parl. Pat. Two Members for Lostwithiel; One Member for Plyinpton-Earle.

158. MULGRAVE, Earl of, G.B. Y. of C. 1812

N. 4 S. Constantine-Henry Phipps.
O. T. Viscount Normanby, of N.,
Yorkshire

Baron Mulgrave, of M., Yorks. 1794 I. P. Baron Mulgrave, of New

Ross, Wexfordshire . . Bu. May 15th . . . . . . 1797 Nuc. his fa., as 2d Earl, in April 1831 H. Ap. Geo.-Aug.-Constantine, Vis-

count Normanby, born July 23, 1819 To Res. 80, Harley-street.

Co. Sc. Mulgrave Castle, Whitby, Yorks. Rel. Son-in-law to Baron Ravensworth : M.P. for Scarborough; to the Hon. H.-T. Liddel, late M.P. for Northumberland; and to the lady of the Hon. W .- Keppel Barrington (eld. son of Viscount Barrington).

Parl. Pat. One Member for Scarborough.

MUNSTER, (1st) Earl of, UK. . Y. of C. 1831

N & S. George Fitzclarence, and 1831 Baron Tewkesbury . . . Off. A Colonel in the Army.

Ande-de-camp to the King. Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Col. of the First Regt. of Tower Hamlets Militia. A Corn, of the Royal Military College, and of the Royal Military Asylum.

Ba Jan. 29th Mor. Mary, dr. of the Earl of Egremont, Oct. 18th . . .

H. .fp William-George, Viscount Firedurence, born May 19th . 1824 To. Rec. 13, Belgrave-st., Belgrave-sq. Co. Se. Upper Lodge, Bushy Park,

Middlesexof his Lordship is the eldest son of his Majesty, King William the Fourth, by the late Mrs. Jordan, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; Rel. His sepher to all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family; son-in-law to the Earl of Egremont; bro. to Lord Frederick Fitzelarence, U.C.H., a Col. in the Army, Equerry and Aide-de-cump to the King, and Lieut. Col. of

the 7th Regt. of Foot (who is son-in-law to the Earl of (Hasgow); to Lord Adolphus Fitzelarence, a Capt. in the Royal Navy, Groom of the Robes, and Ranger of Bushy Park; to the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzelarence, Chaplain to the King; to Lady Sophia Sidney (who is the wife of Sir Philip-Charles Sidney, Bart., Equerry to the King); to Lady Mary Fox (who is the wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles-Richard Fox, of the Grenadier Guards, M.P. for Calne, and eld. ros of Lord Holland); to the Countess of Errol; to Lady Augusta Kennedy-Erskine (widow of the Hon. John Kennedy-Erskine, 2d son of the Earl of Cassilia, S.P., now Marquess of Ailsa, U.K.); and to the Viscountess Falkland.

257. NAPIER, Baron, of Merchistoun, S.P. . . Y. of C. 1627 A Representative Peer of Scotland, elected June 3d

N. & S. William-John Napier. O. T. A Baronet of Nova Scotia .

Offi. A Captain in the Royal Navy. Bn. 13th Oct. . . . . . 1786 Suc. his fa., as 8th Baron, Aug. 1 1823 Mur. Elizabeth, dr. of the Hon. Andrew-Cochrane Johnstone, in 1816

H. Ap. Francis, born 15th Sept. . 1819 Co. Sc. Thirlstane Castle, Selkirkshire; and Merchistoun Castle, Midlothian.
Rel. The Baroness is 2d cousin to the Earl of Hopetoun.

149. NELSON, (1st) Earl, of Merton and Trafalgar Y. of C. 1805 N. & S. The Rev. William Nelson, D.D.
O. T. 1st Viscount Merton and

Trafalgar, of M., Surrey . . Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough, Norfolk . . . 1801

DUKE OF BRONTE, in Sicily. Off. A Prebendary of Canterbury. Bn. 20th April 1757

Suc. his bro., the gallant Admiral Ld. Nelson, as 2d Baron, Oct. 21 1805 Mar. 1st, Sarah (deceased), dr. of the Rev. H. Yonge, 9th Nov. 1786

2d, G. Hilaire, widow of G. H.

Barlow, Esq. (son of Sir G. Barlow, Bart.), Mar. 26th . 1829 H. Pres. His Lordship's nephew, Thomas. Bolton, Esq.

To. Res. 23, Portman-square. Co. Sc. Trafalgar House, near Salisbury. Rel. His Lordship is fa.-in-law to Baron Bridport.

NEWC ( 20	) NOIL
24. NEWCASTI.E, Duke of,	Abbey, Notts; and Clift-house, West
of N-under-Line, Staffordshire,	Cowes, Isle of Wight,
Y. of C. 1756	Rel. Fa. to the Earl of Surrey, M.P. for
N. & S. Henry-Pelham-Fiennes-Pelham	Horsham (who is mar, to (harlotte-
Clinton, K.G.	Sophia, eld. dr. of George Granville,
O. T. Earl of Lincoln 1572	Marquess of Stafford): grandfa. to
Offi. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of	Lord Fitz-Alan: broin-law to Lord
Nottinghamshire.	Petre: unc. to the ladies of the Hon.
Cust. Rot. of Newark.	Charles Petre, and the Hon. Henry-
High Steward of Retford.	Valentine-Stafford Jerningham.
Steward and Keeper of the Forest of	His Grace is a CATHOLIC.
Sherwood.	Parl. Pat. Two Members for Horsham;
Bn. 30th Jan 1785	two for Steyning; and one for New
Suc. his fa., as 4th Duke, May 17 1795	Shoreham.
Mar. Georgiana-Elizabeth, dr. of	
EM. Mundy, Esq., of Shipley,	41. NORTHAMPTON, Marques
Derbyshire (deceased), July 18 1817	of, Y. of C. 1812
H. Ap. Henry Pelham, Earl of	N. & S. Spencer-Joshun-Alwyne Comp-
Lincoln, born 22d May 1811	ton, A.M. and F.S.A.
To. Res. 17, Portman square.	O. T. Earl of Northampton 1618
Co. Sc. Nottingham Castle, and Clumber	Earl Compton, of C., War. Co.
Park, Tuxford, Notts.	Baron Wilmington, of W., 1812
Rel. His Grace is bro, in-law to Baron	Sussex
Combermere: cons. to the Earl of Har-	Offi. Recorder of Northampton.
rington; to the Marchioness of Tavi-	Bu. 2d Jan 1790
stock; to the Duchess of Leinster; to the	Suc. his fa., as 2d Marquesa, May 24 1828
Earl of Setton; and to Baron Foley.	Mar. Margaret, eld. dt. of Major-
Parl. Pat. 2 Members for Aldborough;	Gen. DM. Clephane, of Tor-
two for Boroughbridge; one for Bas-	loisk, Ross-shire, 24th July . 1815
setlaw; and one for Newark.	II. Ap. Charles, Earl Compton,
Screen? wild and the tot tickers	born 26th May 1816
9. NORFOLK, Duke of, Y.C. 1483	Co.Sc. Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire:
Premier Duke, and Earl Marshal of	and Compton Wynyates, War. Co.
England. N. & S. Bernard-Edward Howard, F.R.S.	25. NORTHUMBERLAND, Duke
and F.S.A.	of, Y. of C. 1766
O. T. Earl of Surrey, Arundel,	N. & S. Hugh Percy, K.G. F.S.A.
Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun, Oswaldestree,	O. T. Earl of Northumberland . 1749
	Earl Percy 1760
and Maltravers 1483	Baron Markworth 1749
Hereditary Earl-Marshal of England+.	
Bu. 21st Nov	A Baronet 1660
Suc. his cous., as 12th Duke, Dec. 16, 1815	Off. A Privy Councillor.
Mar. Elizabeth, 3d dr. of Henry,	Lord Lieut., Cust. Rot. and Vice-Ad-
Earl of Fauconberg (dec.) Apr. 23,1789	miral of Northumberland and New-
H. Ap. Henry-Charles, Earl of	castle-upon-Tyne.
Surrey, born 12th Aug 1791	High-Steward of Launceston, and
To. Res. 21, St. James's square.	Constable of Launceston Castle.
Co. Sc. Arundel Castle, Sussex; Forn-	Am. Extr. at the Court of France on
ham, Bury St. Edmunds, and Far-	the occasion of the Coronation of

sham Park Farm, Suffolk; Worksop

Constable of Launceston Castle. Am. Extr. at the Court of France on the occasion of the Coronation of King Charles X. in 1825. Also late

" His Grace enjoys the Earldom of Arundel, as a fendul honour, without any patent or creation; but merely by inheritance and possession of Arundel Castle.

† This office was formerly one of very great authority and dignity in England; the Earl-Marshal having several courts under his jurisdiction. He is still the head of the College of Arms, or Herald's Office, and has the direction of all ceremonial matters appertuning to coronations, the proclamation of war and peace, royal funerals, &c. &c. He has also some pre-eminence in the Marshallen Court, where to w judge on all crimes committed within the verge of the king's court.

ı	( 2	ind / LACTERS
ı	Lard Lieut. Gen. and General Governor	Rel. His Lordship is second cousin to the
ı	of Ireland.	Earl Bathurst.
ı	Br. 20th April 1785	N. B. The diocess of Norwich com-
I	Sic. his father, as 3d Duke, 10th	
ı	lata ta trier, as ou trune, total	prehends Norfolk, part of Suffolk, and
ı	July	part of Cambridgeshire; being in the
ı	Mor. Charlotte-Florentia, 2d dr.	province of Canterbury.
ı	of Edward, first Earl of Powis,	
ı	19th April 1817	114. NORWICH, Earl of,
ı	M. Pres. His Lordship's brother, Baron	Y. of C. 1784
1	Prudhoe	
ı		N. & S. George - Hamilton Gordon,
ı	To. Res. Northumberland House,	G.C.B.
ı	Charing-cross; and The Lodge,	O. T. Baron Gordon, of Huntly,
ı	Phonix Park, Dublin.	Gloucestershire 1784
ı	Ce. No. Sum House, Middlesex; Aln-	Baron Beanchamp of Bletzhoe . 1363
	wick, Warkworth, and Prudhoe Castles,	Baron Mordaunt, of Turvey,
	Northumberland; Werrington Park,	Bedfordshire 1532
		S. P. DUKE OF GORDON 1684
	Comwall; and Stanwick and Armine,	
	Yorkshire.	MARQUESS OF HUNTLEY, and
	Rel. His trace is som-in-lase to the Earl	Premier Marquese in Scotland 1599
	of Powis: brother to Baron Prudhoe,	Earl of Huntly and Enzie 1449 & 1599
	and to the Buroness Glenlyon: bru	Viscount Inverness 1599
	in-law to Viscount Clive, and to the	Baron Gordon of Strathbogie
	Hon. Robert-Henry Clive, both Mem-	Lord of Badenoch, Lochaber,
	der for Ludlow; also to the lady of	Strathaven, Achindoun, Bal- 1376
	Sir Watkin- Williams Wynn, M.P. for	more, Garthie, and Kincar-
	Denbighshire: nephew to the Earl of	dine
	Beverley, consin to Lord Lovaine, M. P.	Offi. Keeper of the Great Seal of Sevi-
	for Becralston, (who is broin-law to	land.
	Baron Wharnchiffe); to the Hon. Al-	Governor of Edinburgh Castle.
	gernon Percy, Envoy Extraordinary to	Hereditary Keeper of the Castle of In-
	the Republic of Switzerland; to Hugh,	verness.
	Lord Bushop of Carlisle; and to the	Lord Lient. of Aberdeenshire.
	Counters of Ashburnham.	Chancellor of Marischal College, Aber-
	Parl. Pat. Two Members for Launceston:	deen.
	two Members for Newport in Cornwall.	A General Officer in the Army.
		Col. of the (Royal Scots) 1st Regt. of
	317. NORTHWICK, Baron,	Foot,
	of N. Park, Worcestershire, Y. C. 1797	Bn. in Feb 1770
	N. J. S. John Rushout, F.S.A.	Suc. his father, as 5th Duke, 17th
		from 1007
	O. T. A Baronet 1661	June
	Of A Governor of Harrow School.	Mar. Elizabeth, dr. of Alexander
	Ba. 16th Feb 1770	Brodie, Esq. of Burnside, 11th
	Suc. Ins father, as 2d Baron, 20th	Dec 1813
	Oct 1800	II. Pres. His Grace's kinsman, the Earl
	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, he	of Aboyne.
	Hon. and Rev. George Bowles (for-	Co. Sc. Gordon and Huntly Castles,
	merly Rushout), broin-law to the	Banffshire; Strathbogie Castle, Aber-
	Earl of Galloway.	deenshire; and Kinrara Lodge, Strath-
	To. Res. 2. Connaught-place.	spey, Inverness-shire.
	Co. Sr. Northwick Park, Worcester-	Rel. His Grace is broin-law to the
	shire.	Duke of Bedford, and to the Duke of
	Rel. Broin-law to Sir Charles Cock-	Manchester: uncle to the Duke of
	crell, Bart., M.P. for Evesham.	Richmond; to Lord John-George
		Lennox, M.P. for Chichester; to the
	211. NORWICH, Lord Bishop of,	Lady of Maj. Gen. Sir Peregrine
	consecrated in 1805	Maitland, K.C.B.; to the Lady of
	N. S. S. Rt. Rev. Henry Bathurst,	the Hon W 1. I. Picewoold do Pro-
	D.C.L. and F.S.A.	the Hon. WII. Fitzgerald de Ros
		(son of the Baroness de Ros); to
	To. Res. 20, Upper Brook-street.	Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for Hunt
	Ca Se. Bishop's Palace, Norwich.	ingdonshire; to the Marchioness of
		E.E.

,	-
Tweeddale; to the Baroness	Bray-
brooke; to the Lady of Lord	
(eldest son of the Earl of St. Ger	mans).
M.P. for Liskeard; to the I.	ady of
Charles Ross, Esq. M.P. for S	t. Ger-
mans; to the Marquess of Tay	
M.P. for Bedfordshire; and t	o Lord
John Russel, M.P. for Tavisto	ck.
197 O'NEILL (let) Earl	

121. O. WEITTIT' (THE) EMEL		
of Shane's Castle, Antrimshire,		
Y.ofC. 1800		
A Representative Peer of Ireland, for		
life a almost in 1800		
life; elected in 1800 N. & S. Charles-Henry-St. John O'Neill,		
N. 3 S. Charles-Henry-St. John O Nettl,		
KP.		
O. T. I. P. Viscount Raymond and		
O'Neill 1890		
Baron O'Neill of Shane's Castle		
1795 and 1793		
Offi. Late Joint Postmaster General of		
Ireland.		
A Privy Councillor of the same.		
A Governor of the County of Antrim,		
and Col. of its Militia.		
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manu-		
facture.		
Bu. 22d Jan 1779		
Suc. his father, as Viscount and		
Baron, June 1798		
H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the		
Hon. John-Bruce-Richard O'Neill,		
Constable of the Castle of Dublin, and		
M.P. for Antrimshire.		
Co. Se. Shane's Castle, and Raymond		
Cottage, Antrimshire.		
Rel. 2d courin to the Earl of Cork and		
Orrery: 3d cousin to Viscount Dun-		

1 1 22 21 21 4	/f/h. 10
garvon; and to the Hon. John Boyle,	Suc. his mother, as Irish Viscount
M.P. for Corkshire.	
D212 1 101 C-D12411101	and Baron, 20th Jan 1824
	- his father, as 2d English Baron,
142. ONSLOW, Earl of,	23d Aug 1828
of U., Salop Y. of C. 1801	Mar. Harriet, Viscountess Massa-
N. & S. Arthur-George Onslow.	rene and Baroness Loughneagh
O. T. Viscount Cranley, of C. Surrey 1801	(in her own right, Nov. 20 . 1810
Baron Onslow, of O. and West	H. Ap. A son, born 30th Nov 1812
Clandon, Surrey 1716	Co. Sc. Oriel Ten ple, Louthshire; and
Baron Cranley, of Imber Court 1776	Antrim Castle, co. Antrim.
A Baronet	Rel. His Lordship is broiu-law to Ba-
Bn. 25th Oct 1777	ron Dufferin and Claneboy. The Ba-
Suc. his father, as 3d Earl, 22d	roness is consin to the Earl of Roden:
Feb 1827	2d cousin to Viscount Powerscourt.
Mar. Mary, eldest dr. of G. Flud-	
yer, Esq. of Ayston, Rutland-	361. ORMONDE, (1st) Baron, U. K.
shire, 21st July 1818	of Llanthony, Monmouthshire,
H. Ap. Arthur-George, Viscount	V. of C. 1821
Cranky, born 16th June 1820	N. & S. James Wandesford Butler, K.P.
Fa Res. St. George's Hotel, 34, Albe-	OT I.P. ISL MARQUESS OF
marie-street.	ORMORDE 183

Co. Se. Clandon Park, Surray.
Rel. His Lord-hip is nephere to At hut
Onslow, Paq. King's Aucient Serjeut
154. ORFORD, Earl of,
Suffolk Y. of C. 1806
N & S. Horario Walpole, M A.

O. T. Baron Walpole, of W., and
of Wolterton, Norfolk 1723 and 1756.
Offi. Col. of the West Nortolk Militia.
High Steward of the Borough of Lynn.
Hn. June 14th 1783
Sur. his father, as 3d Earl, 15th
June 1829
Mur. Mary eldest dr. of W. A.

Fawknes, Esq. July 23d	1812
H. Ap. Horatto-William,	
Walpole, born 18th April	1813
Co. Se. Wolterton Park	
NT - C-11-	

APC	THEFT	A CO PER	CHIVITIE	Antis A4	and bearing
3.5	F Cor	King'	Lynn:	uncle	ter Sir
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351	illiam	1. 63	Hosen !	Rays.	
4.8	FITTINGILLO.	2312.	SECOPTION !	TARIF.	
Dani	33.1	1300	Membe	er from	King's
S. CLES	* 4 Oc-	Othe	TATCITION	TE SCH	TPTINE .

Porl.	Pat.	One	Member	for	King's
Lyn	D.				

366. ORIEL, Baron.	U.K.
of Ferrard, Louthshire	Y. of C. 1821
N. & S. Thomas-Henry	Skeffington (late
Faster).	

U. Z. Dail	m Once on	C.C.STORY	169
Louthsh	ire		. 1790
I. P. Visc	OUNT FERI	RARD	. 1797
Offi. A Prive	v Councillor	in Irel.	and.
Governor	of Louthshir	c, and	Col of
ien Melie			

					the	I	rish	Li	nen	Ma-
	nut	act	HITC	a .						
Ru.	in									1765

and Baron, 20th Jan	
	1824
- his father, as 2d English Baron,	

and and	HI ?	Lug.						10	1020
Mar.	Har	riet,	Visco	un	1055	M	asa	-	
rene	an	d Bi	arones	s L	เดนะ	hn	cag	h	
			1 207/11						1810

fant uses niving a selected Parent min	•	8 47 47
H. Ap. A son, born 30th Nov.		1812
Co. Sc. Oriel Ten ple, Louthshi		
	14.4	- Line
Antrim Castle, co. Antrim.		
Dat His I and him in how in law		13.

ron Dufferin and Claueboy. The Ba-roness is consin to the Earl of Roden: 2d consin to Viscount Powerscourt.

OXFO	( 2	11 )	PEMB	
Eri of Ormonde and Ossor 1328 am Viscount Thurles, of T., Tip perary Baron Arklow, of A. Off. Gov. and Cust. Rot. of Kin where, and Col. of its Militan	1 1527. . 1535	wood Rel. His and R of We G. M	Brampton Park, Oxon; Ellouse, Herefordshire. Lordship is nephew to the Hev. William Harley, Prebend organ, Bart. M. P. for Mishire; and to his son, Georgan,	lon. lary les-
Hereditary Chief Butler of Irel Bu. 15th July Suc. his bro. as 18th Earl, 10th Aug. Mar. Grace-Louisa, dr. of the Re Hon. John Staples, of Tyrone whire, 27th Oct. H. Ap. John, Earl of Overny	. 1774 . 1820	Brecon ney; Owen, to Sir Pembr	Morgan, Esq. M. P. n: also to the Baronesa R and to the lady of Hugh-Or, Esq. M.P. for Pembroke ( John Owen, Bart. M. P. rokeshire).  EMBROKE and MONT-	od- ren
M.P. for Kilkennyshire, bore 24th Aug.  To. Res. 14, Weymouth-street, land-place. Co. S. Kilkenny Castle, Ireland. Red. His Lordship is fither to the ber for Kilkennyshire; broin	. 1808 Port-	N. & S. O. T. H Gla Baron of 5	RY, Earl of, Y. of C. 1551 & 16 Robert-Henry Herbert, aron Herbert, of Cardiff, morganshire	55 t
Thomas Kayanagh, Esq. M. Carlowshire. The Marchiones cousin to the present Viscount worth.  227. ONFORD, Lord Bishop	P. for s is 2d Moles- of,	Baron Baron Qui Off. Her	Ross, of Kendall, West- eland. Parr, Marcolon, and St. min. editary Visitor of Jesus Colle- ford.	ge,
Mar. Harriet, yst. dr. of George 4th Earl of Jersey, Dec. 21st Justalled Dean of Canterbury in	. 1782 . 1806 . 1827	Bn. Sep Suc. his and 9t Mar. the dr. of	Steward of the Borough of Wilt. 19th	791
Co. Sc. Cuddesden Palace, near an Rel. Brother to Baron Bagot; an Charles Bagot, Ambassador Court of the Netherlands: low to the Earl of Jersey; to Si Paget, G. C. B.; and to the Dartmonth.  N. H. This Prelate is Dioce	at the broin- r Edw. Earl of	Rubai H. Pred Hon. Co. Sc. Rel. His Earl o	i, Aug. 17th	y. the
Oxfordshire only; the same being Province of Canterbury.  82. OXFORD and MORTI:	g in the	of P. K.	ENSHURST, (1st) Baron, U ent. Y. of C 16 Percy-Clinton-Sydney Smy	825 the,
Earl of, Y. of C. N. & S. Edward Harley.  O. T. Baron Harley, of Wigmore Herefordshire.  Bu. Feb. 20th	. 1711 . 1773	& F.S O. T. I. FO A Gr	P. VISCOUNT STRANG- RD, of S., Downshire 10 andee of Portugal.	
Suc. his uncle, as oth Lott, Oc 8th Mur. Jane-Elizabeth, dr. of th Rev. J. Scott (deceased), Ma 3d	. 1790 e r. . 1794	Bu. 31s Suc. his 1st O Mar. E	Privy Councillor.  t August	
H. Ap. Alfred, Lord Harley, born			(widow of N. Browne, ) 17th June	1813

H. Ap. George-Augustus-Frederick	385. PLUNKET, (1st) Baron, U.K.
Sydney, born 13th April 1818	of Newton, Corkshire, Y. of C. 1827
To. Res. 68, Harley-street.	N. & S. William-Conyngham Plunket,
Viscount Strangford is the translator	D.C.L.
of several pieces of the Portuguese poet	Offi. Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Camoens. He was	A Privy Councillor in England and
Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon	Ireland.
in 1806	Bn. in 1765
at the Swedish Court	Mar. Miss M' Causland of Sligo-shire
in	(devened).
at the Court of Con-	H. Ap. Thomas, in holy orders.
stantinople in 1820	Rel. Father to the Hon. John Plunket,
at the Court of Peters-	a barrister (who is son-in-low to the
burgh in 1825	Rt. Hon. CK. Bushe, Lord Chief
	Justice of the Court of King's Bench
216. PETERBOROUGH, Lord	in Ireland); also to the Hon. David
Bishop of, translated from Llandaff	Plunket, a barrister, and Prothonotary
in	to the Court of Common Pleas in Ire-
N. d S. Rt. Rev. Herbert Marsh, D.D.,	land.
F.R.S., and F.A S.	Hes. Dublin.
O. Offi. Lady Margaret's Professor of	Co. Sc. Old Connaught, Wicklowshire.
Divinity at Cambridge.	
Cons. Bishop of Llandaff in 1816	70. PLYMOUTH, Earl of,
Co. Sc. Bishop's Palace, Peterborough,	Y. of C. 1682
Northamptonshire.	N. S. S. Other-Archer Windsor.
N. B. Northamptonshire and Rut-	O. T. Baron Windsor, of Braden-
landshire compose His Lordship's	bam, Bucks 1529
Diocess; being situated in the pro-	In. 2d July 1789
vince of Canterbury.	Suc. his father, as 6th Earl, 12th
AAA SETTIMAAS TA	June 1799
242. PETRE, Baron,	Mar. Mary, eld. dr. of John-Fre-
of Writtle, Essex Y. of C. 1603	derick, 3d Duke of Domet, 5th
N. & S. William-Henry-Francis Petre,	August 1811
F.R.S.	To. Res. 27, Grosvenor-square.
Rn. 22d Jan	Co. Se. Hewell-Grange, Worcestershire;
Sur. his father, as 11th Baron,	Knoll Park, Kent; and St. Fugan's
29th March 1809	Castle, Glamorganshire.
Mar. First, Frances-Charlotte, (deceased) eld. dr. of Sir	Rel. His Lordship is brother-in-law to the Marquess of Downshire; to the
Richard Bedingfield, Bart.,	Hon. Robert-Henry Clive, M.P. for
2d June 1815	Ludlow (son to the Earl of Powis, and brother to Viscount Clive, also
Secondly, Emms, dr. of H. Howard, Esq. of Corby	Member for Ludlow): 2d concin
Castle M.P. ton Nam Shann	to the children of the Hon. William-
Castic, M.P. for New Shore- ham, 18th April 1823	Pole-Tylney-Long Wellesley, by the
H. Ap. William, born 30th Dec. 1817	late lamented Catherine-Tylney Long.
To. Res. 3, Manstield-street, Portland-	de and heiress of Sir James-Tylney-
place.	Long Long, Bart. The Countess is
Co. Sc. Thorndon Hall, near Brentford,	cousin to the Duke of Dorset.
Essex : Buckenham House, Norfolk :	TORRING OUT DEAL OF LIGHT
and Dunker Hall, Lancashire.	91. POMFRET, Earl of,
Rel. His Lordship is nephere to the Duke	of Pontetract, Yorkshire Y. of C. 1721
of Norfolk: courin to the Earl of	N. & S. Thomas-William Fermor, K.T.S.,
Surrey, M.P. for Horsham: brother	F.R.S., F.S.A., D.C.L.
to the Hon. Ed Petre, Treasurer to	O. T. Baron Leominster, of L.,
the Associated Catholic Charities for	Herefordslure 1092
Educating, Clothing, and Apprenticing	A Baronet 1641
Children of poor Catholics.	Off. A Lieut-General.
His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.	Bn. in
The Carrette.	

Mr. his brother, as 4th Earl, April 1830 | N. & S. John Ponsonby.

Was A man by Minmbath and do of the	Off A Drive Councillan
War. Amabel Elizabeth, cld. dr. of Sir	Offi. A Privy Councillor.
Richard Borough, Bart.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
H. Ap. George-William-Richard,	Plenipotentiary at the Brazilian
born 31st Dec 1824	Court.
Iv. Res. 33, Portman-square.	Bn. in 1770
Co. Se. Easton Hall, near Towcester,	Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, 5th
Northamptonshire.	Nov 1806
Rel. Hr- Lordship is uncle to Sir George-	Mur. Elizabeth-Frances, dr. of
William Denys, Bart.	George, 4th Earl of Jersey, 13th
	Jun 1803
265. PONSONBY, Baron,	H. Pres. His Lordship's nephew
of Sysonly, Loicestershire Y. of C. 1749	William, born in 1816
N & N. Frederic Ponsonby.	Res. Rio Janeiro, Brazila, South America.
Q. T. I. P. EARL OF BESSOROUGH.	
	Co. Sc. Bishop's Court, Kildare, Ireland.
Viscount Duncannon, of the Fort of	Rel. Brother to the Hon, and Right
D., Co. Waterford.	Rev. Richard, Lord Bishop of Kil-
Baron Besherough, of B., Co. Kil-	laloe and Kilfenora; to the Hon.
kenny.	George Ponsonby, M.P. for Youghall;
Off. Vice Admiral of Munster Province.	and to the Countess Grey. The Ba-
Ba. 24th Jan 1758	roness is sister to the Earl of Jersey;
Sur. his father, as 3d Earl, 11th	to the lady of the Hon. CW. Wynd-
March 1703	ham (brother to the Earl of Egre-
Mor. Henrietta-Frances (decensed),	mont); to the Duchess of Argyll;
2d dr. of John, 1st Earl Spencer,	and to the lady of the Hor. and Right
27th Nov 1780	Rev. Richard, Lord Bishop of Ox-
H. Ap John-William, Viscount	ford.
Duncannon, born 31st Aug. , 1781	
To. Rez. 20, St. James's-square.	21. PORTLAND, Duke of,
Co. Se. Besbonough House, Kilkenny,	Y. of C. 1716
Ireland; Sysonby, Leicestershire; and	N. & S. William-Henry-Cavendish-
Rechampton, Surrey.	Scott Bentinck, D.C.L., F.R.S., and
Rel Father to Viscount Duncannon,	F.S.A.
M.P. for Kilkennyshire (mar. to	O. T. Marquess of Titchfield,
Maria, 3d dr. of the Earl of West-	Southamptonshire 1716
neer land); to Major-Gen. the Hon.	Earl of Portland, Dorsetshire
	Viscount Woodstock, of W.,
Frideric-Cavendish Ponsonby, Lieut.	Oxon 1689
Gor, of Malta (mar. to Emily-Char-	
lotte, y. dr. of Earl Bathurst); and to the Hon. William-Francis-Spencer	Baron Circnester, of C.,
to the Hon. William-Francis-Spencer	Gloucestershire
Potsonby, M.P. for Poole (mar. to	Off. A Privy Councillor.
Burbara, dr. and heiress of Anthony,	Lord Licut. and Cust. Rot. of Mid-
6th East of Shaftusbury): fain-late	dlesex.
to Viscount Melbourne: broin-lan	A Family Trustee of the British Mu-
to Earl Spencer; and to Earl Fitz-	seum.
william uncle to Viscount Milton;	Bn. 24th June 1768
grand-uncle to the Duke of St. Albans;	Suc. his father, as 4th Duke, 30th
to the lady of AA. Capel, Esq.	Oct
(nephew and heir to the Earl of	Mar. Henrietta, eld. dr. and heiress
Essay: and to the lady of Montague-	of General Scott, of Balcomie,
John Cholmeley, Esq., M.P. for	Fifeshire, 4th Aug 1795
Grantham. His Lordship's som are	H. Ap. William-John, Marquess
cousins to Viscount Milton; to Vis-	of Titelifield, born 12th Sept 1800
count Althorpe, M.P. for Northamp-	To. Res. 19, Cavendish-square.
tonshire; to Baron Lyttleton; and to	Co. Sc. Welbeck Abbey, Notus;
the Dake of Devonshire.	Bulsover Castle, Derbyshire;
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Bulstrode, Bucks; Fullarton,
343. PONSONBY, Baron, U.K.	House, and Dean Castle, Ayr-
of Imakilly, Corkshire Y. of C. 1806	shire, Scotland.
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Rel. The Duke is father to Lord George- ! Cavendish-Scott Bentinck, M.P. for King's Lynn: fa.-in-law to John-Evelyn Denison, Esq. (son of William-Joseph Denison, Esq., M.P. for Surrey; and nephere of the Marchioness of Conyngham); and to Baron Howard de Walden: brother to Lord William-Henry-Cavendish Bentmek, G.C.R., Governor General and Lieut. General of India (who is bro.-in-law to the Earl of Gosford): nephew to Lord George-A .- H. Cavendish. M.P. for Derbyshire: consin to the Duke of Devonshire; and to the Hon. H .- F .-C. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby: 2d cousin to William Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University (who is heir, in the 2d degree, to the dukedom of Devorshire). Parl Pat. One Member for King's Lynn.

96. PORTSMOUTH, Earl of, Y. of C. 1743 N. & S. John-Charles Wallop. T. Viscount Lymington . Baron Wallop, of Farley W., 1720 Forest, Hants. Bn. Dec. 18 . . Suc. his father, as 3d Earl, May 16 1797 Mur. Grace, dr. of Fletcher, 1st Baron Grantley (decreased), in . 1799 H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Newton F. llawes (son-in-law to the Earl Fortescue). Co. Sc. Hurstbourne Park, Hampshire;

and Farley Wallop, Southamptotishire.

His Lordship is in a state of mental imbecility, and has been incapable of managing his affairs for several years.

81. POULETT, Earl, Y. of C. 1706 N. & S. John Poulett.
O. T. Viscount Hinton, of H. St. Baron Poulett . . . . Offi. Col. of the Somersetshire Militia. Bu, July 6 Nuc. his father, as 5th Earl, Jan. 14 1810 Mar. Charlotte-Fanny, dr. of ii .-B. Portman, Esq., of Bryanstone House, Dorsetshire, Aug. 28 . 1820

II. Ap. John, Viscount Hinton, born June 8 . . . . . 1821

Ta. Res. 5, Donn-street, South Audleystruct.

Co. Sc. Hinton St. George, Someraetshire. Rel. His Lordship is brother-in-law to Edmund-Berkeley Portman, Esq., M.P. for Dorsetshire (son-in-law to the Earl of Harewood); and to the the Earl of Harewood); and to the Earl of Darlington, M.P. for Saltash (son of the Marquess of Cleveland).

148. POWIS, (1st) Earl of. of C. 1804 N. & S. Edward Clive, D.C.L.

O. T. 1st Viscount Clive, of Ludlow 1804 7. 1st Viscour.
1st Baron Herbert, of Shrop-

Montgomeryshire , 1804 and 1794 I. P. Baron Clive, of Plassey , 1762 Off. A Privy Councillor.

Lord Lieut. of Shropshire. Recorder of Shrewsbury and Ludlow. Bu. March 7 . Suc. his father, as 2d Irish Baron, Nov. 22 . . . . . . . .

Mar. Henrietta-Antonia (deceased), dr. of Henry-Arthur, Earl Powis, and sister and heiress of the last Earl of the Herbert family, May 7 1784

. Ap. Edward, Viscount Clive, M.P. for Ludlow (who is son-inlaw to the Duke of Montrose bro .- in-law to the Marquess of tiraham, M.P. for Cambridge Borough; and to the Countes of Winchelses and Nottingham), born March 22 . . . 1785

To. Res. 45. Berkeley-square.
Co. Se. Walcot Hall, near Lodlow,
Shropshire: Oakley Park, same Co.;
and Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire.

Rel. The Earl is likewise father to the Hon. Robert-Henry Clive, the other Member for Ludlow: fa.-in-law to Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P. for Denhighshire; and to the Duke of Northumberland: kinnan to Edward-Bolton Clive, Esq., M.P. for the City of Hereford; and to Henry Clive, Esq., M.P. for Montgomery.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Bishop's Castle; two Members for Ludlow; and one Member for Montgomery.

358. PRUDHOE, (1st) Baron, of P. Castle, Northumberland,

N. J. S. Algernon Percy.	Suc. his father, as 3d Earl, 27th Jan. 1828
Of A Captain in the Royal Navy.	Mar. First, Catherine (deceased),
Ro. Sopt. 15 1792	dr. of Henry, Earl of Lincoln,
To Hee. Northumberland House, Cha-	Oct. 2
ring-cross.	Secondly, Anne-Judith, 3d dr.
Co. Nr. Stanwick Park, Yorkshire.	of Sir H P St. John Mild-
Ret. Brother to the Duke of Northum-	may, Bart. 24th May 1814
berland: hroin-law to Baron Glen-	H. Ap. Jacob, Viscount Folke-
lyon: nephew to the Earl of Beverly:	stone, born 18th Sept 1816
cousin to Lord Lovaine, M.P. for	To. Res. 52, Lower Grosvenor-street.
Beeralston; to Hugh, Lord Bishop of	Co. Ne. Longford Castle, near Salis-
Carlisle; and to the Countess of Ash-	bury, Wiltshire; and Coleshill House,
burnham.	Rerks.
OO OHEENEDEDDY Manager of	Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Hon.
29. QUEENSBERRY, Marquess of, Y. of C. 1682	Duncombe-Pleydell Bouverie, Capt.
A Representative Peer of Scotland,	R.N. and M.P. for New Sarum; to
elected Sept. 2 1830	the Hon. and Rev. FP. Bouverie, a Canon of Windsor; and to the Hon.
N & S. Charles Douglas, K.T.	PP. Bouverie, M. P. for Cocker-
O. T. Earl of Queensberry 1633	mouth : broin-law to Paulet-St. John
S.P. Viscount Drumlancie . 3	Mildinay, Esq., mayor of and M.P.
Baron Douglas, of Hawick and > 1628	for Winchester. His Lordship's daugh-
Tibbers	ter, Catherine (wife of Col. Buckley
A Baronet of Nova Scotia 1668	of the Grenadier Guards), is 2d con-
Offi. Lord Lieut. of Dumfries-shire, and	in to the Duke of Newcastle.
Col. of its Militia.	Park Pat. Two Members for Downton;
Bu, in Murch 1777	one Member for New Sarum (Salis-
Sur. his Lineman, William, the 4th	bury).
Duke, as 5th Marquess, Dec. 23 1810	
Mar Caroline, 3d dr. of Henry,	376. RANFURLY,(1st)Baron, U.K.
3d Duke of Buccleugh, Aug. 13 1803	of Ramphorlie, Renfrewsbire,
B. Pres. His Lordship's brother, John	Y. of C. 1826
Douglas, Esq., of Lockerby.	N. & S. Thomas Knox.
Co. Sc. Amesbury, Wilts; Middleton-	O. T. I.P. VISCOUNT NORTH-
Stoney, Oxon; Kinmount and Drum- lang, Dumfries-shire.	Baron Wells, of Dungannon, Ty-
Ret. Brother to the Hon. William-	roneshire 1781
Re cet. Keith Douglas, M.P. for Dum-	Off. A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.
free: broin-law to Major-Gen. Sir	Bn. 6th Aug
Thomas-Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.	Suc. his father, as 2d Viscount,
The Marchioness is aunt to the present	5th Nov 1818
Duke of Buccheugh; to the ludy of	Mar. Diana-Jane, eldest dr. of the
Viscount Stopford (son of the Earl of	last Viscount Perry, 2d June . 1785
Coursown); and to the lady of the	H. Ap. The Hon. Thomas Knox,
Hon. Peregrine-Francis Cust (son of	M.P. for Dungannon, born 19th
Earl Brownlow), M.P. for Clitheroe.	April 1786
	(Married to Mary-Juliana, eldest dr.
107. RADNOR, Earl of,	of the late Archbishop of Armagh.)
Y. of C. 1765	Co. Sc. Dangannon Park, Tyroneshire.
N. 4 S. William-Pleydell Bouverie.	Rel. Besides the Member for Dungannon,
O. T. Viscount Folkestone, of F.,	his Lordship is father also to the Hon.
Baron Longford, of L. Wiltshire 1747	John-Henry Knox, M.P. for Newry
	(who is son-in-law to the Earl of Kil-
Baron Pleydell - Bouverie, of Coleshill, Berkshire 1765	noney): brother to the Hon, and Rt. Rev. William, Lord Bishop of Derry;
A Baronet 1713	and to the Hop, and Rev. Edmund
Offi. Recorder of Saliabury.	Knox, Dean of Down: cousin to Vis-
High Steward of Wallingford.	count de Vesci.
Ba. 11th May 1779	Parl. Pat. The Member for Dungannon.
110	T MAN T WAY THE WIGHTNESS FOR PARTIES.

368. RAVENSWORTH (1st) Baron, of R. Castle, Durham . Y. of C. 1821	Bart. M.P. for Hampshire; and to the
N. & S. Thomas-Henry Liddell.	Earl of Egmont.
O. T. A Baronet 1642	319. RIBBLESDALE, Baron,
Bn. Feb 1775  Mar. Maria-Susanna, dr. of J.	of Gisburne Park, Yorkshire Y. of C. 1797 N. dy S. Thomas Laster, D.C.L.
Simpson, Esq., and grandaugis-	Bn. 23d Jan 1790
ter of Thomas, 8th Earl of Strath-	Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, 22d
tnore, 26th March 1796	Sept 1826
H. Ap. Henry-Thomas, born 10th	Mar. Adelaide, eldest dr. of
March 1797	T. Lister, Esq. 9th Feb 1826
Rel. Broin-law to the present Earl of Strathmore (who is fu-in-law to the	H. Ap. A son, born 28th April 1828 Co. Sc. Gisburne Park, and Malham-
Baron's brother, the Rev. George	water, Yorkshire-
Liddell): father to the Hon. Thomas-	
Henry Liddell (son-in-law to Lord	11. RICHMOND, Duke of,
George Seymour): fain-law to Vis-	in Yorkshire Y. of C. 1075
williamson, Bart.; and to the Hon.	N. & S. Charles Lennox, K.G. O. T. Earl of March
W. K. Barrington, eldest son of Vis-	Baron of Settrington in York-
count Barrington.	shire
Co. Se. Percy's Cross, Fulham; and	S. P. DUKE OF LENNOX
Ravensworth Castle, Durham.	Earl of Darnley
	Baron Methuen, of Tarbolton
404. RAYLEIGH (1st) Baroness,	Duke D'Aubigny in the Peer- age of France 1683
of Terling Place, Essex Y. of C. 1821	Offi. A Privy Councillor.
N. S. S. Charlotte-Mary-Gertrude	Postmaster General.
Strutt.	A Lieut. Col. in the Army.
Hn. 20th May 1758  Mar. Joseph-Holden Strutt, Esq.	Col. of the Sussex Militia.
Col. in the Army, 23d Feb 1793	High Steward of Chichester.  Bu. 3d August 1791
H. Ap. John-James, born 30th	Suc. his father, as 5th Duke, 28th
Jan 1796	August 1819
Co. Sc. Terling Place, Essex.	Mar. Caroline, eld. dr. of Henry-
Rel. The Baroness is rister to the Ba- roness de Ros: aunt to the Duke of	William, 1st Marquess of An-
Leinster: to Lord William-Charles-	glescy, 10th April 1817 H. Ap. Charles, Earl of March,
O'Brien Fitzgerald, M.P. for Kildare-	born 27th Feb 1818
shire; to the Viscountess de Chabot;	To. Res. 9, Cavendish-square.
to the Baroness Foley; and to the	Co Sc. Goodwood Park, near Chichester;
Downger Baroness Kinnaird: grand-	and West Stoke, Sussex.
aunt to the present Baron Kinnaird.	Rel. His Grace is brother to Lord John- George Lennox, M.P. for Chichester
	(who is son-in-low to the Hon. John
331. REDESDALE, Baron, U.K.	Rodney, Chief Secretary to the Govern-
of R., Northumberland Y. of C. 1802	ment at Ceylon, and mucle to Baron
N. 4 S. John-Thomas-Freeman Muford,	Rodney); to Lord Sussex Lennox
F.R.S. and F.S.A.  Offi. A Lord of Trade and Plantations.	in-law to the Marquess of Anglescy;
Bu. 9th Sept 1805	bruther-in-law to Charles-Augustus
Suc. his father, as 2d Baron, Feb. 1830	Fitzroy, Esq. (son of Lord Charles
To. Res. 49, Harley-street.	Fitzzoy, and nepheu of the Duke of
Co. Sr. Batsford Park, near Moreton-in- the-Marsh, Gloucestershire.	Grafton and the Baroness Churchill); to Major Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland,
Rel. His Lordship, is upplies to Baron	
Arden: amein to Spencer Perceval,	
Esq. M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight;	De Ros); to the Earl of I xbridge,
to the Lady of Sir William Heathcote.	M.P. for Anglesey; to the lady of the
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Earl of Mountcharles (eld. son of the Marquess of Conyngham, and M.P. for Donegalshire); and to the lady of Arthur Chichester, Esq., M.P. for Milborne Port (nephew to the Marquess of Donegal): nephew to the Duke of Gordon, and to the Duchess of Bedford : cousin to the children of the Duke of Manchester, viz. Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for Huntingdonshire; the Marchioness of Tweeddale; and the lady of John-Hales Calcraft, Esq. (son of the Rt. Hon. John Cal-craft, Paymaster-General of the Ferces, and M.F. for Wareham) : courin also to the Baroness Braybreoke; to the lady of Lord Eliott, M.P. for Liskeard (eld. son of the Earl of St. Germans); to the lady of Charles Ross, Esq., M.P. for St. Germans; to the Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bedfordshire; and to Lord John Russel, M.P. for Tavistock.

Part. Pat. One Member for Chichester.

332. RIVERS, Baron, of Sudley Castle, Gloucestershire, Y. of C. 1802 N. J. S. William-Horace-Pitt Rivers. Bn. 21st July . . 1810 Swc. his father, as 4th Baron, 25th Jan.

To Res. 10. Grosvenor-place. Co. Sc. Eltham Lodge, Kent; Rushmure Lodge, Dorsetshire; and Hare

Park, Newmarket. His Lordship's father, the late Lord Bivers, was found drowned in the Ser-

pendine River, Hyde Park, on the 25th January, 1831.

214. ROCHESTER, Lord Bishop of, translated from Sodor and 

Mar. Sarah-Maria, 2d dr. to Robert-Hay Drummond, 9th Earl of Kinnoul. Co. Sc. Bromley Palace, Kent.

Rel His Lordship is cousin to the present Duke of Athol; to Baron Glenlyon; to the Viscountess Strathallan; and to the lady of Sir Evan-John-M'Gregor Murray, Batt: bro-in-low to the Murray, Bare : Earl of Kinnoul.

N. B. The Bishop of Rochester in Diocesan over parts of Kent, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; all in the province of Canterbury.

282. RODNEY, Baron, of R. Stoke, Somersetshire, Y. C. 1782 N. S. S. George Rodney. O. T. A Baronet . . . Offic Lord Licut. and Cust. Rot. of Rodninshire. Col. of the North Hampshire Militia. Jan.

Mar. Charlotte-Georgiana, 2d dr. of Sir Charles Morgan, of Fre-degar, Bart., 27th Feb. . . . 1819 H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the

Hon. Thomas ... lan. es Harley (for merly Rodney). Co. Sc. Great Alresford, Hampshire. Rel. 2d consin to the Earl of Oxford:

son-in-lan to one of the members for Monmouthshire: brother to the Prebendary of Hereford.

311. ROLLE, (First) Baron, of Stevenstone, Devonshire Y. of C. 1796 N. & S. John Rolle. Off. Recorder of Torrington, Devonshire. Col of the South Devon Militia. . . 1778 Co. State. Stevenston, near Torrington; and Bicton, near Honiton, Devoushire. Rel. Bro .- in-law to Bethell Walrot d, Esq.

143. ROMNEY, Earl of, in Kent Y. Y. S. Charles Marsham. O. T. Viscount Marsham, Y. of C. 1801 Viscount Marsham, of the A Baronet . . . . . . . . . . . . 1663 Off. President of the Society for the Discharge and Reliet of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts throughous

England and Wales.

M.P. for Sudbury; and to Baron

Rolle.

College and Asylum.

Off. Lord Lieut. of Ayrshire.

Bu. in	N. & S. William-Aubrey-de-Vere Beau-
Suc. his Maternal Uncle, as 2d	clerk.
Earl, 3d Jan 1805	O. T. Earl of Burford, of B.,
Mur. Henrietta-Elizabeth, dr.	Oxon 1676
of the Hon. Ed. Bouverie	Baron Hedington, same Co 1676 Baron Vere, of Hanworth, Mid-
H. Ap. James-Alexander, Lord Lough-	dlesex 1780
borough, M.P. for Dysart, and Lieut	Off. Hereditary Registrar of the Court
Col. of the 9th Lancers.	of Chancery.
To. Res. 10, St. James's-square.	Hereditary Grand Falconer of Eng-
Co. Se. Dysort House, Fifeshire; and	land.
Laigle House, Yorkshire.	Bn. 24th March
to William Andrews	Suc. his father, as 9th Duke, 17th
19. RUTLAND, Duke of,	July 1825
Y. of C. 1703 N & S. John-Henry Manners, K.G.	Mar. Harriet, widow of Thomas
O. T. Marquess of Granby, Notts 1703	Courts, Esq., Banker, in June, 1827  H. Pres. His Grace's brother, Lord Fre-
Earl of Rusland	derick-Charles-Peter Beauclerk.
Baron Manners, of Haddon,	To. Res. 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
Derbynnie 10/9	Co. Sc. Holly Lodge, Highgate; Red-
Off. Lard Licut. and Cust. Rot. of Lei-	bourn Hall, near Brigg, Lincolnshire;
cestershire, and	and Gatton, Surrey.
Col. of the Militia of the same County.	Rel. His Grace is bro-in-law to Arthur-
Recorder of Cambridge, Granthum,	Algernon Capel, Esq. (who is nephew
A Trustee of the British Museum.	and h. pres. to the Earl of Essex); also to Montague-John Cholmeley,
Bn. 4th Jan 1778	Esq. (son of Sir M. Choludey,
Suc. his father, as 5th Duke, 24th	Bart.), M.P. for Grantham : grand-
Oct 1787	nephere to the Earl of Besborough;
Mor. Elizabeth (deceased), dr. of	2d cousin to Viscount Duncannon,
Frederick, 5th Earl of Carlisle,	M.P. for Kilkennyshire; to Major
22d April 1799	Gen. the Hop. Frederick-Cavendish
H. Ap. Charles-Cecil-John, Mar-	Ponsonby, C.B &c., Lieut. Gov. of
To. Res. 28, Sackville-street.	Malta; to the Hon. William-Francis-
Co. Se. Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire;	Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole; to Viscount Milton; and to Lord-
Cheveley Park, Cambridgeshire; and	George-AF. Cavendish, M.P. for
Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.	Derbyshire: 3d cousin to the Duke
Rel. His Grace is broin-law to the	of Devonshire; to the Hon HFC.
Earl of Carlisle: brother to Major-	Cavendiah, M.P. for Derby and to
General Lord Charles-Somerset Man-	the Hon. GAF. Lamb (son to Vis-
ners; and to Lord Robert-William	count Melbourne): consist, in the 4th
Manners, M.P. for Leicestershire: uncle to Baron Forester; to the Hon.	M.P. for Cambridge University.
George-Cecil-Weld Forester, M.P. for	Marie Total Cambridge Carvetary,
Weolock; and to the lady of the Hon.	
Robert-John Smith (son and helr to	212. ST. ASAPH, Lord Bishop of,
Baron Carrington), M.P. for Bucking-	translated from Hereford in 1815
hamshire: nephew to Baron Manners;	N. & S. Right Reverend John Lux-
and to the late Lord Archbishop of	more, D.D.
Canterbury: 2d cousin to the Right	O. Offi. Archdeacon of St. Asaph.
Hon. Charles-Manners Sutton, M.P. for Scarborough, and Speaker of the	Cons. Bishop of Bristol in 1807
House of Commons.	To. Res. 10, Whitehall-place.
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Cam-	Ca Se. Palace, St. Asaph, Flinwhire.
bridge; one Member for Scarborough;	N. B. Flintshire, and parts of Denbigh,
and one Member for Bramber.	Montgomery, Merianeth, and Shrop-
	Brand, branding,

shires, all in the pr. vince of Canter- ! bury, compose this Prelate's diocess.

222. ST. DAVIDS, Lord Bishop of, N. S. Right Reverend John-Banks Jenkinson. D.D.

O. Offi. Dean of Durham. Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter, Cardiganshire.

Co. Sc. Aberguilly Palace, Caermarthenshire.

Rel. His Lordship is cousin to the late and present Earls of Liverpool; and to the Countess of Verulum.

N. B. The spiritual authority of the Bishop of St. Davids extends over the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Brecknock, and parts of Radnor, Glamorgan Hereford, Merioneth, and Montgomeryshires; all in the province of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

164. ST. GERMANS, Earl of, in Cornwall . . . Y. of C. 1815 N. of S. William Eliot, M.A. O. T. Baron Eliot, of St. Germans 1784 Bn. let April . . 1766 Suc. his brother, as 2d Earl, 17th Nov. ... Mergians-Augusta, 1823 (deceased), dr. of Granville, 1st Marquess of Stafford, in . . 1797 Secondly, Letitia (decrosed), eld. dr. of Sir W .- P .- A .- A'Court, 1800 Hart-, in . Thirdly, Charlotte (deceased), dr. of Licut. Gen. J. Robertson. 1812 Fourthly, Susan, yr. dr. of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart, in . 1814 Ap. Edward Granville, Lord Eliot, M.P. for Liskeard, born 20th August . To. Res. 7, New Burlington-street. Co. Sc. Port Eliot, St. Germans, Comwall; and Downbam, Gloucestershire. Rel. Futher to Lord Eliot, and unele to the lady of Major Gen. Sir William-Henry Pringle, K.C.B., both Members for Laskeard: (Lord Eliot is bro.-inlose to the Marquesa Cornwallis:) finin-low to Col. the Hon. Henry-B. Lygon (brother to Earl Beauchamp). M.P. for Worcestershire : hra -in-law so the present Murquess of Stafford; to Baron Heytesbury, Ambassador at

Petersburg; and to Edward-Henry-

A'Court, M.P. for Heytesbury. Parl. Pat. Two Members for Liskenrd; and two Members for St. Germans.

330. ST. HELENS, (lat) Baron, of St. H., Isle of Wight, Y. of C. 1801 N. & S. Alleyne Fitzherbert, F.S.A. O. T. I. P. 1st Baron St. Helens 1791 Off. A Privy Councillor of England and Ircland.

A Lord of the King's Bed-chamber. A Trustee of the British and Hunterian Muscums.

Ba. in . H. Pres. Henry-Gally Knight, Esq. his Lordship's nephew.

To. Res. 19, Gratton-street, Bond-street. Co. Sc. Newport House, Bucks.

240. ST. JOHN, Baron, of Bletsoe Y. of C. 1558
N. & S. Saint-Andrew-Beauchamp-St.
John. . Y. of C. 1558 Rev. Edward-Beauchamp-St. John, A.M.

Co. Sc. Bletsoe Park, Bedfordshire. Rel. Step-son to Sir John Vaughan, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who is also his Lordship's consin-in-law. His Lordship is a dirxon.

190. ST. VINCENT, Viscount, of Meaford, Staffordsbure, Y. of C. 1801 N. 4 S. Edward-Jervis Jervia. Suc. his uncle (the late Earl, &c.), as 2d Viscount, March 15 . 1823 Mar. First, Mary Cassandra (deceased), 2ddr. of Thomas, 10th

Baron Saye and Sele, Jan. 29 1790 Second, Mary-Anne, 2d dr. of Oct. . 1794

To. Res. 30, Upper Grosvenor-street. Co. Sc. Aston Hall, Staffordshire. Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Earl of Northesk: uncle to Lord Rosehill.

210. SALISBURY, Lord Bishop of, translated from St. David's . . 1820 N. &S. Rt. Rev. Thomas Burgess, D.D., F. R.S., and F. A.S.

0. Off. Chancellor of the Urder of the	Offi. A Privy Councillor.
Garter,	A Governor of Wexfordshire.
Prelicudary of Durham.	Bu. Aug 15 1765
President of the Royal Society of	Suc. his father, as 3d Earl, Mar. 30 1810
Laterature.	Mor. Elizabeth, eld. dr. of Henry,
Proximital Precentor of Canterbury.	3d Duke of Buccleugh, Jan. 29 1791
Cone. Bushop of St. Davids in 1803	H. Ap. James-Thomas, Viscount
Co. Sc. Salisbury Palace, Wiltshire;	Stopford, born March 27 1794
and Salishury Tower, Windsor Castle.	Co. Sc. Courtown House, Wexfordshire.
N.B. The Hishop of Sali-bury's Diocess	Rel. Brother to Lieut. Gen. the Hon.
is in the Province of Canterbury, and	Sir Edward Suptord, K.C.B. and
comprehends the Counties of Wilts	K.T.S.; to the Hon. Robert Stopford,
and Berks.	K.C.B., Admiral of the Blue; and to
04 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	the Hon. and Rev. Richard-Bruce
34. SALISBURY, Marquess of,	Stopford, A.M., Chaplain in Ordinary
Y. of C. 1789	to the King, a Canon of Windsor, and
N. & S. James-Brownlow-William-	Prebendary of Hereford (mar. to the
Gascoyne Cecil, D.C.L., F.R.S., and	sister of Baron Lilford). The Countess
P.S.A.	is aunt, and Viscount Stopford cousin
0. T. Earl of Salisbury, Wiltshire 1606	and broin-law, to the Duke of Buc-
Viscount Cranbourne, of C.,	cleugh and Queensberry; and to the
Dorsetshire 1604	lady of the Hon. Peregrine-Francis
Baron Cecil, of Easingdon, Rut-	Cust (son of Earl Brownlow), M.P.
landshire · 1603	for Clitheroe.
	101 Cititation
Off. A Privy Councillor.	253 SALTOUN & ABERNETHY,
High Steward of Hertford.	P. CO 1448
Col. of the Hertfordshire Militia.	Baron Y. of C. 1445
A Commissioner for the Atlairs of	A Representative Peer of Scotland,
India.	elected 2d Sept 1830
Bn. April 17 1791	N. S. Alexander-George France, C.B.,
Soc. his father, as 2d Marquess,	K.S.G. and K.M.T.
June 13 1823	Off. A Colonel in the Army.
Mor. Frances-Mary, dr. and heiress	A Major in the Grenadier Guarda, and
of B. Gascoyne, Esq., Feb. 2 . 1821	Aide-de-camp to the King.
H. Ap. James-Emilius-William	Bn. 22d April 1785
Evelyn, Viscount Cranbourne,	Suc. his father, as 16th Baron,
burn Oct. 29 1821	13th Sept 1793
To. Res. 4, Grafton-street, Bond-street.	Mar. Cutherine, dr. of Edward,
Co. Sc. Hatfield House, and Cecil Lodge.	1st Lord Thurlow (deceased) . 1815
Hertfordshire; Aldborough, Suffolk;	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the
and Childwell Hall, Lancashire.	Hon. William Fraser.
Rel. His Lordship is brother in-lare to	To. Res. 1, Great Cumberland-street,
Baron Cowley; and to the Marquess	Hyde Park.
of Westmeath : consin to the Marquess	Co. Se. Philorth House, Aberdeenshire;
of Downshire; and to Lord Arthur-	and Ness Cottage, Inverness.
Moyses-William Hill, M. P. for Down-	and arous country's anyearious
shire The Marchioness is niece to	62. SANDWICH, Earl of,
General Isane Gasenyne, Col. of the	Kent Y. of C. 1660
54th Regt. of Foot, and M.P. for	N. & S. John-William Montagu.
Liverpool.	
	O. T. Viscount Hinchinbrook .
Parl. Pat. One Member for Hertford.	Baron Montagu, of St. Neots, 1660
200 SAITUREFORD B	Hants
306, SALTERSFORD, Baron,	Bu. 8th Nov 1811
of S., Cheshire Y. of C. 1794	Suc. his father, as 7th Earl, 20th
N & S James-George Stopford, K.P.	May
O. T. I.P. EARL OF COURTOWN 1762	To. Res. 31. Dover-street, Piccadilly.
viscount atopiera	Co. Sr. Hinchinbrook House, near Hun-
Baron Courtown, of C., Wex-	tingdon,
fondstire 1758	Rel. Nepheur to the Earl of Belmore,

DILITO ( 2	zz j bonit
Gov. Gen. of Jamaica: broIn-law to	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the
William-Bingham Baring, Esq., M.P.	Hon. and Rev. John-Lumley-Saun-
for Callington: cousin to Viscount	derson Saville, Prebendary of York.
Corry, M.P. for Fermanaghshire; and	To. Res. 14, Portman-square.
to the Henry-Thomas - Lowry Corry,	Co. Sc. Lumley Castle, Durham; and
M.P. for Tyroneshire.	Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire.
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Hunting-	Ret. His Lordship is bro in-lase to Baron
don.	Middleton : bruther to Lieut. Gen. the
***	
His Lordship is a MINOR.	Hon. Sir William-Lumley Saunderson,
	G.C.B. (married to the widow of the
402. SANDYS, (1st) Baroness,	late Col. Lynch Cotton, brother to
of Ombersky, Worcestershire,	Lord Combermere.)
Y. of C. 1802	
N. & S. Mary Hill.	
O. T. DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF	268, SCARSDALE, Baron,
	of S., Derbyshire . Y. of C. 1761
DOWNSHIRE, &c.	N. & S. Nathaniel Curzon.
Mar. Arthur, 2d Marquess of	O. T. A Baronet 1641
Downshire, in 1786	D. M. A DRIVING 1041
H. Ap. Her Ladyship's 2d son, Lord	Bit. 2/th Sept
Arthur-Moyses-William Hill, M.P.	Bu. 27th Sept
for Downshire.	Dec 1804
	Mar. First, Sophia-Susanna (de-
Co. Sc. Ombersley Court, Worcestershire.	ceand), dr. of Edward, 1st Vis-
Rel. Willow of the late Marquess of	count Wentworth, 18th Aug . 1777
Downshire: mother to the present	Count wellword, total rug. 1777
Marquess.	Secondly, Felicite-Anne de Wattines,
Only Daughter of the Hon. Martin	of Flanders.
Sandys.	H. Ap. Nathaniel, born 3d Jan. 1778
	Co. Sc. Reddleston Hall, Derbyshire.
Niece and Heiress to Edwin, last Baron	Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Hon.
Sandys.	Henry Curzon, Vice-Admiral of the
243. SAYE and SELE, Baron,	Red: 2d couzin to Earl Howe: consin
Y. of C. 1603	to the Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P. for
N. & S. Gregory-William Eardley-	Cluberou (married to the Baroness
Twisleton Frances.	Zouche); and to the lady of Dugdale
	Stratford Dugdale, Esq., M.P. for
Bn. 14th April 1769	Warwickshire.
Suc. his father, as 11th Baron, 1st	
July 1788	
Mar. Maria-Marrow, eld. dr. of	381. SEAFORD, (1st) Baron,
the late Baron Eardley, 8th Sept. 1794	of S., Sussex Y. of C. 1826
H. Ap. William-Thomas, born	N. & S. Charles-Rose Ellis.
24th April 1798	
	Mar. Elizabeth - Catherine - Caro-
To. Res. 25, Bruton-street, Berkeley-	
equare.	line, dr. of Augustus, Lord
Co. Se. Broughton Castle, Oxfordshire;	Hervey (eld. son of Frederick, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of
and Belvidere, near Dartford, Kent.	Earl of Bristol and Bishop of
	Light (deceased), 1st Aug 1496
71. SCARBOROUGH, Earl of.	Derry) (deceased), 1st Aug 1798
71. SCARBOROUGH, Earl of,	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron
Y. of C. 1690	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of
N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson.	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron Howard de Walden (in right of his mother), born 5th June 1799
N. 4 S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley 1689	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of
N. 4 S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley 1689	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron Howard de Walden (in right of his mother), born 5th June 1799
N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durham	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron Howard de Walden (in right of his mother), born 5th June . 1799 To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Aud-
N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durham	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of his mother), born 5th June. 1799 To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Audley-street. Co. So. Scaford, Sussex.
N. 4 S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durham 1681 1. P. Viscount Lumley, of	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron Howard de Walden (in right of his mother), born 5th June 1799 To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Aud- ley-street. Co. Sc. Seaford, Sussex. Rel. Father to Lord Howard de Walden;
N. 4 S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durham 1681 1. P. Viscount Lumley, of	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus. Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of his mother), born 5th June 1799 To. Rez. 2, Audley-square, South Aud- ley-street. Co. Sc. Scaford, Sussex. Rel. Father to Lord Howard de Walden; and to the Hon. Major Augustus-
N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley. 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durham 1681 I. P. Viscount Lumley, of Waterford 1628 Ba. 18th April 1757	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus. Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of his mother), born 5th June. 1799 To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Aud- ley-street. Co. Sc. Scaford, Sussex. Rel. Father to Lord Howard de Walden; and to the Hon. Major Augustus- Frederick Ellis, M.P. for Scaford;
N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley. 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durham 1081 I. P. Viscount Lumley, of Waterford 1628 Bm. 18th April 1757 Suc. his brother, as 6th Earl, 5th	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus. Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of his mother), born 5th June. 1799 To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Aud- ley-street. Co. Se. Seaford, Sussex. Rel. Father to Lord Howard de Walden; and to the Hon. Major Augustus- Frederick Ellis, M.P. for Seaford; who are both related to the families of
N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley. 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durham 1081 I. P. Viscount Lumley, of Waterford 1628 Bm. 18th April 1757 Suc. his brother, as 6th Earl, 5th	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus. Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of his mother), born 5th June. 1799 To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Aud- ley-street. Co. Sc. Scaford, Sussex. Rel. Father to Lord Howard de Walden; and to the Hon. Major Augustus- Frederick Ellis, M.P. for Scaford;
N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley. 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durham	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus. Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of his mother), born 5th June 1799 To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Aud- ley-street. Co. Sc. Scaford, Sussex. Rel. Father to Lord Howard de Walden; and to the Hon. Major Augustus- Frederick Ellis, M.P. for Seaford; who are both related to the families of the Duke of Portland and the Mar- quess of Bristol.
N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley. 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durhsm 1681 1. P. Viscount Lumley, of Waterford 1628 Bn. 18th April	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus. Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of his mother), born 5th June 1799 To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Aud- ley-street. Co. Sc. Scaford, Sussex. Rel. Father to Lord Howard de Walden; and to the Hon. Major Augustus- Frederick Ellis, M.P. for Seaford; who are both related to the families of the Duke of Portland and the Mar- quess of Bristol.
N. & S. Richard-Lumley Saunderson. O. T. Viscount Lumley. 1689 Baron Lumley, of L. Castle, Durham	H. Ap. Charles-Augustus, Baron Howard de Wolden (in right of his mother), born 5th June. 1799 To. Res. 2, Audley-square, South Aud- ley-street. Co. Se. Seaford, Sussex. Rel. Father to Lord Howard de Walden; and to the Hon. Major Augustus- Frederick Ellis, M.P. for Seaford; who are both related to the families of the Duke of Portland and the Mar-

SELO ( 2)	oner
301. SELSEY, Baron, 48, Sussex Y. of C. 1794	Clifden; and son-in-law to the Earl of
of 8 , Sussex Y. of C. 1794	· Carlisle).
N. 4 S. Henry-John Peachey, F.R.S.	Part. Pat. One Member for Dorchester-
0. T. A Baronet 1736	
Off. A Captain in the Royal Navy.	335. SHEFFIELD, Baron, U. K.
Ba. 4th Sept	of S., Yorkshire Y. of C. 1802
Sec. his father as 3d Baron, 27th	N. & S. George-Augustus-Frederick-
June	Charles-Baker Holroyd.
Mar. Anne-Maria-Louisa, dr. of Prederick, 2d Baron Boston, in 1817	O. T. I. P. EARL OF SHET-
H. Pees. His Lordship's brother, the	Viscout P
Hon. & Rev. John-William Peachey,	viscount revensey
A.M.	Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore
To Res. 33, Lower Grosvenor-street.	and Roscommon . 1781 and 1783
Co. Se. Westdean House, near Chi-	Bw. 16th March
chester, Sussex; and Newselles Park,	Suc. his father, as 2d Earl and
Herts.	Baron, 30th May 1821 Mar. Harriett, eldest dr. of Henry,
Rel. Bru-in-law to Lord Boston; and	2d Earl of Harcwood, 6th June 1825
to the Rev. Leveson-Venables Vernon,	To. Res. 20, Portland-place.
son of His Grace, Edward, Lord Arch-	Co. Sc. Sheffield Place, Uckfield, Sus-
bishop of York.	sex; and Greave Hall, Yorkshire.
	Rel. Son-in-law to the Earl of Harewood:
67. SHAFTESBURY, Earl of,	broin-law to Viscount Lascelles; to
Y. of C. 1672	the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M.P. for
N. 4 S. Cropley-Ashley Cooper. O. T. Baron Ashley, of Win-	Northallerton; to the Lady of Ed-
borne, St. Giles, Dorsetshire. 1661	mund-Berkeley Portman, Eaq. M.P.
Baron Cooper of Paulett,	for Dorsetshire; to the Hon. Arthur-
Somerseahire 1672	Charles Legge (brother to the Earl of
A Baronet 1622	Dartmouth), a Captain in the 1st Life
Off. A Privy Councillor.	Guards; to Sir John-Thomas Stanley, Bart; and to Sir William-Henry
Charman of the Committees in the	Clinton, G C.B.: 2d courin to the
House of Lords.	Earl of Guildford; to the Hon, and
Bn. 27th Dec	Rev. Charles-Augustus North; and to
Suc. his brother, as 6th Earl, 14th	the Ladies of the Rev. W. Garnier,
May	A.M., and the Hon. and Rev Thomas
Duke of Marlborough, 10th Dec. 1796	de Grey (2d son of Baron Walsing-
H. Ap. Anthony, Lord Ashley,	ham), all Prebendanes of Winchester.
born 28th April 1801	
To. Res. 24, Grosvenor-square.	285. SHERBORNE, Baron,
Co. Se. St. Giles's House, Cranbourne,	of S., Gloucestershire . Y. of C. 1784
Dorsetshire; and Rosedale House, near	N. S. John Dutten.
Richmond, Surrey.	Bn. in
Rel His Lordship is father to Lord	Suc. his father, as 2d Haron, 22d
Ashley, a Commissioner of the India	May 1820
Board, and M.P. for Dorchester: bro-in-law to the Duke of Marlbo-	Mar. Mary, daughter and heir-
rough, and to Baron Churchill: fa	ess of Henry, Baron Stawel,
in-law to the Hon. HTL. Corry,	H. Ap. James - Henry Legge,
M.P. for Tyroneshire (son of the Earl	born in May 1804
of Belmone): 2d cousin to the Earl of	
Hadnor; and to the Hon. Duncombe-	Thomas, Earl of Suffolk and Berks.)
Pleydell Bouverie, M.P. for New Sa-	
rum. The Countess is aunt to the	
Marquess of Blandford, M. P. for	leach, and Standish House, near
Woodstock; and to the Hon. George-	Stroudwater, Gloucestershire.
James-Welbere-Agar Ellis, M.P. for Cakhampton (who is son to Viscount	Rel. Broin-law to the Earl of Suffolk
Cambridge (who is son to viscount	and Berkshire; and to the Russia

	SHRE ( 22	4 ) OKLID
	Prince Baristinsky : fain-law to the	Suc. his kinsman, as 9th Baron,
	Hon. George-Francis Moreton, eldest	25th April 1782
		Mar. First, Mary-Agnes, dr. of
	son of Baron Ducie.	James Chisholme, of Chis-
		holme, and Ercles Castle,
	50. SHREWSBURY, Earl of,	Strathglass, N. Britain, 13th
	Y. of C. 1442	
	Premier Earl of England.	Feb. (deceased) 1802
	N. & S. John Talbot, F.S.A.	Secundly, Isabella, y. dr. of A.
	O. T. Baron Talbot.	Chatto, Esq. of Mainhouse,
	I. P. Earl of Waterford and	Roxburghshire, Sept 1816
	Wexford 1446	H. Ap. James, a Captain in the
	Bn. 18th March 1791	1st Foot Guards, born 2d July . 1803
	Suc. his uncle, as 17th Earl, 5th	Co. Sc. Herdmanston, Haddingtonshire;
	April	and Nesbit House, Berwickshire.
	Maria, eldest dr. of W. Tal-	
	has Elem of the Walker Way.	392. SKELMERSDALE,(1st) Baron.
	bot, Esq. of ( astle Talbot, W cz.	of S. Laucashire . Y. of C. 1828
	fordshire, 27th June 1814	N. 4 S. Edward-Bootle Wilbraham.
	Co. Sc. Heychrop House, Oxfordshire;	Bu. March 7 1771
	Grafton Hall, Worcestershire; and	Mar. Mary-Elizabeth, dr. of the
	Alton Abbey, Staffordshire.	Rev. E. Taylor, Kent, April 19 1796
	His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.	H. Ap. Richard, bern Oct. 27 . 1801
		To. Res. 56, Portland-place.
	192. SIDMOUTH, (1st) Viscount.	
	of S., Devonshire . Y. of C. 1805	Co. Sc. Latham House, near Ormskirk,
	N & S. Henry Addington, D.C.L. and	Lancashire.
	To a renty reddingon, D. C. M.	Rel. Father-In-law to Edward-Geoffrey
	F.S.A.	Stanley, Esq (grandson of the Earl of
	Offi. A Privy Councillor.	Derby), M P. for Windsor: consis to
	Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park.	George Wilbraham, Esq., M.P. for
	A Governor of the Charter House.	Stockbridge: unck to Lord Alvanley:
	An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.	bro.in-lane to Wilbraham Egerton,
	Recorder of Devizes.	Esq, M.P. for Cheshire.
	High Steward of Westminster and	
	Reading.	374. SOMERHILL, (1st) Baron,
	Bn. in	of S., Kent U.K. Y. of C. 1826
	Mur. First, Ursula-Mary, dr. of	N. & S. Ulick-John De Burgh.
	L. Hammond, Esq. of Chearn,	O. T. I. P. 1st MARQUESS OF
	Surrey (deceased)	CLANRICARDE 1825
	Secondly, Marianne, dr. of	CLANRICARDE 1825 Earl of Clanricarde 1 1543
	Baron Stowell, and widow of	Baron Duckellin
	T. Townshend, Esq. of Hon-	Baron Dunkellin 1803
	ingreen in	San his father as Lich Kerl July
		Suc. his father, as 14th Earl, July
	H. Ap. William Leunard (in holy	27
	orders).	Mar. Harriet, dr. of Viscountess
	Co. Se. Richmond Park, Surrey; and	Canning, April 8 1825
	Upper Ottery, Devonshire.	H. Ap. Ulick, Lord Dunkellin,
	Rel. Son-in-love to Baron Stowell. The	born in July 1827
	Viscountess is niece to the Earl of	To. Res. 14, St. James's-square.
	Eldon: 2d cousin to Viscount En-	Co. Sc. Portumna Castle, Galway, Ire-
	combe, M.P. for Truro.	land.
	Parl. Pat. His Lord-hip possesses one-	Rel. Son-in-law to Viscountess Canning;
	third of the patronage of the borough	and to the late Rt. Hon. George Can-
	of Devises.	ning, Prime Minister of G. B.: bru-
		in-law to the Marquess of Sligo; and
	OLD CINKIL A ID Range V C 1400	
	255. SINCLAIR, Baron, Y. C. 1489	chioness is niece to the Duchess of
	A Representative Peer of Scotland,	Doestard course to the Harmes of
	elected Sept. 2d 1830	Portland: cousin to the Marquess of Titchfield: to the Burnness Howard
	Al & S. Churles St. Clair.	de Walden; and to the children
-	Do. in	B   de M widen! word to the crumen.

Co. Sr. Bulswode Park, Bucks; Bradley

House, Wilts; Berry Castle, Devon-

shire; and Farley Park, Somerset.

6. His tirace is bro. in law to the

Duke of Humilton and Brandon; to

Lady Anne Humilton, who so affectionately attended the late Queen Caroline; and to the Counters of Dunmore.

266. SONDES, Baron, of Lees Court, Kent . Y. of C. 1760 N. & S. Lewis-Richard Watson.
Bn. in May . 1792 Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, June 20 1806 H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. George-John Milles (assumed inatead of Watson).
Co. Sc. Lees Court, Kent; and Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire.
Rel. Bro. to the Hon, Richard Watson,

280. SOUTHAMPTON, Baron, of S., Hants. Y. of C. 1780 N. & S. Charles Fitzroy.

Bn. 28th Sept. 1804

Suc. his father, as 3d Baron, 14th

June. 1810

Mar. Harriet, dr. of the Hon.

M.P. for Canterbury.

Henry-Fitzroy Stanhope, Feb. 23 1826 H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy.

To. Res. 44. Curron-street, May-fair. Co. Sr. Fitzroy Piace, Middlesex; Whittlebury Lodge, near Towcester.

Ref. His Lordship is 2d cousin to the Duke of Somerset; to the Duke of Gratton; to Lord Henry Fitzroy, Prebendary of Westminster; and to the Baroness Churchill; 3d consin to the Earl of Euston, M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds; and to Lord Charles Fitzroy, Jun., M.P. for Thetford. The Baroness is consin to the Earl of Harrington; to Lieut. Col. the Hon. L.E.-R. Standhope, a groom of the King's bed-chamber; to the Marchioness of Tavistock; to the Duchess of Leinster; to the Earl of Sefton, M.P. for Droitwich; to Baron Foley; and to the Duke of Newcastle.

108. SPENCER, Earl, Y. of C. 1765 N. & S. George-John Spencer, K.G., F. R. S., and F. S. A.

O. T. Viscount Althorp, and Spencer. . . . 1765 and 1761 Buron Spencer, of Althorp, Northamptonshire . . . . 1761

Off. A Provy Councillor.

A Governor of the Charter House.

An Elder Brother of the Trinity
House.

High Steward of St. Albans.

Co. Sc. Trentham Hall, Staffer

Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, Oct. 31 1783 Mar. Lavinia, dr. of Charles, 1st Earl of Lucan, 6th March . 1781 H. Ap. John-Charles, Viscount Althorp, born 29th May . . To. Res. 27, St. James's-place. Co. Sc. Althorp Park, Northampton-shire; Brandon, Norfolk; Wimbiedon Park, Surrey; and Westfield House, Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. el. Father to Viscount Althorp (Chan-cellor of the Exchequer, and M.P. for Northamptonshire): father-in-law to Baron Lyttleton: uncle to the Duke of Devonshire; to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire; to Major Gen, the Hon. Frederick-Cavendish Ponsonby; and to the Hon. William - Francis - Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole: uncle-in-law to Viscount Melbourne: bro-in-lux to the Earl of Lucan; and to the Earl of Besborough. The Countess is aunt to Lord Bingham; to the lady of George-Granville-Venables Vernon, Esq., M.P. for Lichfield (eld. son of the Archbishop of York); and to Lady Elcho. 32. STAFFORD, Marquess of, Y. of C. . of C. 1786 N. & S. George - Granville - Leveson Gower, K.G. O. T. Earl Gower . 1746 Viscount Trentham, of T., Staf-Yorkshire . . . . . . 1702 Baronet . . . . . . . . . 1620 A Baronet . Off. Lord Lieut, and High Sheriff of Sutherlandshire. . A Privy Councillor. A Trustee of the British Museum. Recorder of Stafford. Ba. 9th Jan. . . . Suc. his father, as 2d Marquese, 1803 naver in her own right, Sept. 4 1785 H. Ap. George Granville, Earl Gower (summoned to sit in the House of Lords, as Baron Gower, in 1826; and son-in-law to the Earl of Carlisle), born 8th Aug. 1786 To Hes. Stafford House, Stable-yard,

St. James's Palace.

Dunrobin Castle, co. Sutherla Westhill, Surrey. Rel, Futher to Baron Gower; and Francis-Leveson Gower, M.P. therlandshire (who is some and countess of Mansfield, and to Hon. Robert-Fulke Greville, the Earl Brooke and Warwie in-law to the Earl of Surrey, A Horsham) eld. son and heir to il of Norfolk); and to Viscount I (eld. son and heir of Earl Gros brother to Viscount Granville in-law to the Hon. and Mo Edward Venables-Vernon, Lonbishop of York; to the Earl Germans; to the Duke of H and to the Earl of Harrowby to Sir James Macdonald, Bast for Calne, and a Clerk of the Seal; to the Earl of Carlisle; Eliott, M.P. for Liskeard; to of the Hon. H.-B. Lygon, 1 Worcestershire (brother to East champ); to the Marquess cester, M.P. for Monmouth; Marquess 6 Granville - Charles - Henry & M. P. for Monmouthshire; to of the Hon. Frederick-Gour thorpe, M.P. for Bramber ( w) ther to Baron Calthorpe); to t Granville-Dudley Ryder (2d m Earl of Harrowby), M. P. for T to his brother, Viscount Sands for Tiverton; and to the lad Hon. James Stuart-Wortley

Hon. James Stuart-Wortley heir of Lord Wharncliffe).

248. STAFFORD, Baron, Y., N. 4. S. George-William-Staffin nynghain.

O. T. A Baronet
Bn. 27th April

Suc. his ancestor, William, as 14th Baron, on the reversal of the attainder on his family in Mar. Frances, y. dr. of E. Sulyarde, Esq., of Haughley Park Suffolk, in
H. Ap. Henry-Valentine (marrieto Miss Howard, niece to the Duke of Norfolk), born 2d Jan Co. Sc. Coasey Hall, Norfolk

Skiffnall Manor, Shropshire.

Rel. His Lordship is bro.-in-law
Richard Bedingfield, Bart.,

father-in-law to Lord Petre.

His Lordship is a Carnotte.

. . . . 1816

( 227 )

TAM

Mar. Catherine-Lucy, dr. of Robert, 1st Baron Carrington, 19th Nov.

H. Ap. Philip-Henry, Viscount
Mahon, M. P. for Wootton Bas-. 1803 actt, born 31st Jan. . . . , 1805 To. Res. 12, Albemarle-street. Co. Sc. Chevening Place, near Seven Oaks, Kent; and Mahon House, Devonshire. Rel. Father to the member for Wootton Rassett: half-bro. to Lady Hester-Lucy Stanhope, who has long resided among the Arabs of Syria: son-in-law to Baron Carrington: bro.-in-lew to the Hon. Robert-John Smith, M.P. for Buckinghamahire; to the lady of the Rt. Hon. H.-W.-W. Wynne, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark; and to the lady of Lord Granville - Charles - Henry Somerset (2d son to the Duke of Beaufort), one of the Lords of the Treasury, and M.P. for Monmouthshire: 2d cousin to the Duke of Buckingham; to Baron Nugent, M.P. for Aylesbury; and to the Baroness Arundell, of Wardour: 3d consin to the Earl of Haddington; and to the Marquess of Chandos, M. P. for Buckinghamshire: grand-nephew to Baron Granville. The Countess is aunt to Baron Gardiner :- for farther particulars see the relationship of her father, Baron Carrington. 305. STEWART, Baron, of Garlies, Wigtounshire, Y. of C. 1796

STEW

and Right Rev. Charles-James Stewart,

Bishop of Quebec; to the Hon. E .- R. Stewart (married to Catherine, sister of the Earl of Wemyss, of the Countess of Stamford and Warrington, and of the Baroness Rossmore); to the Duchess of Marlborough; and to Harriet, widow of Lord Spercer Chichester: father-in-law to the Marquess of Blandford, M.P. for Woodstock (eld. son of the Duke of Marlborough); and to the Hop. W. Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire (cld. son of Baron Feversham): nacle to Sir James-R.-G. Graham, Bart., M.P. for Cumberland; to the Marquess of Blandford (who married his cousin); to Lord Charles Churchill (non-in-law to John Benett, Esq., M.P. for Wiltshire); to Arthur Chichester, Esq., M.P. for Wexford-shire (nephea also to the Marquess of Donegal; and son-in-law to the Marquess of Anglescy); and to Baron Crofton. The Countess is aister to the Marquess of Anglesey; to the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B. (a Privy Councillor, and con-in-law to the Earl of Westmoreland); to Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. (bro.-in-lase to the Earl of Dartmouth); to the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, K.C.B. Rear-Adm of the White; to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Gen. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., and M.P. for Perthshire; and to the Dowager Baroness Graves: aunt to the Earl of Uxbridge, M. P. for Angleseyshire; to the Duchess of Richmond; to the lady of the Earl of Mountcharles, M.P. for Donegalphire; to Arthur-Algernon-Capel Coningshy, Esq. (nepheu and heir to the Earl of Essex, and brow-in-law to the Duke of St. Albans); to Lord Mountflorence, and the other children of the Earl of Enniskillen; and to Baron Ciraves.

Clifford of Chudleigh), bee July 13th To. Res. 10, Mansfield-atnect, Pi place. Co. Sc. Allerton Park, Wetherby

shire.

Rel. His Lordship is father to the

Sir Edward - Marmaduke Va Bart.

His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.

367. STOWELL, (1st) Bare of S. Park, Gloucestershire, Y. of C. N. & S. William Scott, D.C.L., and F.A.S.

and F.A.S.

Off. A Privy Councillor.

Master of the Faculties,

Commons.

A Trustee of the British Mus

Late Judge of the Admiralty as sistory Court, and Vicar-go the Province of Canterbury.

Bn. Oct. 28th
Mar. First, Anna-Maria (decease)
eld. dr. of J. Bagnall, Esq.

H. Ap. William, born May 23 To. Res. 11, Grafton-street, Bon Co. Sc. Stowell Park, Northlead cestershire; and Early Court, I

Berks.
Ret. His Lordship is elder broth
Earl of Eldon: futher to a
countess Sidmouth: grandViscount Encounte, M.P. for

Bn. Nov. 13th
Snc. his father, as 2d Earl, Au
17th
H. Pres. His Lordship's breat

Hon. Capt. Henry-John Row To. Res. 33, Hertford-street, M. Co. Sc. Henham Hall, Wangso Blythborough, Suffolk.

Rel. Brether-in-law to Adm. Henry Hothan, K.C.B. & Baron Hothan, M.P. for Lee

117. STRANGE, Larl. Y. of C. 1786 N. & S. John Murray, K.T. and F.R.S. Baron Murray, of Stanley, Uloucestershire . . . . . S. P. DUKE OF ATHOLE ... Marquess of Atholl and Tulli-. 1703 1676 and 1703 bardine . . . Earl of Atholl and Tullibardine 1457 and 1606 Viscount Glenalmond, Balquhidir, and Glenlyon Baron Murray of Tullibardine 1604 Lord Balvenie and Gask Land of the Isle of Man . Off. Lord Licut. and Hereditary Sheriff of Prethabire. Bu. June Mith .

Sac. his father, as 5th Duke, Nov. 5 1830

H. Pres. James, Baron Glenlyon, a Lord of the King's Bedchamber, and a Major-General.

Co Sc. Atholi House and Dunkeld Palace, Perthshire, N. B.; Mona Castle, Isle of Man.

Rel. His Grace is brother to Baron Glenlyon: bro.-in-law to Viscount Strathallan.

180. STRATHALLAN, Viscount, Y. of C. 1686

A Representative Peer of Scotland; elected Sept. 2d . . . . . 1830 N. & N. James-Andrew-John-Laurence-Charles Drummond.

O. T. S. P. Baron Drummond of Cromlix . . . . . . 1686

• The ISLE OF Man is a distinct territory from England, Scotland, and Ireland; not being governed by the laws of either of these kingdoms; nor does any Act of the British Parliament extend to it, unless so expressly stated in the Act itself. sas formerly a subordinate feudatory kingdom, subject to the Kings of Norway: then to King John and Henry the Third of England: afterwards to the Kings of Scotland, and then again to the Crown of England: at length, we find Henry the Fourth claiming it by right of conquest, and disposing of it to the Earl of Northumberland; upon whose attainder it was granted to Sir John de Stanley, ancestor of the Earls of Derby, in 1406. After several other vicissitudes, on the death of James, senth Earl of Derby, in 1735, the Duke of Atholl succeeded to the Lordship of the Island, as heir-general by a female branch of the Derby family. In the mean time, though the title of King had long been disused, the Earls of Derby maintained a sort of regal sway over Man, by assenting or dissenting from laws; and no English writ or process was of any authority in the Island. Such an independent jurisdiction being, in the course of time, found to be inconvenient for the purposes of public justice, by affording a rendy asylum for debtors, outlaws, traitors, and particularly for smugglers, the interest of the then proprietors, viz. the Duke and Duchess of Atholl†, was purchased by the British government in 1765 for 70,000l. Thus the Island and its dependencies became vested in the Crown, and subject to the regulations of the British Excise and Customs as far as regards the exportation of spirits and other articles to England, Scotland, and Ireland, which are either contraband, or have not paid a duty to the King. These, however, do not interfere with the consumption on the Island itself; such being regulated by the internal laws, and for the support of the government of Man. In all other respects, likewise, this Island retains its popular laws and government \$\pm\$, and is still a convenient refuge for debiors and for outlaws, except those who have been guilty of nurder and other coornious crimes. The Duke of Atholi still holds his landed property in the Island, with all manorial rights, and the patronage of the Bishop of Sodor and Man and other ecclesistical benefices; on payment of the annual sum of 101/. 15s. 11d., and sendering two falcons to the Kings and Queens of England upon the days of their coronation.

of the inhabitants of Man. The magistrates are to this day styled Decembers.

<sup>†</sup> The Duchess was heiress to her father's barony of Strange and Lordship of Man, being the only child of James, 2d Duke of Atholl. The Scottish honoury descended to the Duke's nephew John, who by marrying his cousin reunited the family possessions and dignities as before.

† Theory's was the name horne he the angient Darlianus of anymal convents.

Hampshire . Baron Howard, of Charlton,

Bn. 18th Aug. Suc. his lather, as 16th Earl of S.

Off. Col. of the Berkshire Militia 1621

and 9th Earl of B., 23d Feb. .

Wilts

388 STUART DE ROTHESAY, (1st) Baron, in the Isle of Bute,

Late Ambassador Extraordinary and

Phenipotentiary at the Court of

N. & S. Charles Stuart, G.C.B. Off. A Privy Councillor.

France.

W Jan.

Y. of C. 1828

1780

SUND Mer. Elizabeth Jane, eld. dr. of James, 1st Baron Sherborne, 14th Viscount . . 1803 Jan. Jan.

H. Ap. Charles-John, Viscount
Andover, born 7th Nov. 1804
Co. Se. Charlton, near Devizes, Wilts; and Suffolk House, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Rel. Brother-in-law to Baron Sherborne; and futher-in-law to the Hon. James-Henry-Legge Dutton, eld. son and heir to the same lord. 74 SUNDRIDGE & HAMILTON, Baron, in Kent and Leicestershire, Y. of C. 1766 and 1776 N. 4 S. George-William Campbell. U. T. S. P. DUKE OF ARGYLL 1701

Marquess of Argyll, and of Lorn and Kintyre . 1641 and 1701 Earl of Argyll, and of Campbell and Cawal . . 1457 and 1701 Viscount Lochow and Glenilla 1701 Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morven,

Household in Scotland. Lord Lieut., and Hereditary Sheriff

of Argyllshire. Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Carrick, and

Dunvoir Castles.

Admiral of the Western Isles. Keeper of the Great Seal, and one of his Majesty's State Councillors for

Scotland. Br. 22d Sept. Barony, 20th Sept.

- his father, as 6th Duke, 24th May 1806 Mar. Caroline-Elizabeth, dr. of

George, 4th Earl of Jersey, in . 1810 Nov. . . His Grace's brother, John-Douglas-Edward-Henry Camp-

To. Res. 29, Upper Brook-atrect.
Co. Sc. Inversry Castle, Argyllshire;
and Roseneath, Dumbartonshire.

Rel. His Grace is bro.-in-law to the Earl of Jersey; to Baroness Ponsonby; to the lady of the Hon. and Most Rev. Richard Bagot, Lord Bishop of Oxford; and to General Clavering: bruther to Lady Charlotte Bury, widow of Col. Campbell, of Shawfield, Args lishere, and wife of the Rev. Mr. Busy: uncle to the lady of the Earl of L'abridge; and to WalterFrederick Campbell, Esq., M.P. for Argyllshire (son-in-law to the Earl of Wennyss and March): kinsman to Archibald Campbell, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, and M.P. for Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton. The Duchess (who was the first wife of the Marquess of Anglescy) is mother to the Earl of Uxbridge (who mar, her present lord's niece), M.P. for Angleseyshire; to the Duchess of Richmond; to the lady of the Earl of Mount Charles (cld. son of the Marquess of Conyngham), M.P. for Donegalshire; and to the lady of Arthur Chichester, Esq. (nephew to the Marquess of Donegal), M.P. for Wexfordshire: aunt to Baron Durham.

3. SUSSEX, His Royal Highness, the (1st) Duke of . Y. of C. 1801 Prince Augustus-Frederick, K.G., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

O. T. Earl of Inverness in Scot-- 1801 land Baron of Arklow in Ireland

Off. A Privy Councillor. High Steward of Plymouth. President of the Royal Society, President of the Society for the Eu-

contagement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Col. of the Hon. Artillery Company.

Ranger of Hyde and St. James's Parks. Bn. Jan. 27 Mar. Augusta de Ameland, dr. of John, 4th Earl of Dunmore, Jan. 27 and April 4 (which mar-

riage was contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act). 1793 Son, Augustus-Frederick D'Este,

a Colonel in the Army, born Jan. 13 To. Res. Kennington Palace.

Rel. His Royal Highness is 6th son of his late Majesty King George III., and stands in the same degrees of consanguinity to his present Majesty and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family as the Duke of Cumberland, &cc.

187. SYDNEY, Viscount, of St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire, Y. of C. 1789

N. & S. John-Robert Townshend, F.S.A. O. T. Buron Sydney, of Chiselhurst, Kent .

Off. High Steward of Yarmouth.	O. T. Baron Ossulaton, of O.,
Bn. Aug. 9 1805	Middlesex 1682
Suc. his father, as 3d Viscount,	Offi. A Privy Councillor.
To. Res. 3, New Burlington-street.	Hn. April 28 1776 Suc. his father, as 5th Earl, Dec. 10 1822
Co. Se. Sydney Ludge, Freguell, Kent.	Mar. Corisande Armandine-Leo-
Rel. His Lordship is nephen to the Hon.	nice-Sophin, dr. of the Duke de
HGP. Townshend, Cel. of the	Grammont, July 28 1806
1st Foot Guards; to Lady Georgiana	H. Ap. Charles, Lord Osculaton,
Townshend, Housekeeper of Windsor	born Jan. 10 1810
Castle; to Baroness Dynevor; to the	To. Res. 26, Grosvenor-square.
Earl of Chatham: to Baron De Clif-	Co Sc. Mount Felix, Walton-on-Thames,
ford; and to the Earl of Leitrim; to the Duke of Buccleugh and Queens-	Surrey; and Chillingham Castle, near Belford, Northumberland.
berry; and to the lady of the Hon.	Rel. His Lordship is brother to the Hou.
Peregrine-Francis Cust, M.P. for Cli-	Henry-Grey Bennet, late M.P. for
theroe (bro. to Earl Brownlow): kins-	Shrewsbury ( who is non-in-las to Lord
man to the Marquess Townshend;	William Russel, M.P. for Tavistock):
and to Baron Bayning, of Foxley:	cousin to John Bennet, Esq., M.P.
Leitrim; and to the Hon. George-	for Wiltshire: broin-law to Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., M.P. for Stafford-
Rice-Rice Trevor, M. P. for Caermar-	shire; and to the Hon. and Rev. W.
thenshire.	Beresford (bro. to Baron Decies).
Parl. Pat. One Member for Whitchurch.	,
	384. TENTERDEN, (1st) Baron,
115. TALBOT, Earl, Y. of C. 1784	of Hendon, Middlesex . Y. of C. 1827
N. & S. Charles-Chetwynd-Talbot Chet-	N. & S. Charles Abbot.
wynd, K.P., F.R.S., and F.S.A. O. T. Viscount Ingestric, of I.,	Offi. A Privy Councillor.  Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of
Staffordshire 1784	King's Bench.
Baron Talbot, of Hensel, Gla-	A Deputy Speaker of the House of
morganshire 1733	Peers.
Offi. A Privy Councillor.	Bn. 7th Oct 1762
Lord Lient. and Cust. Rot. of Stuf-	Mar. Mary, cld. dr. of LL. La-
Ba. April 25 1777	motte, Esq., of Basilden, Berks, 13th July 1795
Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, May 19 1793	H. Ap. John-Henry Abbot, bar-
Mar. Frances-Thomasine, eld. dr.	rist v-nt-law, a Marshal and As-
of C. Lambert, Esq., Meath-	sociate to the Chief-Justice of the
shire (deceased), Aug. 28 1800	King's Beach, and a Commic-
H. Ap. Henry, Viscount Ingestrie,	sioner of Bankrupts, born Aug. 6 1796
a Captain R.N., and M.P. for Hertford, born Nov. 8 1803	To. Res. 28, Russell-square; and 4, Serjeants-Inn, Chancery-lane.
To. Res. 71, Grosvenor-street.	Co. Sr. Hendon Place, Hendon, Mid-
Co. Sc. Ingestrie Hall, near Stafford.	dlesex.
Rel. His Landship is father to the	
Member for Hertford: consin to the	247. TEVNHAM, Baron,
Marquesa of Downshire; and to Lord	of T., Kent Y. of C. 1616
AMW. Hill, M.P. for Downshire. Viscount Ingestrie is broin-lare to	N. & S. Henry-Francu-Roper Curzon, D.C. L.
the Marquess of Waterford.	Bu. 9th May 1768
Earl Talbut succeeded the late Duke of	Suc. his cousin, as 14th Baron,
Richmond in the Lord-Lieutenancy of	7th Sept 1824
Ireland, and continued in the govern-	Mar. First, Bridget (deceased), dr.
ment of that country until 1021.	andheiressor T. Hawkins, Usq.,
OF TANKERDILLER WAS	of Nash Court, Kent, 21st May 1788
85. TANKERVILLE, Earl of,	thony Henbacon, Bart, of the
Y. of C. 1714 . George-Augustus Bennet.	Park, Mayoshire, 16th July . 182
A ne recolfice vinfingens menner.	1

(233)

TORR

THAN

Eu, of Dulcek, Sept. 16 . .

Ca Se. Rostelan Castle, Cork.

297. THURLOW, Baron,

wall.

U. Pres. His Lordship's brother, Rear-Admiral Lord James O'Bryen. To Res. 11, Lower Berkeley-street.

Ret. His Lordship is fa.-in-law to the Hun. George-Frederick Hotham, Capt.

R.N. (brother to Baron Hotham, M.P.

for Lemninster): cousin to the Counters

of Orkney: Id consin to Viscount Kirk-

of T., Sudolk Y. of C. 1792 N. f S. Edward-Thos-Hovell Thurlow.

Kent

33. TOWNSHEND, Marqueas, Y. of C. 1787 N. & S. George-Ferrars Townshend.
O. T. Eurl of Leicester . . . 1784 Viscount Townshend, of Rayn-. . . 1682 Regis, Norfolk . . . . . 1661 Baron Ferrars, of Chartley . . 1299 Off. High Steward of Tamworth.

His Lordship is a MINOR.

Ba. Dec. 13 1778
Bu. Dec. 13 1778   Suc. his father, as 3d Marquess,
1.1- 07
July 27 1811  Mar. Sarah, dr. of W. D. Gardner,
Mar. Sarah, dr. of W. D. Gardner,
Farther May 12 a a a a a a filled 1
H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, Lord
Charles Townshend, M.P. for Tam-
CHAIRES & OWNSHELDER, STEER . TOU A BOILT
worth.
Co. Sr. Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire;
Raynham Hall, Norfolk; and Ball's
Park, Henfordshire.
Rel. His Lordship is kinsman to Vis-
Mer. 1318 Hotelship is knishing to vis-
count Sydney; to Baron Bayning, of
Foxley; and to Baroness Dynevor.
PRITARY V 1 A 11'1 P
TUAM, Lord Archbishop of,
Trans. from Elphin in 1819
A Representative Prelate of Ire-
kind for session 1831 and 1832 N. S. The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev.
DE S 42 HEL TO SE STORY I THIS GIRL TONE
N. A. S. The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev.
Power-le-Poer Trench, D.D.
PRIMATE OF CONNAUGHT.
O. Off. Bishop of Ardagh.
A Privy Councillor in Ireland.
Cons. Bishop of Waterford in . 1802
Trans. to Elphin in 1810
Rez. Bishop's Palace, Tuam.
Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Clancarty.
30. TWEEDDALE, Marquess of
30. TWEEDDALE, Marquess of,
Y. of C. 1694
A Representative Peer of Scotland,
Y. of C. 1694 A Representative Peer of Scotland,
Y. of C. 1694 A Representative Peer of Scotland,
Y. of C. 1694 A Representative Peer of Scotland,
Y. of C. 1694  A Representative Peer of Scotland, elected June 3d 1831  N. & S. George Hay, K.T., K.C.B. O. T. S.P. Earl of Uifford 1694
Y. of C. 1694  A Representative Peer of Scotland, elected June 3d
Y. of C. 1694  A Representative Peer of Scotland, elected June 3d
Y. of C. 1694  A Representative Peer of Scotland, elected June 3d
V. of C. 1694 A Representative Poer of Scotland, cleeted June 3d 1831 N. & S. George Hay, K.T., K.C.B. O. T. S.P. Earl of Gifford 1694 Earl of Tweeddale, Peebleshire 1646 Viscount Walden 1694 Baron Hay, of Yester 1497
N. of C. 1694  A Representative Poer of Scotland, cleeted June 3d . 1831  N. & S. George Hay, K.T., K.C.R. O. T. S.P. Earl of tifford . 1694 Earl of Tweeddale, Peebleshire 1646 Viscount Walden 1694 Baron Hay, of Yester 1497  Off. Hereditary Chamberlain of Dum-
Y. of C. 1694  A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
Y. of C. 1694  A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
Y. of C. 1694 A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
Y. of C. 1694 A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
Y. of C. 1694 A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
N. of C. 1694  A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
Y. of C. 1694 A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
Y. of C. 1694 A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d 1831  N. & S. George Hay, K.T., K.C.R. O. T. S.P. Earl of Hifford 1694 Earl of Tweeddale, Peebleshire 1646 Viscount Walden 1694 Baron Hay, of Yester 1447  OB. Hereditary Chamberlain of Dumfermline.  Lord Livit. of Haddingtombire.  A Col. in the Army, and Aide decamp to the King.  Bn. Feb. 1 1787  Swe. his father, as 8th Marquess, Aug. 9 1804  Mar. Susan, 3d dr. of William.
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d 1831  N. & S. George Hay, K.T., K.C.R. O. T. S.P. Earl of Hifford 1694 Earl of Tweeddale, Peebleshire 1646 Viscount Walden 1694 Baron Hay, of Yester 1447  OB. Hereditary Chamberlain of Dumfermline.  Lord Livit. of Haddingtombire.  A Col. in the Army, and Aide decamp to the King.  Bn. Feb. 1 1787  Swe. his father, as 8th Marquess, Aug. 9 1804  Mar. Susan, 3d dr. of William.
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d . 1831  N. & S. George Hay, K.T., K.C.R. O. T. S.P. Earl of Hifford . 1694 Earl of Tweeddale, Peebleshire 1646 Viscount Walden . 1694 Baron Hay, of Yester . 1487  Off. Hereditary Chamberlain of Dumfermline.  Lord Livid of Haddingtombire.  A Col. in the Army, and Aide-decamp to the King.  Bn. Feb. 1
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
N. of C. 1694 A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
N. of C. 1694 A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d . 1831  N. & S. George Hay, K.T., K.C.R. O. T. S.P. Earl of Glifford . 1694 Earl of Tweeddale, Peebleshire 1646 Viscount Walden . 1694 Baron Hay, of Yester . 1487  Off. Hereditary Chamberlain of Dumfermline.  Lord Livit. of Haddingtombire.  A Col. in the Army, and Aide-decamp to the King.  Bn. Feb. 1
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d. 1831  N. & S. George Hay, K.T., K.C.R. O. T. S.P. Earl of Hifford 1694 Earl of Tweeddale, Peebleshire 1646 Viscount Walden. 1894 Baron Hay, of Yester 1447  Off. Hereditary Chamberlain of Dumfermline.  Lord Livid. of Haddingtombire.  A Col. in the Army, and Aide-decamp to the King.  Bn. Feb. 1 1787  Swe. his father, as 8th Marquess, Aug. 9 1804  Mar. Susan, 3d dr. of William, 6th Duke of Manchester. Mar. 28 1816  H. Ap. George, Earl of Cifford, born April 26 1822  Co. Ne. Yester House, Haddingtonshire.  Rel. His Lordship is non-in-law to the Duke of Manchester: mph. to the
Y. of C. 1694 A Representative Peer of Scotland, elected June 3d
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d . 1831  N. & S. George Hay, K.T., K.C.R. O. T. S.P. Earl of Gifford . 1694 Earl of Tweeddale, Peebleshire 1646 Viscount Walden 1694 Baron Hay, of Yester . 1447 Off. Hereditary Chamberlain of Dumfermiline. Lord Livit, of Haddingtomblee. A Col. in the Army, and Aide-decamp to the King.  Bn. Feb. 1 1787 Swe. his father, as 8th Marquess, Aug. 9 1804 Mar. Susan, 3d dr. of William, 6th Duke of Manchester. Mar. 28 1816  H. Ap, George, Earl of Giford, born April 26 1822 Co. No. Yester House, Haddingtomshire. Rel. His Lordship is son-in-law to the Duke of Manchester: meph. to the Earl of Lauderdale boo, to Lord John Hay, Captain R.N., and late M.P. for Haddingtonshire; and to the lady
A Representative Poer of Scotland, elected June 3d

law to Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for Huntingdonshire; and to the lady of John-Hales Calcraft, Esq. (son of the late Rt. Hon. John Calcenft, M.P. for Wareham): cousin to Viscount Maitland, M.P. for Appleby; and to the Hon. Authory Maidand, Captain R. N., and M. P. for Berwickshire. The Marchioness is nicce to the Duke of Gordon; and to the Duchess of Bedford: courin to the Puke of Richmond; to Lord John-George Lennux, M. P. for Sussex; to Baroness Braybrooke; and to the lady of Lord Eliot (rld. son of the Earl of St. Germans', M.P. for Liskeard; to the Marquess of Tavistock, M.P. for Bed-fordshire; and to Lord John Russel, Paymaster of the Forces, and M.P. for Devoushire.

287. TYRONE, Baron, of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, G.B. Y. of C. 1786 N. & S. Henry De la Poer-Beresford. O. T. I. P. MARQUESS OF WA-1789 TERFORD . . Earl of Tyrone 1746 Viscount Tyrone Baron Beresford, of B., Cavan-1720 Baron De la Poer, of Curraglimore, Waterfordshire.

1665 1811 Suc. his father, as 3d Marquess. 1826 July 16 . H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, Lord William De la Poer-Beresford. Co. Sc. Ford Castle, Northumberland;

Curraghmore House, Co. Waterford;

and Walworth, Londonderryshire. Rel. His Lordship is brother to the lady of Viscount Ingestrie (chl. 2011 of Earl Talbot), M.P. for Dublin City: nephen to the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. John-George, Lord Archbishop Armagh; to the Rt. Hon. Lond G .- T. Beresford, Governor and Cust. Rot. of Waterfordshire: 24 consin to George, Lord Bishop of Kilmore; to the Rt. Hon. John-Claudius Beresford, an Alderman of Dublin; to Baron Decies: 3d cons. to Lieut. Col. Marcus Beresford, M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed (who is cousin to the Earl of Miltown). Parl. Pat. One Member for Berwick.

His Lordship is a MINOR.

VANE

272. VERNON, Baron, of Kinderton, Cheshire. Y. of C. 1762 N. 4 S' George-Charles Venables Vernon. Dec. .

Earl of Darnley; and to the lady of Sir Lawrence-Vaughan Palk, Birt.,

Late M.P. for Ashburton: son-in-law

to the Countess of Antrim: cousin to

the Marquess Camden; and to Alexander-Robert Stewart, Esq. (2011-11-14) to the Marquess Camden, and

nephew to the Marquess of Drogheda): 2d cousin to the Earl of Brecknock.

#### Suc. his father, as 4th Baron, . 1829 March 27 . Mer. Frances-Maria, dr. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir J.-Borlase Warren, Bart., G.C.B., Aug. 25 1802 H. Ap. George-John (un-in-law) to Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., late M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne), born June 22 . . To. Res. 21, Hertford-street, May-fair. Co. Se. Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire; Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire; and Nuttal Temple, near Bingham, Notes. Rel. His Lordship is neph, to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Ed., Lord Archbishop of York : cons to G .- Granville Venables, Esq., late M.P. for Lachfield: bro.-islase to the Rev. Brooke Boothby, Prebendary of Southwell: 2d cour. to the

children of Baron Suffield.

169. VERULAM, (1st) Earl.

VERU

1132. A Tree Trees of free by trees	
U.K. Y. of C.	1815
N. S. S. James-Walter Grimston.	
D. T. Viscount Grinsston	1815
Baron Verulam, of Gorhambury,	
Herts	1790
A Baronet	
S. P. Baron Forrester, of Cor-	
storphine	1633
I. P. Viscount Grimston	
I. P. Viscount Grimston Baron Dunboyne, of D., Meath-	1719
shire	1
Off. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of	
fordshire.	22010-
Вн. 8ерt. 26	1778
Suc. his father, as 4th Irish Vis-	
count, &c. Jan. 1	
- his cour. as 8th Scottish Baron, in	
Mur. Charlotte, dr. of Charles, 1st	
Earl of Liverpool, Aug. 11 .	
H. Ap. James Walter, Viscount	
Grimston, M.P. for St. Alban's,	
born Feb. 22	1809

Alban's, Hertfordshire. Rel. bro.-in-law to the present Earl of Liverpool. consin to the lady of the Hon. Berkeley Paget (brother to the Marquess of Anglesey). The Counters is consin to the Rt. Rev. John-Bankes-Jenkinson, Lord Rishop of St. David's. Parl. Pat. One Member for St. Alban's.

To. Res. 42, Grosvenor-square. Co. Se. Gorhambury Park, near St.

93. WALDEGRAVE, Earl, of W., Northamptonshire Y. of C. 1729 . . . . . . . 1779 N. & S. John-James Waldegrave.

O. T. Viscount Chewton 1729	312. WELLESLEY, (1st) Baron,
Baron Waldegrave, of Chewton,	of W., Somersetshire, G.B.
Somersetshire 1685	Y. of C. 1797
A Baronet 1643	N. & S. Richard Wellesley, K.O., K.P.,
Bn. July 30 1783	K.C., K.S.L., and D.C.L.
Suc. his bro. as 6th Earl, June 29 1794	O. T. I.P. let MARQUESS WEL-
Mar. Miss Anne King, of Hastings.	LESLEY, of Norrngh 1799
H. Ap. A son, Viscount Chewton,	Earl Mornington of M. Meath.
born Feb. 8 1816	shire Viscous Walland of Dans 1700
To. Res. 44, Lower Brook-street.	A reconney as citexical or taggings;
Co. Sc. Strawberry Hill, Twickenham,	Castle, Meath
Middlesex; and Navestoke, Essex.	Baron Mornington 1746
Rel. His Lordship is 2d cousin to His	Offi. A Privy Councillor in England
Hoyal Highness the Duke of Glou-	and Ireland.
cester; and to the Princess Sophia.	Lord Steward of the King's House-
	hold , and Judge of the Marshalaca
393. WALLACE, (1st) Baron,	Court.
of Knarcsdale, Northumberland.	Cust. Rot. of Meathshire.
Y. of C. 1828	Lute Gov. Gen. of India; and Lord
N. & S. Thomas Wallace.	Licut. Gen., and Gen. Gov. of
Offl. A Privy Conneillor.	Ireland.
A Commissioner of the India Board.	Bn. 20th June 1756
A Director of Greenwich Hospital.	Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, &c.
Mar. Jane, dr. of John, 2d Earl	22d May 1784
of Hopetoun, and wid. of Henry,	Mar. First, Byacinth-Gabrielle
1st Visc. Melville, 16th Feb 1814	(deceased), dr. of MPierre
Co. Sc. Carlton Hall, Cumberland.	Roland 1794
Ret. The Baroness is auut to the present	Secondly, Marianne, dr. of R.
Earl of Hopetoun.	Caton, Esq., of Philadelphia,
	and widow of Robert Pater-
278. WALSINGHAM, Baron,	son, Esq., 29th Oct 1825
of W., Norfolk Y. of C. 1780	H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, Baron
N. & S. the Rev. Thomas de Grey.	Maryhorough.
Offi. Archdeneon of Surrey; Prebendary	To. Res. St. John's Lodge, Regent's
of Windsor and Winchester; late	Park.
Chaplain to the King; Rector of	Co. Se. Marble Hall, Twickenham;
Fawley, in the New Forest, Hamp-	Upton, Somersetshire; and Trim
shire; and of Colborne, Isle of Wight.	Castle, Meathshire.
Bn, in 1778	Rel. Besides Baron Maryborough, his
Suc. his brother, as 4th Baron,	Lordship is brother, also, to the Duke
26th April 1831	of Wellington; to the Hon, and Rev.
Co. Se. Staines, Middlesex; and Mer-	Gerald - Valerian Wellesley, D.D.,
ton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk.	Chaplain to the King, a Prebendary
Rel. His Lordship is broin-law to the	of Durham, and late Rector of St.
Earl of Guildford; coun. to Baron	Luke's, Chelsea; and to Baron Cowley,
Boston; and to the Baroness Selscy:	Ambassador Extra., and Plenipo-
2d cour. to the Countess of Orkney.	tentiary at the Court of Vienna: uncle

WALL

236 )

WELL

. The Lord Steward of the King's Household has the civil government and jurisdiction of the King's servants below stairs; viz. over all the officers and servants of the Royal Household, exc pt those of the King's Chamber, Stable, and thapel. He is appointed to his office by the delivery of the white staff, which is extremed his commission. It is his business, at the commencement of the Parliament, to attend the King, and to administer the oaths of allegiance, &c. to all the Members of the House of Commons. At the death of the King, he breaks his staff over the hearse in which the royal corpse is deposited; thereby terminating his own functions, and discharging all his under officers.

in the Hon. William-Pole-Tylney- 1 Long-Wellesley; to the lady of the Right Hon. Ser Charles Bagot, K.C.B., As has seder Extra relicacy, and Pleappearing at the Hague; to the by of Lord Fraroy-J.-H. Somerset, K.t.B.; to the lady of Lord Burthe rah, 12 voy Extraordinary to the tour of Tuscany; and to the Mar-Dungammon.

26. WELLINGTON, 1st Duke of, Sumersetslar: U. K. Y. of C. 1814 J. & S. Arthur Wellissley, K.G., G.C. B., KA.K.B.E., K.C.S., K.E., K.F.M., K.G.F., K.M.J., K.M.T., K.S., K.S.E., K.S.G., K.T.S., K.W., D C L.

lst Marquiss and Earl of

W. and Talavera. . lu Baron Douro of Wellesley. 1860 Some ranta hire PRINCE OF WATERLOO, in

. 1815 the Netherlands . . Deke or VIII TORIA, Marquess of Torres Vedeas, and Count Vimeira, in Portugal

DEAE OF CIUDAD Rodrigo, and a Grandee of the Highest Class, in Spain A Privy Councillor in England and

I Justil. Let First Lord of the Treasury, and

frame Minister of the British Empire. d Field-Marshal; Colonel of the

Bit Brigade, and Grenadier Guards. Cartable of the Tower of London. Lad Lieutenant and Cast. Rot. of

Hants, and of the Tower Hamlets. A Commissioner of the India Board. I Lord of Trade and Plantations. A Governor of the Charter House.

Lod-Warden of the Cinque-Lorts. An Elder Brother of the Trinity House. A Commissioner of the Royal Military College, and of the Royal Military

A FIFT D-MARSHAL OF AUSTRIA, Ressia, Phussia, France, and

THE NETHERLANDS. CAPIAIN-GENIUAL IN SPAIN, and MARSHAL-GENERAL Post TUG. St.

IN May . 1760 Mar. Catherine, 3d dr. of Ed-ward-Michael, 2d Baron Long-1806

H. Ap. Arthur, Marquess of Dones, M.P. for Aldeburgh,

To. Res. Apsley-House, Hyde Park Corner, Piccaully.

Co. Sc. Strathfieldsay, Hants.

Rel. His Grace in bro.-in-law to the Earl of Longtord; and to the Hon, and Rev. Henry Pakenham, Archdeacon of Endy: brother to the Marquess Werlesley; to Baron Maryborough; to Baron Cowley; and to the Hon. and Rev. Gerald-Valerian Wellesley, Rector of Chelsen, &c. (see these titles for further particulars) : consin to Viscount Dungassion.

Parl. Pat. One Member for Dover.

362. WEMYSS, 1st Baron, of W. Fifeshire. U.K. Y. of C. 1821 N. & S. Francis-Wemyss Charteris-

Douglas. O. T. S. P. EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH . . . 1633 & 1097

Offi Lord-Lieut, of Pecblearhire. Viscount Peebles
Baron Eleho Baron Douglas of Nidpath . 1697 Ra. 15th April . . . . . Suc. his grandfather, as 7th Earl

Queensberry), as 4th Earl of . . 1810

Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, Slat May

H. Ap. Francis, Lord Elcho (sonin-law to the Earl of Lucan), To. Res. 19, Stratford-place, Oxford-str.

Co. Se. Gosford-House, Haddingtonshire; and Nidpath-Castle, Peebles-

Rel. His Lordship is father-in-lane and uncle to Walter-Frederick Campbell, Esq., M.P. for Argyleshire (neplew to the Duke of Argyle); and to Lord Grey, of Groby (eldest son of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington): bro.-in-law to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington; to the Hon. Edward-Richard Stewart (brother to the Earl of Galloway); and to Boron Rossmore: consis to George-Ambony-Ligh Keck, M.P. for Leicestershire 2d cousin to the Duke of Gordon, and

)

to the Duchess of Bedford: 3d cousin to the Duke of Richmond; to the children of the Duke of Manchester; to those of the Duke of Bedford by his present Duchess; and to the Baroness Braybrooke; to the lady of Lord Eliost, M.P. for Laskeard; and to the lady of Charles Ross, Esq., M. P. for St. Germans.

56. WESTMORLAND, Earl of, Y. of C. 1624

N. & S. John Fane, K.G. O. T. Baron Burghersh Off. A Privy Councillor.

Lord Lieutenant, and Cust. Rot. of Northamptonshire.

A Governor of the Charter-House. Recorder of Lyme-Regis.

Bu. 1st Jan. . . Suc. his father, as 10th Earl, 26th . 1774 April . . . . .

Mar. first, Surah-Anne (deceased), dr. and heiress of Robert Child, Esq, of Park, 20th May, Onterley

1782 Secondly, Jane, dr. and co-heiress of Richard Saunders, Enq., March 1800

born 3d Feb. . . . . . 1784

To. Res. 31, Grosvenor-square. Co. Sc. Althorp-Hall, near Wandsford, Northamptonshire; and Brimpton-

House, Yeovil, Someract Rel. His Lordship is father to Lord Burghersh (Er voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples); and to the Hon. H-Sutton Fane, M.P. for Lyme Regis: fa.-inluw to the Earl of Jersey; to the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, K.C.B.; and Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kilkennyshire (cldest son of the Earl of Besborough): bro.-in-law to the Earl of Lousdale; and to his brother, Sir John Lowther, Bart, M.P for Cumberland: uncle to Viscount Lowther; and to the Hon. Henry-Cec.I Lowther, both members for Westmorland; also to John-Henry Lowther, Esq., M.P. for Wigton; to the lady of the Rt. Hon Sir John Beckett, Bart., M.P. for Haslemere; to the Indy of Lord W .- J .- F . Powlett, M.P. for Durham (who is son of the Marquess of Cleveland); and to John-Thomas Fane, Esq., M.P. for Lyme Regis, a Clerk of the Privy Scal, and Lieut. Col. in the army: Sir H. Fane, M.P. for Han to John Fane, Esq., M.P. f shire.

Parl. Pat. Two Members ! Regis

379. WHARNCLIFFE, of Wortley, Yorkshire. N. S.S. James-Archibald-Stew ley Mackenzie.

Bu. in Oct. Mar. Elizabeth-Caroline-M dr. of John, lat Earl of R 30th March

30th March

H. Ap. John, born 23rd Aps
To Res. 15, Curzon-street, M
Co. Sc. Wortley Hall, Shuffs
shire; Broom Hall, Fulhau
sex; and Belmont, Perthal
Rel. Father to the Hon. J
Wortland, M.P. for Reed Wortley, M.P. for Board in-luse to the Earl of and brother-in-law to Vin don, M.P. for Tiverton) in-law to the Right Ho ville-Dudley Ryder, the oth for Tiverton; and to He Bishop of Lichfield and bro.-in-law to the Earl of the Rt. Hon. William (cousin to Viscount Melvil for Edinburgh; and to th Beverley: cousin to Baron Rothesay : 3d courin to the of Bute; to Lord Patri Herbert-Crichton Stuart, Cardiff; and to Henry-Vill M.P. for Banbury.

Parl. Pat. One Member for B Previous to his elevation Peerage, Lord Wharnchiffe 1 the County of York, in the lo of Parliament, for several year

134. WICKLOW, Earl of Y. 4

A Representative Peer of Irel 

O. T. Viscount Wicklow, of I. P. Baron Clonmore, e Castle, Carlowshire

Offi. A Governor of Wickless Col. of its Militia.

Suc. his father, as 3d Earl, Sept. . Mar. Cecil-Frances, dr. of

one in Each	Luly of George Lucy blee M.P. for
com, in Feb	lady of George Lucy, Esq., M.P. for
H. Pres. His Lordship's brother, the	Fowey: cousin to the Earl of Guild-
Him. and Rev. Francis-F. Howard,	ford; to the Hon, and Rev. Charles-
to the Bishop of Kilmore.	Augustus North, a Prebendary of
In Res. 2, Cavendish-square.	Winchester; and to the ladies of the
to Sc. Skelton Abbey, Co. Wicklow,	Rev. W. Garnier, A.M., and the Hon.
Ireland; Castle Forward, Donegal-	and Rev. Thomas de Grey (2d son of
shire	Baron Walsingham), Prebendaries of
Bel. 2d courie to the Earl of Charlemont;	the same cathedral.
	the omit catherina.
and to the Hon. Henry Caulfield, M.P.	one Will LOHOURY ENPRESST
for Armaghshire. The Countess is	236. WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY
sent to the Marquess of Abercorn:	and GWYDYR, Baron,
rister-in-law to the Earl of Aberdeen.	Y. of C. 1796 and 1314
	N. & S. Peter-Robert-Drummond Bur-
000 THY (1 4 N II)	rell.
375. WIGAN, (1st) Baron,	O. T. A Baronet.
of Haigh Hall, Lancashire, Y. of C. 1826	Offi. Joint Hereditary Grand Chamber-
N. S. James Lindsay.	lain of England.
U.T. S. P. EARLOF BALCARRAS,	A Privy Councillor.
Co. Fife 1651	
Baron Lindsay, of Cumberland 1633	Lord Licut. and Cust. Rot. of Cacr-
Bs. 24th April 1783	narvonshire.
Je his father, as 7th Earl, 27th	Bn. in March 1782
Mach 1000	Suc. his father, as 2d Baron Gwy-
March	dyr, 29th June 1820
Mor. Maria-Margaret-Frances, dr.	Suc. his mother, as 19th Baron
of John, 1st Baron Muncaster,	Will. D'Eresby, 29th Dec 1828
11th Nov 1811	Mar. Clementina-Sarah, dr. and
H.Ap. Alexander-William-Craw-	sole heiress of James, 1st Lord
ford, Lord Lindsay, born 16th	of Perth. 20th April 1807
Oct 1812	
To. Res. 21, Berkeley-square.	H. Ap. Alberic, born 25th Dec. 1821
Ca Sr. Earlsferry Abbey, Fifeshire;	To. Hes. 142, Piccadilly.
und Haigh Hall, near Wigan, Lan-	Co. Se. Langley Park, Kent; Grims-
	thorpe Castle, Lincolnshire; Gwydyr
cushire.	Castle, Denbighshire; and Drummond
Red His Lordship is nephew to the Hon.	Castle, Perthshire.
ed Rt. Rev. Charles-Dalrymple Lind-	Rel. His Lordship is consin to the Mar-
ay, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kildare:	quess of Cholmondeley; and to Lord
owein to Lieut. Col. James Lindsay,	Henry-William Cholmondeley, M. P.for
M. P. for Wigan: brother to the Hou.	Castle Rising: 2d courin to Sir Charles-
Robert Lindsay, Collector of Customs	Merrick Burrell, Bart., M.P. for
at Agra, in the East Indies. The	
Countess is cousin to Baron Muncaster.	Shoreham; and to Walter Burrell, Esq.
Parl. Pat. Two Members for Wigan.	M.P. for Sussex : broin-law to the
The same of the sa	Earl of Clare: futher-in-law to Gil-
	bert-John Heathcote, Esq. (son to Sir
238. WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE,	Gilbert Henthcote, Bart., M.P. for
Baron Y. of C. 1492	Rutlandshire).
N. 4 S. Henry Verney.	
8a. 5th April 1773	145. WILTON, Earl of,
Suc. his brother, as 8th Baron,	Y. of C. 1801
lst Sept 1820	N. & S. Thomas-Grosvenor Egerton.
Mar. Margaret, 3d dr. of Sir John	O. T. Viscount Grey de Wilton, of
Williams Bank March 1900	
Williams, Bart., March 1829	
H. Pres. His Lordship's sister, Louisa,	Bu. 30th Dec
wife of the Rev. Robert Bernard, a	
Prebendary of Winchester.	2d Earl, 2lid Sept 1814
To. Hes. 21, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.	
Ca Se Compton Verney, near Straiford-	ward, 12th Earl of Derby, 29th
on-Jion, Warwickshire.	Nov

H. Ap. Thomas, Viscount Grey de Wilton, born 9th Oct. . . . 1825 To. Res. 13, Grosvenor-square. Co. Sc. Heaton House, Lancashire. Rel. His Lordship is 2d son of Earl Grosvenor: brother to Viscount Belgrave, M.P. for Cheshire; and to the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester: son-in-lase to the Earl of Derby: bro.sin-lase to Lord Stanley, M.P. for Lancashire (who is father to the Hon. Edward-G.-S. Stanley, M.P. for Windsor).

206. WINCHESTER, Lord Bishop of, translated from Llandaff . 1827 N. & S. Rt. Rev. Charles-Richard Sumner, D.D. and F.R.S.

O. Offi. Prelate of the Order of the

Garter.

Provincial Sub-Dean of Cunterbury,
Visitor of Magdalen, New, Trinity,
St. John's, and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford; of Winchester College, Hampshire; and of St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark.
Cons. Bishop of Idandaff in . . 1826
To. Res. 19, St. James's-square.

To. Res. 19, St. James's-square. Co. Sc. Palace, Winchester; and Farnham Castle, Surrey.

Rel. Brother to the Rt. Rev. J.-B. Sumner, Lord Bishop of Chester;

to George Holme Sumner, Esq., M.P. for Guildford.

N. B. The extensive diocese of this prelate, which is in the Province of Canterbury, comprehends the counties of Surrey and Hants, with the Isles of Wight, Guernacy, Jersey, and Alderney.

Esq., of Shotney Hall, Nor-

thumberland, 31st July.

H. Ap. John, Earl of Wiltel a Lieut Col., born 3d June To. Res. 27, Carendish-squar Co. Se. Amport House, near and Rotherfield Park, Hant Rel. Brother to Lord Hom O.C.B., and Admiral of the bro.-in-law to Vice-Admira seph-8. Yorke, K.C.B., and Reigate.

50. WINCHILSEA & NO HAM, Earl of, Y. of C. 1626 N. & S. George-William-Find O. T. Viscount Maidstone, of

Kent
Lord of the Royal Manor of V
Baron Finch of Daventry, No
amptonshire
A Baronet

Bn. 22d May.

Snc. his contin, as 9th Earl of and 5th of Northegham, 24.4

Mar. Georgiana-Charlotte, eld of Jam s, 3d Duke of Monti 26th July

H. Ap. George James, Vice Maidstone, born 31st May To. Res. 5. Suffolk, street, Pall-Co. Sc. Burleyb Park, Rus

Eastwell Park, Kent;

Rel. His Lordship is non-inpresent Duke of Montrose: I to the Matquess of Grahatu, Cambridge Borough, who is a Pray Conn. illor, a Confor the Affairs of India, a the Stirking Militta; also i of Viscount Clive, M.P. fo (cld. non of the Earl of Powito the Earl of Mansfield, ship's brother, the Hon-Daniel-Heneage-Finch Hanin-low to the Countess of M

The Groom of the Stole presides over all things pertaining to the schamber: the word stole significs a robe of honour.

by. Esq., of Bruton Abmerset i deceased), in . 1769 John, boen 11th Jan. here to Rear Admiral Philip tonse; and to the Hon. John man, Lord Lieut, &c., of Simberley Hall, Norfolk. DSTMEATH, (1st) Marquess . . . Y. of C. 1822
satisfies Peer of Ireland elected George-Thomas-John Nugent. Earl of Westmeath . 1621 Delvin . . . . . . . . 1557

d Lient of Westmeathshire,
coel of its Milita. 17th . 1785 father, as 8th Earl, Dec. . 1814 ily-Anne-Bennet-Elizadr. of James, 1st Mar-Salisbury (a Lady of m's Bedchamber), May . 1812 His Lordship's brother, a. Robert-Seymour Num June 2d metictown-Delvin, and Clonyn, subshire; and Clouteen, Ros-Baltare. \_ia-law to the Hon. Lionel-Powson (who is brother to Reven, Esq. (who is brother Bruen, Esq., late M. P. for thire); to the Marquess of

ORCESTER, Lord Bishop of, from Chichester in . . 1831
Rt. Rev. Robert-James
B.D.
Lop of Chichester in . . 1824
A Canon Residentiary of St.

The Closet to the King.
Palace, Worcester; Hartlebury
Worcestershire.

the diocese of this prelate is in twince of Canterbury, and is a part of Worcestershire and Warwickshire.

WYNFORD, Baron, Wham-Draper Best. Off. A Privy Councillor.

A Deputy Speaker of the House of Peers.

Late Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Counton Pleas.

Co. Sc. Leesons, St. Paul's Cray, Kent.

M. Ap. Charles-Anderson Worsley, born 12th April . . . . 1809 To. Res. 17, Arlington-street, Piccadilly. Co. Se. Appledurcombe Park, Isle of Wight; and Brocklesby Hall, Lincolnshire.

Rel. His Lordship's children are cousine to the Earl of Bradford. Parl. Pat. One Member for Newtown, in the Isle of Wight.

7. YORK, Lord Archbishop of, translated from Carlisle . . . 1807 Primate of England. N. & S. Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Harcourt (late Venables Vernon),

D.C. L.
Cons. Bishop of Carlisle . . . 1791
O. Offi. A Privy Councillor.
Lord High Almoner to the King.
Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford.

Richard, 2d Earl of Lucan.)

To. Res. 40, Grosvenor-square.

Co. Se. Bishops-Thorpe, Palace, near
York.

Rel. His Grace is 6th son of George Venables Vernon, Esq., created 1st Buron Vernon in 1762: father to the late Member for Lichfield; uncle to the present Lord Vernon; to the lady of the Rev. Brooke Boothby, Prebendary of Southwell; and to the Hon. Henry-Sedley-V. Vernon, Lieut. Col. in the Grenadier Guards: grand uncle to the Hon. George-John-V. Vernon, M.P. for Derbyshire: bro.-in-law to the present Marquess of Stafford; to Viscount Granville; to the Duchess of Beaufort; and to the Countess of Harrowby: fa.-for-low to Sir J.-V.-B. Johnstone, Bt., M.P. for Yorkshire.

M.P. for Yorkshire.

N. B. The Province of the Archbishop of York contains the Dioceses of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Man; the Prelate's own diocese consisting of the greater part of Yorkshire and all Nottinghamshire.

Church Pat. His Grace has the disposal of all the Dignitics in the Cathedral Church of York;—the Deanery only excepted. He has likewise the Sub-

deanery and six Prebend the Collegiate Church of sixteen Stalls in Southwa Church.

399. ZOUCHE, Barone of Harringworth Y. N. & S. Harriet-Anne-Bind Bn. 7th Sept.
Sac. her father, an lat Bn 11th Nov.

Mor. the Hon. Robert C. M.P. for Clitheme, 14th; H. Ap. Robert, born 16th; To. Res. 24, Upper Brooks Co. Se. Parham Park, Sum Rel. Sinter to the lady of C. R.N.: her ladyship's hua to Earl Howe; bro.-in-less Howe, and Dugdale-Stradele, Esq., late M.P. & shire: couries to Baron S.

# **5 AND PEERESSES OF SCOTLAND**

M THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY STAND ON THE

ELECTION ROLL;

AND THE

# UAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS, AND PEERESSES OF IRELAND,

ACCORDING TO THEIR

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE;

WITH

NOTICES IN EVERY CASE WHEREIN THE INDIVIDUAL IS NOT ESENTATIVE PRELATE OR PEER, NOR POSSESSES A SEAT IE HOUSE OF LORDS BY BEING LIKEWISE A PEER OF CLAND GOBER BUILDING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

# PEERS AND PEERESSES OF SCOTLAND.

#### DUKES.

Crested.

1. HAMILTON, Duke of April 12, 1643 (His Grace being Duke of Brandon in the Peerage of Great Britain, refer to that dig-nity in the Alphabetical Descriptive List, for particulars.) 2. Buccleuch and Queensserry, Duke of (Earl of . April 20, 1673 Doncaster, G. B.) \* 3. LENNOX, Duke of (Duke of Richmond, G. B.) . Sept. 9, 1675 4. GORDON, Duke of (Earl of Norwich, G. B.) . Nov. 1, 1684 5. ARGYLL, Duke of (Baron Sundridge, G. B.) . June 3, 1701 6. ATHOLL, Duke of (Earl Strange, G. B.) . . June 30, 1703 7. Montrose, Duke of (Earl Graham, G. B.) . April 24, 1707 8. ROXBURGHE, Duke of . April 25, 1707 N. & S. James-Henry Innes-Kerr. O. T. Marquess of Beaumont and Cesford. Co. Se. Fleurs Castle, Roxburghshire; & Broxmouth, Haddingtonshire. His Grace is a MINOR.

#### MARQUESSES.

9. QUEENSBERRY, Marquess of . . . . Feb. 11, 1682

(A Representative Peer. Refer to the Alphabetical Descriptive List for particulars.)

10. Tweeddale, Marquess of (a Representative Peer). Dec. 17, 1694

11. Lothian, Marquess of (Baron Ker, U.K.) . June 23, 1701

## EARLS, and COUNTESSES (in their own right).

12. SUTHERLAND, Countess of (Marchioness of Stafford, E. P.) 1061
N. & S. Elizabeth Gower-Sutherland.

TEEMS OF SCOTIAND.	440
	Created.
O. T. Baroness Strathnaver	. 1245
Her Ladyship is Premier Countess of Scotland;	
and her Earldom is the most ancient Peerage	
in Great Britain.	
Co. Se. Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire.	
ROL, Earl of (a Representative Peer) Marc	h 17, 1452
N. & S. John Erskine-Miller.	ng. 6, 1457
O. T. Baron Erskine of Alloa.	
Co. Se. Alloa House, Clackmananshire.	
	- 00 1455
N. & S. George-William-Evelyn Leslic.	r. 20, 1457
O. T. Baron Leslie.	
Off. A Lieutenant in the 7th Reg. of Foot.	
Co. Se. Leslie House, Fifeshire; and Rothes	
Castle, Elginshire.	
His Lordship is a MINOR.	
LATON, Earl of (a Representative Peer) Ma	e 14 1457
CHAN, Earl of	. 1469
N. & S. Henry-David Erskine. O. T. Baron Cardross.	
Co. Se. Dryburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire; and	
Kirkhill, Linlithgowshire.	
	2 - 0
LUNTOUN, Earl of (Baron Ardrossan, U. K.)	
Lusilis, Earl of (Baron Ailsa, U. K.)	. 1509
LUTENESS, Earl of	ct. 2, 1545
N. & S. Alexander Sinclair.	
O. T. Baron Berriedale.	
Off. Lord Lieutenant of Caithness-shire.	
Co. Se. Barrogil Castle, Caithness-shire.	
LAN, Earl of (Baron Stuart of Castle S., G. R.) J.	an. 30, 1562
Hour, Earl of (a Representative Peer) Ma	rch 4, 1605
TEATHMORE and KINGHORN, Earl of Ju	
N. & S. Thomas-Lyon Bowes.	., 10, 1000
O. T. Lord Glammis.	
Co. Se. Glammis Castle, Forfarshire; Streatlan	n
Castle, and Gibside, Durham-	
AMERICORN, Earl of (Marquess of Abercorn, G. B., Vis	-
count Strabane, I.P.) J	aly 10, 1606
Manuscron, Earl of (Baron Melrose, U.K.) Man	rch 20, 1619
HALLOWAY, Earl of (Baron Stewart of Garlie	
	ept. 19, 1623
(G. B.) · · · Se	pr. 13, 1023

Creatol
27. LAUDERDALE, Earl of (Baron Lauderdale, U. K.) Mar. 14, 162
28. Loudon, Countess of (Dow. March. of Hastings, U.K.) May 12, 163: N. & S. Flora-Rawdon Campbell. O. T. Baroness Manchline. Co. Se. Loudon Castle, Ayrshire.
29. KINNOUL, Earl of (Baron Hay, G. B.) May 25, 163
30. Dumphies & Bute, Earl of (Marquess of Bute, G.B.) Jun. 12,163
*30. Stirling, Earl of June 14, 16% N. & S. Alexander Alexander.  O. T. Viscount Canada.
31. ELGIN & KINCARDINE, Earl of (Repres. Peer). Jun. 21, 163
32. TRAQUAIR, Earl of June 23, 163  N. & S. Charles Stuart. O. T. Baron Linton. Co. Se. Traquair Castle, Tweeddale. His Lordship is a Catholic.
33. WEMYSS & MARCH, Earl of (Baron Wemyss, U. K.) Jun. 25, 163
34. DALHOUSIE, Earl of (Baron Dalhousie, U. K.) June 29, 163
35. AIRLIE, Earl of April 2, 163.  N. & S. David Ogilvy.  O. T. Baron Ogilvy.  Offi. Lord Lieut. of Forfarshire.  Co. Se. Airlie Castle, Forfarshire; and Cluny,  Perthshire.
36. CARNWATH, Earl of
37. Leven and Melville, Earl of Oct. 11, 164 N. & S. David Leslie, C.B. O. T. Lord Balgonie. Offi. A Captain, Royal Navy. Co. Se. Melville House, and Balgonie, Fifeshire.
38. Dysart, Countess of Ang. 3, 164 N. & S. Louisn Tollemache.
O. T. Baroness Huntingtower.  Her Ladyship is widow of John Manners, Esq.  Co. Sc. Ham House, Surrey; and Helmingham  Park, Suffolk.

	-
Created LETEE, Earl of	
O. T. Baron Daer. Co. Se. St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright. His Lordship is a Minor.	
THESK, Earl of (a Representative Peer) Nov. 1, 1647	7
Jan. 9, 1651	
Earl of (Baron Meldrum, U. K.) . Sept. 10, 1660	)
N. & S. Thomas-Eyre Livingstone. O. T. Viscount Kinnaird. Co. Se. Hassop, Derbyshire; & Slindon, Sussex-His Lordship is a Catholic.	)
N. & S. Archibald Cochrane. O. T. Lord Cochrane. Co. Se. Culross Abbey, Perthshire.	)
N. & S. Anthony-Adrian-Keith Falconer. O. T. Lord Inverury and Halkerston.	7
Co. Sc. Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire; Inglismaldy and Halkerston, Kincardineshire.	
Co. Se. Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire; Inglismaldy	7
Co. Se. Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire; Inglismaldy and Halkerston, Kincardineshire.	
Co. Se. Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire; Inglismaldy and Halkerston, Kincardineshire.  ADALBANE, Earl of (Baron Breadalbane, U. K.) June 28,1677  ADDEEN, Earl of (Viscount Gordon, U. K.). Nov. 30, 1682  Aug. 16, 1680	2
Co. Se. Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire; Inglismaldy and Halkerston, Kincardineshire.  ADALBANE, Earl of (Baron Breadalbane, U. K.) June 28,1677  ADEEN, Earl of (Viscount Gordon, U. K.) . Nov. 30, 1682	2
Co. Se. Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire; Inglismaldy and Halkerston, Kincardineshire.  LADALBANE, Earl of (Baron Breadalbane, U. K.) June 28, 1677  LEDEEN, Earl of (Viscount Gordon, U. K.). Nov. 30, 1686  LEDEEN, Earl of	6
Co. Se. Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire; Inglismaldy and Halkerston, Kincardineshire.  ADDALBANE, Earl of (Baron Breadalbane, U. K.) June 28,1677  ADDEEN, Earl of (Viscount Gordon, U. K.). Nov. 30, 1682  MORE, Earl of	2 6 6
Co. Se. Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire; Inglismaldy and Halkerston, Kincardineshire.  LADALBANE, Earl of (Baron Breadalbane, U. K.) June 28, 1677  LEEN, Earl of (Viscount Gordon, U. K.). Nov. 30, 1689  LIMORE, Earl of	2 6 6

Created.
51. STAIR, Earl of April 8, 1703  N. & S. John-William Dalrymple.
O. T. Viscount Dalrymple.
Co. Se. Stair House, Ayrshire; and Culhorn,
Wigtonshire.
52. Roseneary, Earl of (Baron Roseberry, U. K.) April 10, 1703
53. Glasgow, Earl of (Baron Ross, U. K.) . April 12, 1703
54. Роктнове, Earl of
N. & S. Thomas-Charles Colyear.
O. T. Viscount Milsington.  Offi. Colonel of the North Lincoln Militia.
Co. Se. Weybridge, Surrey; and Portmore
Castle, Roxburghshire.
55. Hoperoun, Earl of (Baron Hopetoun and Niddry,
U.K.) April 15, 1703
VISCOUNTS.
56. FALKLAND, Viscount Nov. 10, 1620
N. & S. Lucius Cary.
Offi. A Capt. in the 7th Reg. of Foot.
A Lord of the Bedchamber.
Co. Se. Worley Hall, Berkshire. Rel. Son-in-law to His Majesty.
57. STORMONT, Viscount (Earl of Mansfield, G. B.) Aug. 16, 1621
58. KENMURE, Viscount May 8, 1633
N. & S. John Gordon.
Offi. Vice-Lieut. of Kirkcudbright Stewartry.
Co. Se. Kenmure Castle, Kirkeudbright.
59. Arbuthnot, Viscount (a Representative Peer) Nov. 16, 1641
60. Dunblane, Viscount (Duke of Leeds, in England) Feb. 2, 1673
61. STRATHALLAN, Viscount (a Representative Peer) Sept. 6, 1686
BARONS.
62. Fornes, Baron (a Representative Peer) 1440
63. Saltoun & Abernethy, Bason (a Representative
Peer) June 28, 1445
64. GRAY, Baron (a Representative Peer) 1445

PEERS OF SCOTLAND.	249
	Created.
EXECUTE, Baron (Earl Catheart, U. K.)	1447
Jan. 2 . Jan. 2	6, 1489
GIFLE, Baron	1493
N. & S. Selkirk Semple.	
Co. Se. Semple House, Renfrewshire.	
N. & S. John Elphinstone,	1509
Off. An Officer in the Royal Horse Guards.	
Co. Se. Cumbernauld House, Dumbartonshire.	
MERVILLE, Baron	1430
N. S. S. Mark Somerville. To. Res. 28, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.	
Co. Se. Langlee and Melrose, Roxburghshire;	
and Somerville-Aston, Gloucestershire.	
Baron	1564
N. & S. James Sandilands.	
LATTER, Baron July 10	1.1606
N. S. S. Charles-Walter Stuart.	, 1000
Co. Se. Erskine House and Blantyre, Renfrew-	
shire; and Lenoxlove, Haddingtonshire.  His Lordship is a Minor.	
VILLE, Bason (a Representative Peer) . April 23	1609
ANSTOCN, Baron Nov. 17	
N. & S. James-Edward Cranstoun.	, 1005
Res. Cranstoun House, St. Christophers, in	
the West Indies. His Lordship is a MINOR.	
	1, 1627
Dasax, Baron Oct. 18	
N. & S. The Rev. Bryan Fairfax.	1, 1020
Res. Virginia, North America.	
Nov. 28	3, 1627
N. & S. The Rev. Walter-Hutchinson Aston.	
Vicar of Tardebigg, Worcestershire, and of	
Tamworth, Warwickshire.	
Co. Se. Broomsgrove, Worcestershire.	0 1000
N. & S. Eric M'Kay.	0, 1628
To. Res. 16, St. James's-place, St. James's.	
Co. Se. Tongue and Skibo, Sutherlandshire.	
K I	

C
78. Fobrester, Baron (Earl of Verulam, U.K., and Viscount Grimston, I.P.) July 22,
79. Kibkeudbright, Baron June 25, N. & S. Camden-Grey Maclellan.
80. ELIBANK, Baron
crief, Haddingtonshire.
81. BELHAVEN AND STENTON, Baron (a Representative
Peer) Dec. 15, 1
82. Duffus, Baron Dec. 8, N. & S. Benjamin-Dunbar Sutherland.
Co. Sc. Hempriggs, and Achergill Tower, Caith- ness-shire.
S3. Rollo, Baron Jan. 10,
84. RUTHVEN, Baron
85. NAIRNE, Baron
86. Kinnaird, Baron Dec. 28.
N. & S. George-William-Fox Kinnaird.
Offi. An Officer in the 1st Life Guards.
To. Res. 5 A., Mansion House, Albany.
Co. Se. Kinnaird House and Rossic Priory,
Perthshire.

### SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS

OF

## IRELAND.

#### PRINCES OF THE ROYAL BLOOD.

87. Armagh, Earl of (Duke of Cumberland, G.B.) April 23, 1799
88. Connadent, Earl of (Duke of Gloucester, G.B.) Nov. 14, 1764

ARCHBISHOPS. Consecrated. 89. ARMAGH, Lord Archbishop of 1822 N. S. S. The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Lord John-George-De-la-Poer Beresford, D.D. Primate of all Ireland. O. Offi. Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick. Lord Almoner. A Privy Councillor in Ireland. A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture. Cons. Bishop of Cork in 1806 Trans. to Raphoe . in 1807 to Clogher . in 1819 - to Dublin in 1820 - to Armagh in 1822 To. Res. 30, Charles-street, St. James's. Co. Res. Archiepiscopal Palace, Armagh. Rel. Uncle to the Marquess of Waterford (to

which refer); cousin to the Bishop of Kilmore. Parl. Pat. Returns the Member for Armagh.

# PEERS OF IRELAND.

	Conservated.
90.	Dublin, Lord Archbishop of
	Metropolitan and Primate of Ireland. O. Offi. Bishop of Glandclagh. Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick. Visitor of Trinity College, Dublin. A Privy Councillor in Ireland. Res. Stephen's Green, and Tallagh Castle, Dublin.
91.	N. & S. The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Richard Laurence, D.D. Primate of Munster. O. Offi. Bishop of Emly. A Privy Councillor in Ireland.
92.	TUAM, Lord Archbishop of (a Representative Pre- late for session 1831 and 1832)
	Trierr
	DUKE.
93.	LEINSTER, Duke of (Viscount Leinster, G. B.) Nov. 16, 1706
	MARQUESSES.
94.	WATERFORD, Marquess of (Baron Tyrone, G.B.) Aug. 19, 1789
95.	Downshire, Marquese of (Earl of Hillsborough, G.B.) Aug. 19, 1789
96.	DONEGAL, Marquess of (Baron Fisherwick, G.B.)  June 27, 1791
97.	DROGHEDA, Marquess of (Baron Moore, U.K.) June 27, 1791
98.	WELLESLEY, Marquess (Baron Wellesley, G. B) Dec. 2, 1799
99.	THOMOND, Marquess of (Baron Tadcaster, U.K., and a Representative Peer) . Dec. 29, 1800
100.	HEADFORT, Marquess of (Baron Kenlis, U.K.) Dec. 29, 1800
101.	SLIGO, Marquess of (Baron Monteagle, U.K.) Dec. 29, 1800
92.	ELY, Marquess of (Baron Loftus, U.K.) Dec. 29, 1900

	reeks of instand.
	Created.
103.	LONDONDERRY, Marquess of (Earl Vane, U. K.) Jan. 22, 1816
104.	CONYNGHAM, Marquess (Baron Minster, U. K., and a Representative Peer) Jan. 22, 1816
105.	WESTMEATH, Marquess of (a Representative Peer) Jan. 12, 1822
106.	ORMONDE, Marquess of (Baron Ormonde, U.K.) Oct. 5, 1825
107.	CLANRICARDE, Marquess of (Bar. Somerhill, U.K.) Oct. 5, 1825
	EARLS, and COUNTESS (in her own right).
108.	CORK AND ORRERY, Earl of (Baron Boyle, G.B.) Oct. 26, 1620
109.	Roscommon, Earl of
110.	DESMOND, Earl of (Earl of Denbigh, in England) Nov. 22, 1622
111.	Meath, Earl of
112.	FINGALL, Earl of
	CAVAN, Earl of
114.	WATERFORD and WEXFORD, Earl of (Earl of Shrews- bury, in England) July 17, 1661
115.	GRANARU, Earl of (Baron Granurd, U.K.) . Dec. 30, 1684

116. ATHLONE, Earl of
O. T. Lord Aughrim.  Baron de Reede and Ginkell, &c. in Holland.  Res. Amerongen Castle, Utrecht, Holland.
117. FITZWILLIAM, Earl (Earl Fitzwilliam, G. B.) . July 21, 1717
118. Kerry and Shelburne, Earl of (Marquess of Lansdowne, G. B.) Jan. 17, 1722
119. DARNLEY, Earl of (Baron Clifton in England) June 29, 1725
120. EGMONT, Earl of (Baron Lovell & Holland, G.B.) Nov. 6, 1733
121. Besborough, Earl of (Baron Ponsonby, of Sysonby, G.B.) Oct. 6, 1739
122. Carrick, Earl of (a Representative Peer) . June 10, 1748
123. Suannon, Earl of (Baron Carleton, G. B.) . April 17, 1756
124. Laneshonouch, Earl of July 20, 1756
N. & S. Brinsley Butler. O. T. Lord Newtown. Co. Se. Hill House, Gloucestershire; and Belvedere House, Westmeath.
125. Five, Earl of (Baron Fife, U. K.) April 26, 1759
126. Ludlow, Earl Oct. 3, 1760
N. & S. George-James Ludlow, G.C.B. O. T. Viscount Preston.
Offi. A General, and Col. of the 38th Reg. Lieut. Gov. of Berwick.
To. Res. 15. New Burlington-street.
Co. Se. Ardsalla, Meathshire; & Cople, Bedfordsh.
127. TYRCONNEL, Earl of May 1, 1761  N. & S. John-Delaval Carpenter.
O. T. Viscount Carlingford. Co. Se. Kiplin Park, N. Riding of Yorkshire.
128. Motra, Earl of (Marquess of Hastings, U.K.) Jan. 30, 1762
129. Arban, Earl of
To. Res. 10, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Co. Se. Saunders Court, Wexfordshire; Heron Hall, Essex; and Arran Lodge, Sussex.
120 Commony Earl of (Roman Salternford C. R.) April 10 1760

PEE	RS	OF	IR R	T A	ND
A August	1800	V 1	ALVE		

255 Created. 131. MILTOWN, Earl of May 10, 1763 N. & S. Joseph Leeson. O. T. Viscount Russborough. Co. Se. Russborough House, Wicklow. 132. CHARLEMONT, Earl of (a Representative Peer) Dec. 23, 1763 133. MENBOROUGH, Earl of . Feb. 11, 1766 N. & S. John Saville. O. T. Viscount Pollington. To. Res. 102, Piccadilly. Co. Se. Methley Hall, Yorkshire. 134. WINTERTON, Earl of Feb. 12, 1766 N. & S. Edward-Garth Turnonr. O. T. Viscount Turnour. Co. Se. Shillinglee Park, Surrey. 135. Howrs, Earl of . . Sept. 3, 1767 N. & S. William St. Lawrance. O. T. Viscount St. Lawrance. Co. Se. Howth Castle, near Dublin. 136. KINGSTON, Earl of (Baron Kingston, U. K., also a Representative Peer) . . . Aug. 25, 1768 137. SEFTON, Earl of . . Nov. 30, 1771 N. & S. William-Philip Molyneux. O. T. Viscount Molyneux. Offi. M. P. for Droitwich. To. Res. 21, Arlington-street, Piccadilly. Co. Se. Croxteth Hall, Lancashire; and Stoke Farm, near Windsor. 138. RODEN, Earl of (Baron Clanbrasill, U.K.) . Dec. 1, 1771 139. LIBBURNE, Earl of . July 10, 1776 N. & S. John Vaughan. O. T. Lord Vaughan. Offi. A Colonel in the Army. Co. Se. Lisburne House, Devonshire; and Crosswood, Cardiganshire. 140. CLANWILLIAM, Earl of (Baron Clanwilliam, U.K.) July 20, 1776 111. NUGENT, Earl (Duke of Buckingham, U. K.) . July 21, 1776 142. ALDBOROUGH, Earl of . Feb. 9, 1777 . N. & S. Benjamin-O'Neale Stratford. O. T. Viscount Amiens. Offi. A Governor of Wicklowshire.

Co. Se. Belan Hall, Kildare; Stratford Lodge, Wicklowshire; and Mount Neale, Carlowshire.

250 FEERS	OF IKELAND.
	Created.
143. MOUNT-CABHEL, Earl of (	a Representative Peer) Jan. 5, 1781
144. Antrin, Countess of .	June 19, 1785
N. & S. Anne-Cathe O. T. Viscountess D	
	use, Durham; and Glen-
arm Castle, Antrim	shire.
	Macdonnell, Esq.: mo- oness of Londonderry.
145. LONGFORD, Earl of (Bard	
a Representative Po	
146. PORTARLINGTON, Earl of	
N. & S. John Dawso	n.
O. T. Viscount Carlo Offi. A Lieut. in the	
Co. Se. Emo Park, Q	
	Mem. for Portarlington.
147. Mayo, Earl of (a Represe	ntative Peer) June 24, 1785
148. Annesley, Earl	Aug. 18, 1789
N. & S. William-Rich O. T. Viscount Glera	
	Irish Linen Manufacture.
Co. Se. Castlewellan,	Downshire.
149. Enniskillen, Earl of (.	F2 1
also a Representativ	,
150. ERNE, Earl of N. & S. Abraham Cr	Aug. 18, 1789
O. T. Viscount Creigh	hton.
Co. Se. Crum-Castle,	
	on Caryefort, U.K.) Aug. 18, 1789
152. KILKENNY, Earl of .	Dec. 20, 1793
N. & S. Edmund But O. T. Viscount Moun	
Co. Se. Ballycondra,	
153. MOUNTNORRIB, Earl of	· Dec. 20, 1793
N. & S. George Anne O. T. Viscount Valen	
Off. A Governor of \	
Co. Se. Camolin Pa	rk, Wexfordshire; and
Arley Hall, Stafford	
154. DESART, Earl of N. & S. John-Otway	
O. T. Viscount Castle	
Co. Se. Desart, Kilke	nnyshire.
His Lordship is a Mu	NOR.

Created.
LOWERE, Barl of Dec. 20, 1793
N. & S. Thomas Scott.
O. T. Barun Earlsfort.
To Res. 41, Upper Brook-street. Co. Se. Weston House, Warwickshire; and
Lisson-Earl, Tipperaryshire.
Dec. 20, 1793
LARE, Earl of (Buron Fitzgibbon, G. B.) . June 10, 1795
CTRIM, Earl of Oct. 6, 1795
N. & S. Nathaniel Clements.
O. T. Viscount Clements.
Offi. Cust. Rot. of Leitrim and Donegalshires.
A Gov. of Donegalshire.
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.
Port-Searcher of Dublin.
To. Res. 6, Great Cumberland-street.
Co. Se. Killadoon, Kildareshire; and Manor
Hamilton, Leitrimshire.
Escas. Earl of (a Representative Peer) . Oct. 6, 1795
Emons, Earl of (a Representative Peer) . Nov. 14, 1797
LADAFF, Earl of Nov. 14, 1797
N. & S. Francis-James Mathew.
O. T. Viscount Mathew.
Co. Se. Thomastown House, Tipperary.
Nett, East (a Representative Peer) Ang. 7, 1800
spon, Earl of Aug. 7, 1800
N. & S. James Bernard.
O. T. Viscount Bernard.
Viscount and Baron Bandon.
Co. Se. Castle Bernard, near Bandon, Cork-
shire; and Basingbourne Hall, Essex.
Det Stewart, Earl of Dec. 29, 1800
N. S. Robert Stewart.
O. T. Viscount Stewart.
Co. So. Stewart Hall, Tyroneshire.
Procentione, Earl of (Visc. Hutchinson, U. K.) Dec. 29, 1800
Dec. 29, 1800
Larren, Earl of Dec. 29, 1800
S. & S. Valentine Browne.
U T. Viscount Castlerosse,
Upf. A Trustee of the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth.
* Se. Castle Rosse, Kerryshire.
He Lordship is a Carnolic.

6017	THE OF MANAGEMENT.	
1 60 1	Continue Find of / Bonco Findand II W. olar	R
100. 1	LIMERICE, Earl of (Baron Foxford, U.K., also a Representative Peer) Feb. 11,	1
160	CLANCARTY, Earl of (Viscount Clancarty, U. K.,	·
105.	also a Representative Peer) Feb. 11,	
170.	GOSFORD, Earl of (a Representative Peer) . Feb. 10,	ĵ
171.	ROBSE, Earl of (a Representative Peer) Feb. 10,	
172.	NORMANTON, Earl of Feb. 10, N. & S. Wellbore-Agar Ellis. O. T. Viscount Somerton. To. Res. 3, Seymour-place, Park-lane. Co. Se. Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire.	1
	CHARLEVILLE, Earl of (a Representative Peer) Feb. 20,	1
174.	Banthy, Earl of Jan. 22, N. & S. Richard White. O. T. Viscount Beerhaven.	1
100	Co. Se. Bantry House, Corkshire.	9
	GLENGALL, Earl of (a Representative Peer) Jan. 22,	
	Subffield, Earl of (Baron Sheffield, U. K.) . Jan. 22,	
1//.	<ul> <li>KILMORBY, Earl of Jan. 12,</li> <li>N. &amp; S. Francis Needham.</li> <li>O. T. Viscount Newry and Morne.</li> <li>Offi. A General, and Col. of the 86th Regt.</li> <li>Co. Se. Morne Park, Downshire; and Shavington, Shropshire.</li> <li>Parl. Pat. Returns the Member for Newry.</li> </ul>	and the state of t
178.	RATHDOWNE, Earl of Jan. 12,	-
	N. & S. Henry-Stanley Monck. O. T. Viscount Monck. Co. Sc. Charleville, Wicklow; and Ballytrammon, Wexfordshire.	
179.	Listower, Earl of Jan. 12, N. & S. William Hare.	1
	O. T. Viscount Enrismore. To. Res. Kingston House, Knightsbridge. Co. Se. Listowel Castle, Kerryshire; Conva- more, Corkshire; & Kingston House, Mid- dlesex.	
180.	DUNRAVEN and MOUNTEARL, Earl of . Jan. 12,	1
	N. & S. Wyudham-Henry-Wyndham Quin. O. T. Viscount Adare. Offi. Cust. Rot. of Limerickshire. Co. Sc. Dunraven Castle, Glantorganshire, and Adare Abbey, Limerickshire.	

181. Norsury, Earl of June 25, 1827
N. & S. John Toler.
O. T. Viscount Glandine.
Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland.
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.
Res. Dublin.
Co. Se. Cabragh House, Dublinshire.
VISCOUNTS.
N. & S. Jenico Preston.  Off. A Trustee of St. Patrick's College, May-
nooth. Co. Se. Gormanston Castle, Meathshire. His Lordship is a Сатноліс.
183. GRANDISON, Viscount (Earl of Jersey, E. P.) Jan. 3, 1620
N. & S. Henry-Augustus-Dillon Lee.  Offi. A Colonel in the Army.  Co. Se. Ditchley Hall, Oxfordshire; and Loughlyn House, Roscommonshire.
185. LUMLEY, Viscount (Earl of Scarbarough, E. P.) July 12, 1628
186. STRANGFORD, Viscount, (Baron Penshurst, U.K.) July 17, 1621
N. & S. Rhodolphus Taaffe.
O. T. A Count of the Holy Roman Empire.  Res. Elischaw Castle, Bohemia.  His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.
N. & S. Thomas Heron Jones.  Co. Se. Fulham, Middlesex.  His Lordship is a Minor.
N. & S. John Fitzwilliam, F.R.S. Co. Se. Richmond Green, Surrey.
190. KINGSLAND, Viscount June 29, 1646  N. & S. Matthew Barnewall.  Co. Sc. Turvey House, near Dublin.

	A MARIO OF THEMES, THE
	Crented.
191.	Masserene, Viscount, Nov. 21, 1660 N. & S. — Skeffington.
	Co. Se. Antrim Castle, Antrimshire; and Oriel Temple, Louthshire.
	His Lordship, who is a Minor, is son to Viscount Fernard (to which refer.)
100	
130.	Cholmondeley, Viscount (Marquess of Cholmon- deley, U. K.) March 29, 1661
193.	Downe, Viscount (Baron Dawnay, G. B.) . Feb. 19, 1680
194.	STRABANE, Viscount (Marquess of Abercorn, G. B. and Earl of Abercorn, S. P.) . Dec. 2, 1701
h co P	
195.	Molesworth, Viscount July 16, 1716 N. & S. Richard Pigot Molesworth.
	Co. Se. Breedenstonn, & Swordes, near Dublin.
196.	CHETWYND, Viscount June 29, 1717
	N. & S. Richard-Walter Chetwynd. Co. Se. North-Aston Park, Oxfordshire.
197.	MIDLETON, Viscount (Baron Brodrick, G.B.) Aug. 15, 1717
	BOYNE, Viscount Aug. 20, 1717
1201	N. & S. Gustavus Hamilton.
	To. Res. 15, Portland-place.
	Co. Sc. Stackallan, Meathshire; and Burwater
	Hall, near Ludlow, Shropshire.
199.	ALLEN, Viscount Aug. 28, 1717
	N. & S. Joshua-William Allen.
	Offi. A Military Officer. Co. Se. Ladytown, Kildareshire.
200.	GRIMSTON, Viscount (Earl Verulum, U. K., and Baron Forrester, S. P.) May 18, 1719
201.	Barrington, Viscount July 1, 1720 N. & S. William-Keppel Barrington.
	To. Res. 16, Cavendish-square.
	Co. Se. Sedgefield House, Durham; and
	Beckett House, Berks.
	GAGE, Viscount (Baron Gage, G. B.) . Sept. 14, 1720
203.	PALMERSTON, Viscount March 12, 1722
	N. & S. Henry-John Temple.
	Offi. A Privy Councillor in England. M. P. for Cambridge University.
	To. Res. 8, Great Stanhope-street, May-fair.
	Co. Se. Broadlands Park, Hampshire.
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	Creatod.
204.	CALWAY, Viscount July 17, 1727  N. & S. William-George-Monckton Arundel.
	Co. Se. Serlby Hall, Nottinghamshire.
205.	POWERSCOURT, Viscount Feb. 4, 1743
	N. & S. Richard Wingfield. Co. Se. Powerscourt Castle, Wicklowshire.
	His Lordship is a Minor.
206.	Азилкоок, Viscount Sept. 30, 1751
	N. & S. Henry Flower. Co. Se. Castle Durrow, Kilkennyshire; and
	Beaumont Lodge, Berkshire.
207-	MOUNTMORRES, Viscount June 29, 1763
	N. & S. Francis-Hervey De Montmorency.
208.	Dungannon, Viscount Feb. 17, 1766  N. & S. Arthur Hill-Trevor.
	To. Res. 3, Grafton-street, Bond-street.
	Co. Se. Brinkynalt Castle, Denbighshire.
209.	N. & S. Thomas-Anthony Southwell.
	Co. Se. Hindlip House, Worcestershire; and
	Castle Mattress, Limerickshire.
	His Lordship is a Catholic.
210.	DE VESCI, Viscount June 19, 1776  N. & S. John Vesey.
	Res. Merrion-square, Dublin.
	Co. Se. Abbey Leix, Queen's County.
211.	N. & S. James Hewitt.
	Offi. A Commissioner of Excise.
	Co. Se. Santry House, Dublinshire.
212.	N. & S. Edward-Southwell Ward.
	Offi. A Lieut. in the Hoyal Navy.
	Co. Se. Castle-Ward, Downshire.
	MELBOURNE, Viscount (Baron Melbourne, U. K.) Jan. 11, 1781
214.	CLIFDEN, Viscount (Baron Mendip, G. B.) . Jan. 12, 1781
215.	DONERAILE, Viscount (a Representative Peer) June 22, 1785
216.	NORTHLAND, Viscount (Baron Ranfurly, U. K.) July 5, 1791

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217. Harberton, Viscount July 5, 179 N. & S. Henry Pomeroy, F.S.A.  To. Res. 36, Upper Brook-street.
Co. Se. Carbery Castle, Kildareshire.  218. HAWARDEN, Viscount Dec. 20, 1793  N. & S. Cornwallis Maude.  Off. A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.  Co. Se. Dundrum, Tipperaryshire.
219. FERRARD, Viscount (Baron Oriel, U. K.) . Nov. 14, 1797
220. Avonmore, Viscount Dec. 29, 1800  N. & S. Barry-John Yelverton.  Offi. Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery.  Co. Se. Bellisle, Tipperaryshire.
221. TEMPLETOWN, Viscount
222. Lismore, Viscount May 30, 1806  N. & S. Cornelius O'Callaghan.  Co. Se. Shanbally Castle, Tipperaryshire.
223. Lorron, Viscount (a Representative Peer) . May 30, 1806
224. FRANKFORT, Viscount Jan. 22, 1816  N. & S. Lodge-Reymond de Montmorency.  Offi. A Lieut. in the 10th Hussars.  Res. Merrion-square, Dublin.  Co. Se. Frankfort, Kilkennyshire; and Mary- ville, near Dublin.
225. Gort, Viscount (a Representative Peer) Jan. 22, 1816
226. CASTLEMAINE, Viscount Jan. 12, 1822  N. & S. William Handcock.  Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland.  A Governor of Westmeathshire.  Constable and Governor of Athlone.  Co. Se. Moydrum Castle, Westmeath.  Parl. Pat. Returns the Member for Athlone.
227. Gutlamore, Viscount, of Cahir Guillamore, Limerickshire Jan. 1831 N. & S. Standish O'Grady. O. T. Baron O'Grady, of Rockbarton 1831 Offi. Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer

## BISHOPS ..

Consecrated.  N. 4: S. The Right Hon. and Right Reverend Nathaniel Alexander, D.D.  O. Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland. A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture. Res. Ardbraccon House, Menthshire. Rel. Consin to the Earl of Caledon.  229. Kildare, Lord Bishop of	WAGNOT G .	
N. & S. The Right Hon. and Right Reverend Nathaniel Alexander, D.D.  O. Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland. A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture. Res. Ardbraccon House, Meathshire. Red. Cousin to the Earl of Caledon.  229. Kildare, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Right Hon. and Right Reverend Charles Dalrymphe Lindsay, D.D. O. Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland. Dean of Christ-Church, Dublin. Rel. Uncle to the Earl of Balcarras.  230. Derry, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Ponsonby, D.D. Cons. Bishop of Killsloe in Res. Down House, Londonderryshire. Rel. Brother to Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly.  231. Kilmare, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Right Rev. George de la Poer Beresford, D.D. O. Offi. A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture. Res. Kilmare House, Cavanshire. Rel. Cousin to the Archbishop of Armagh: 2d cousin to the Marquess of Waterford.  232. Clopper and Kilmacduagh, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Christopher Butson, D.D. Res. Cloufert House, Galwayshire.  233. Clooher, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Lord Robert-Ponsonby- Tottenham Loftus, D.D. Res. Clogher Paluce, Tyroneshire. Rel. Brother to the Marquess of Ely.  234. Cork and Ross, Lord Bishop of (a Representative Prelate for session 1831 and 1832)  235. Killala and Achonry, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Rt. Rev. James Verschoyle, D.D.		Consecrated.
Rel. Consin to the Earl of Caledon.  229. Kildarr, Lord Bishop of	N. & S. The Right Hon. and Right Reveren Nathaniel Alexander, D.D. O. Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland. A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.	
N. & S. The Right Hon. and Right Reverend Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D. O. Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland. Dean of Christ-Church, Dublin. Rel. Uncle to the Earl of Balcarras.  230. Drry, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Hon. and Right Rey, Richard Ponsonby, D.D. Cons. Bishop of Killaloe in Res. Down House, Londonderryshire. Rel. Brother to Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly.  231. Kilmore, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Right Rev. George de la Poer Beresford, D.D. O. Offi. A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture. Res. Kilmore House, Cavanshire. Rel. Cousin to the Archbishop of Armagh: 2d cousin to the Marquess of Waterford.  232. Clonpert And Kilmacduagh, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Christopher Butson, D.D. Res. Cloudert House, Galwayshire.  233. Clooher, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Lord Robert-Ponsonby- Tottenham Loftus, D.D. Res. Clogher Palace, Tyroneshire. Rel. Brother to the Marquess of Ely.  234. Cork and Ross, Lord Bishop of (a Representative Prelate for session 1831 and 1832)  1830  235. Killala and Ross, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Rt. Rev. James Yerschoyle, D.D.		
Dean of Christ-Church, Dublin.  Rel. Uncle to the Earl of Balcarras.  230. Derry, Lord Bishop of	N. & S. The Right Hon. and Right Reveren Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D.	
N. & S. The Hon, and Right Rey. Richard Ponsonby, D.D. Cons. Bishop of Killaloe in	Dean of Christ-Church, Dublin.	
Cons. Bishop of Killaloe in Res. Down House, Londonderryshire. Rel. Brother to Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly.  231. Kilmore, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Right Rev. George de la Poer Beresford, D.D. O. Offi. A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture. Res. Kilmore House, Cavanshire. Rel. Consin to the Archbishop of Armagh: 2d cousin to the Marquess of Waterford.  232. Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Christopher Butson, D.D. Res. Cloufert House, Galwayshire.  233. Clogher, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Lord Robert-Ponsonby- Tottenham Loftus, D.D. Res. Clogher Palace, Tyroneshire. Rel. Brother to the Marquess of Ely.  234. Cork and Ross, Lord Bishop of (a Representative Prelate for session 1831 and 1832)  235. Killala and Achonry, Lord Bishop of N. & S. The Rt. Rev. James Verschoyle, D.D.	N. & S. The Hon, and Right Rev. Richard	
231. Kilmore, Lord Bishop of	Cons. Bishop of Killaloe in Res. Down House, Londonderryshire.	. 1828
N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Christopher Butson, D.D. Res. Cloufert House, Galwayshire.  233. Clogher, Lord Bishop of	231. Kilmore, Lord Bishop of  N. & S. The Right Rev. George de la Po Beresford, D.D.  O. Offi. A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture Res. Kilmore House, Cavanshire. Rel. Cousin to the Archbishop of Armagh:	er
233. CLOGHER, Lord Bishop of	N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Christopher Butson, D.	_
234. CORK AND Ross, Lord Bishop of (a Representative Prelate for session 1831 and 1832)	233. CLOGHER, Lord Bishop of	
Prelate for session 1831 and 1832) 1830 235. KILLALA AND ACHONRY, Lord Bishop of 1810 N. & S. The Rt. Rev. James Verschoyle, D.D.		
235. KILLALA AND ACHONRY, Lord Bishop of 1810 N. & S. The Rt. Rev. James Verschoyle, D.D.		
	235. KILLALA AND ACHONRY, Lord Bishop of . N. & S. The Rt. Rev. James Verschoyle, D.	. 1810

<sup>\*</sup> The Bishops of Meath and Kildare take precedence of all other Bishops in Ireland: —the rest according to priority of consecration.

204	PEERS OF IRELAND.	
		Consecrated.
236.	ELPHIN, Lord Bishop of	1812
	N. & S. John Leslie, D.D.	1820
	Trans. from Dromore in	1020
	Rel. Son-in-law to the late Bishop of Cork and	
	Ross.	
237.	Ossony, Lord Bishop of	1813
	N. & S. The Rt. Rev. Robert Fowler, D.D.	
	Res. Kilkenny Palace.	
	Rel. Broin-law to the Earl of Kilkenny.	
238.	WATERFORD AND LISMORE, Lord Bishop of .	1813
	N. & S. The Hon, and Right Reverend Richard	
	Bourke, D.D.  Res. Bishop's Palace, Waterford.	
	Rel. Bro. and heir pres. to the Earl of Mayo.	
239.	DROMORE, Lord Bishop of	1819
	N. & S. Rt. Rev James Saurin, D.D.	
	Trans, from — in	1820
	Co. Se. Dromore House, Downshire.	
240.	DOWN AND CONNOR, Lord Bishop of	1820
	N. & S. The Rt Rev. Richard Mant, D.D.	*****
	Trans. from Killaloe in	1823
	Res. Knocknagoney Palace, Belfast.	
241.	LEIGHLIN AND FERNS, Lord Bishop of (a Repre- sentative Prelate for session 1831 and 1832)	1820
0.10		
242.	RAPHOE, Lord Bishop of	1822
	O. Offi. Dean of the Vice-Royal Chapel, Dublin.	
	Res. Bishop's Palace, Raphoe, Donegulshire.	
243.	LIMERICK. ARDFERT, AND AGHADOR, Lord Bishop of	1822
	N. & S. Rt. Rev. John Jebb, D.D.	-0-5
	Res. Bishop's Palace, Limerick.	
244.	CLOYNE, Lord Bishop of (a Representative Prelate	
	for session 1831 and 1832)	1826
245.	KILLALOE AND KILPENORA, Lord Bishop of .	1831
	N. & S. The Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund	
	Knox, D.D.	
	O. Offi. Dean of Down.  Res. Clarisford Palace, Killaloe, Clareshire.	
	Rel. Brother to the Earl of Ranfurly, U.K.; and	
	to the late Bishop of Derry . cousin to Viscount	
	De Vesci.	

# BARONS, AND BARONESSES (in their own right).

*245	N. & S. The Rev. Thomas De Courcy. O. T. Baron de Courcy and Ringrove. Co. Se. Kinsale, Corkshire.	,	1181
246.	TRIMLESTON, Baron	Mar. 4,	1461
247.	N. & S. Edward Plunkett. Co. Se. Dunsany Castle, Meathshire.	•	1461
248.	DUNBOYNE, Baron	June 11,	1541
249.	Lowth, Baron	lune 15,	1541
250.	DIGBY, Baron (Earl of Digby, G. B.)	July 29,	1620
251.	BLAYNEY, Baron	July 29,	1621
252.	SHERRARD, Baron (Earl of Harborough, G. B.) J	July 10,	1627
253.	CONWAY and KILLULTAGH, Baron (Marquess of Hertford, G. B.)	f Det. 16,	1703
254.	CARBERRY, Bason (a Representative Peer) .	May 9,	1715
255.	AYLMER, Baron  N. & S. Matthew-Whitworth Aylmer, K.C.B.  Offi. A Lieut. Gen. and Col. of the 56th Reg  Captain General and Governor in Chief of  Canada and its Dependencies.  Co. Se. Batchacre Park, Staffordshire.		1718

Created.
257. Brandon, Baron Sept. 16, 1758 N. & S. The Rev. William Crosbic, D.D.
Offi. Rector of Castle-Island, Kerryshire.
Res. Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. Co. Se. Castle-Island, Kerry.
258. Lisle, Baron Sept. 18, 1758  N. & S. John Lysaght.  Co. Se. Mountnorth, Corkshire.
259. CLIVE, Baron (Earl of Powis, U.K.) . March 15, 1762
260. MULGRAVE, Baron (Earl of Mulgrave, U. K.) Sept. 3, 1767
261. ARDEN, Baron (Baron Arden, U.K.) May 23, 1770
262. Newborough, Baron July 23, 1776
N. & S. Thomas-John Wynn.  Offi. M.P. for Caernaryonshire.
Co. Se. Glynnllivon Castle, Caernarvonshire.
263. MACDONALD, Baron July 27, 1776
N. & S. Godfrey Bosville-Macdonald.
Off. A Major General in the Army. Co. Se. Gunthwaite, Yorkshire; and Armidale,
Isle of Skye, N.B.
264. Kensington, Baron July 28, 1776
N. & S. William Edwardes. Co. Se. Johnston and Westmead, Pembroke-
shire.
263. WESTCOTE, Baron (Baron Lyttleton, G.B.) July 29, 1776
266. Ongley, Baron July 30, 1776
N. & S. Robert-Henley Ongley. To. Res. Langham-place.
Co. Se. Old Warden, Bedfordshire.
267. Massy, Baron Aug. 4, 1776
N. & S. Hugh-Hamon Massy. Co. Se. Hermitage, Limerickshire.
268. Rokeby, Baron
N. & S. Matthew Montague. Co. Se. Monk's Horton, Kent.
269. Muskerry, Baron Jan. 5, 1781
N. & S. Matthew-Fitzmaurice Deane. Co. Se. Springfield Castle, Limerickshire.
270. Hood, Baron (Viscount Hood, G.B.) Sept. 12, 1732

# PEERS OF IRELAND.

		Created.
271.	RIVERSDALE, Baron	
	and Linnegar, Corkshire.	,
272.	MUNCASTER, Baron	Oct. 21, 1783
	N. & S. Lowther-Augustus-John Penningt Co. Se. Muncaster Castle, Cumberland, Warten Hall, Yorkshire.	on.
273.	AUCKLAND, Baron (Baron Auckland, G.B.)	Nov. 16, 1789
274.	N. & S. John-Cavendish Browne. Co. Se. Gaulston Park, Westmeath;	
	Neale Park, Mayoshire.	and
275.	CLONCURRY, Baron	Nov. 16, 1789
	Co. Se. Lyons Castle, Kildare; and Abing Limerickshire.	ton,
276.	CLONBROCK, Baron N. & S. Robert Dillon. Co. Se. Clonbrock, Galwayshire.	June 6, 1790
277.	St. Helens, Baron (Baron St. Helens, U.K.)	1791
		June 14, 1792
279.	GRAVES, Baron	. July 4, 1794
	N. & S. William-Thomas Graves.	
	Offi. A Capt. in the 2d Foot Guards. To. Res. 5, Hanover-street, Hanover-square	re.
	Co. Se. Bishop's Court, Devonshire.	
280.	BRIDPORT, Baron	
	N. & S. Samuel Hood. To. Res. 12, Wimpole-street.	
	Co. Se. Cricket Lodge, Somersetshire; Redlinch, Wilts.	and
	Rel. Son of Viscount Hood, and son-in-la	w of
	Earl Nelson.	
281.	RANCLIFFE, Baron	Oet. 1, 1795
	N. & S. George-Augustus-Henry-Anne Par Offi. A Capt. in the Army.	купа.
	M.P. for Nottingham.	
	Co. Se. Bunney Park, Nottinghamshire.	

ODO Ustania Paran	Created.
282. Huntingfield, Baron	July 16, 1796
Co. Se. Heveningham Hall, Suffolk.	
Parl. Pat. Returns one Member for Dunwi	ich.
283. CARRINGTON, Baron (Baron Carrington, G.B.)	July 16, 1796
284. Rossmore, Baron	Oct. 19, 1796
N. & S. Warner-William Westenra, Offi. A Gov. and Cust. Rot. of Monaghansh Co. Se. Rossmore Park, Monaghanshire.	ire.
285. Кеіти, Baroness (Baroness Keith, U.K.) .	Mar. 7, 1797
286. Hotham, Baron	Mar. 7, 1797
287. CREMORNE, Baron	Nov. 7, 1797
N. & S. Richard Dawson.  Co. Se. Dawson Grove, Monaghanshire; a Chelsea Farm, Middlesex.  His Lordship is a Minon.	and
288. Norwood, Baron N. & S. Daniel Toler. Rel. Eldest son of the Earl of Norbury.	Nov. 14, 1797
289. Headley, Baron  N. & S. Charles-Allanson Winn.  To. Res. 43, Lower Brook-street.  Co. Se. Bramham Hall, Yorkshire.	Nov. 14, 1797
290. Теюммочти, Baron N. & N. John Shore, F.S.A. Offi. A Privy Councillor in England. Pres. of the Brit. and Foreign Bible Socie A Commissioner for the Affairs of India. To. Res. Portman-square. Co. Se. Clapham, Surrey. N.B. This Nobleman succeeded Lord Cornwin the Government of India in 1792.	
291. CROFTON, Baron  N. S. S. Edward Crofton.  Offi A Capt. in the 7th Diagoons.  Co. Se. Mote Park, Roscommonshire.	Dec. 9, 1797

	Created.
292. Ference, Baron	. Feb. 14, 1798
N. & S. Charles Ffrench.	
Offi. A Trustee of St. Patrick's College nooth.	e, May-
Co. Se. Castle-Ffrench, Galwayshire.	
His Lordship is a Catholic.	
	. Nov. 9, 1799
293. HENLEY, Baron	G.C.B.,
F.R.S.	
Offi. A Privy Councillor in England. To. Res. 46, Hertford-street, May-fair	
Co. Se. Russel Farm, Hertfordshire.	•
294. LANGFORD, Baron	. July 30, 1800
N. & S. Hercules-Langford Rowley.	
Co. Se. Summerhill House, Meathshire	B.
	July 30, 1800
N. & S. John-Blaquiere.	A 31 '11
Co. Se. Portleman, Westmeath; and Londonderryshire.	Arakin,
296. DUPPERIN and CLANEBOY, Baron (a Reptive Peer)	July 30, 1800
297. HENNIKER, Baron	. July 30, 1800
N. & S. John-Minet-Henniker Major,	
To. Res. 21, Grosvenor-square.	
Co. Se. Broadstairs, Kent; Stratford	House,
Essex; Major House, and Worling Hall, Suffolk.	ngworth
298. VENTRY, Baron	. July 30, 1800
N. & S. Thomas-Townsend-Aremberg	
Co. Se. Burnham House, Kerry.	*** 19030-1000 9
299. WALLSCOURT, Baron	a July 30, 1800
N. & S. Joseph Blake.	
Offi. A Captain in the 62d Regt. of F	oot.
Co. Se. Ardfry, Galwayshire.	T 2: 00 1000
300. Mount-Sandford, Baron	. July 30, 1800
Co. Se. Castlerea, Roscommonshire.	
301. DUNALLY, Baron (a Representative Peer)	. July 30, 1800
302. HARTLAND, Baron	. July 30, 1800
N. & S. Thomas Mahon.	*
Offi. A Gov. of Roscommonshire.	
A Lieutenant General. To. Res. 40, Grosvenor-place.	
and here. An, those that - mace.	
Co. Se. Stokestown House, Roscomm	431)

	Created.
303. CLANMORRIS, Baron	July 30, 1800
N. & S. Denis-Arthur Bingham. Co. Se. Newbrook, Mayoshire.	
304. Radstock, Baron	Dec. 29, 1800
N. & S. Granville-George Waldegrave, C.	В.
Offi. A Captain in the Royal Navy. To. Res. 18, Baker-street, Portman-square	
305. GARDNER, Baron (Baron Gardner, U. K.)	Dec. 29, 1800
306. NUGENT, Baron	Dec. 29, 1800
N. & S. George-Grenville-Nugent Temple	
Offi. M.P. for Aylesbury.	
Co. Se. Lilleys, Buckinghamshire.	
Rel. Brother to the Duke of Buckingham : Chandos (to which refer).	and
307. Ashtown, Baron	Dec. 29, 1800
N. & S. Frederick Trench. To. Res. 17, Hereford-street, Oxford-street	
Co. So. Chessel House, Hampshire; and Wo	
lawn, Galwayshire.	
308. CLARINA, Baron	Dec. 29, 1800
N. & S. Eyre Massey, B.A. Co. Se. Elm Park, Limerickshire.	
309. Rendlesham, Baron	Feb 1 1806
N. & S. John Thellusson.	1 60. 1, 1000
Co. Se. Rendlesham Hall, Woodbridge, Sul	folk.
310. DECIES, Baron	Dec. 24, 1812
N. & S. The Rev. John-Horsley Beresford Offi. Rector of Tuam.	, D.D.
Co. Se. Bolam House, Northumberland.	
Rel. Uncle to the Archbishop of Armagh,	
to the Bishop of Kilmore: grand-uncle Earl Annesley; and to the Marquess	
Waterford: father to the Member for I	Ber-
wick-upon-Tweed.	
311. GARVAGH, Baron	Oct. 28, 1818
N. & S. George Canning, F.R.S. and F.S. To. Res. 41, Hertford-street, May-fair.	Λ.
Co. Se. Garvagh House, Londonderry.	
Rel. Cousin to the late Rt. Hon. George C	
ning; and through him related to	the
"Macmoness Clanticator, cer.	

Created. 312. Howden, Baron Oct. 18, 1819 N. & S. John-Francis Cradock, G.C.B. and K.C. Offi. A Gen. Officer, and Col. of the 43d Regt. Co. Se. Grimston Park, Tadcaster, and Spaldington Hall, near Howden, Yorkshire. 313. Downes, Baron Dec. 10, 1822 N. & S. Ulysses-Bagenal Burgh, K.C.B., K.T.S., and K.S.A. Offi. A Gov. of Carlowshire. A Col. and Aide-de-Camp to the King. To. Res. 87, Pall-Mall. Co. Se. Bert House, Kildare. 314. BLOOMFIELD, Baron . May 11, 1825 N. & S. Benjamin Bloomfield, G.C.B. & K.G.H. Offi. A Major-Gen., and Col. of the 1st Batt. of Royal Artillery. A Privy Councillor in England. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden. Res. Stockholm, Co. Se. Redwood, Tipperary. Rel. Father to the Hon. John-A.-D. Bloomfield, Secretary to the same Legation.

315. FITZGERALD and VESEY, Baroness . . . June 27, 1826

N. & S. Catherine Fitzgerald.

Co. Se. Inchicronan, Clareshire.

Rel. Her Ladyship is wife of the Rt. Hon.

James Fitzgerald.

#### CLASSIFICATION

OF THE

# SCOTTISH PEERAGE.

- 8 Dukedoms.
- 3 Marquesates.
- 45 Earldoms.
- 6 Viscounties.
- 25 Baronies.
- 87 total number.

OR.

- 16 Representatives in the present Parliament.
  - 1 Entitled to sit in the House of Lords, as an English Peer.
- 12 —— as Peers of Great Britain (since 1707).

  16 —— as Peers of the United Kingdom (since 1800).
- 45 Peers of Parliament .
- 42 Electors merely-but possessing all privileges of Peerage, - except sitting in Parliament.
- 87 total number.

OR,

- 43 Peers who actually sit and vote in the House of Lords.
  - 4 Peeresses in their own right (all Countesses).
  - 2 Minors, who are, likewise, Peers in England. 5 Minors, Peers of Scotland only.
- 2 Catholic Peers.
- 31 Electors merely.
- 87 total number.

There are two Lords, viz.—the Marquess of Abercorn and Earl Vernlam, who are Peers in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

### CLASSIFICATION

OF THE

## IRISH PEERAGE.

2 Royal Earldoms.

4 Archbishopries.

I Dukedom.

14 Marquesates.

74 Earldoms.

46 Viscounties.

18 Bishoprics.

71 Baronies.

230 total number.

OR,

21 Representatives for life merely.

7 Representatives for life, who have seats in the House of Peers, independent of those for which they were elected.

4 Representative Prelates, for Session 1831.

Entitled to sit in the House of Lords:-

5 as English Peers.

28 as Peers of Great Britain.

28 as Peers of the United Kingdom.

93 who are Peers and Lords of Purliament.

18 Prelates, not in rotation to sit in the House of Lords.

6 Peers possessing seats in the Lower House of Parliament, being elected thereto as Commoners, but still retaining the privileges of Peerage.

113 Electors merely, but possessing all privileges of Peerage, ex-

- cept sitting and voting as Peers of Parliament.

230 total number.

OR,

90 Protestant Peers and Prelates who actually sit and vote in the House of Lords.

4 Pecresses in their own right.

3 Archbishops out of rotation.

15 Bishops out of rotation.

3 Minors, who are likewise English Peers.

6 Minors, Peers of Ireland only.

7 Catholic Peers.

102 Electors merely.

<sup>230</sup> total number.

## INDEX

#### TO THE PEERAGE

OF

## SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

24. ABERCORN, E. of, 47. Aberdeen, E. of, 42. Aboyne, E. of, 35. Airlie, E. of, 142. Aldborough, E. of, 149. Allen, V. F. 148. Annesley, E. 144. Antrim, Csa. of, 59. Arbuthnot, V. 261. Arden, B. 5. Argyll, D. of, 89. Armagh, Abp. of, 87. Armagh, E. of, 129. Arran, E. of, 206. Ashbrook, V. 307. Ashtown, B. 76. Aston, B. 116. Athlone, E. of 6. Atholl, Duke of, 273. Auckland, B. 220. Avonmore, V 255. Aylmer, B. 41. Balcarras, E. of, 163. Bandon, E. of. 212. Bangor, V. 174. Bantry, E. of. 201. Barrington, V. 81. Belhaven and Stenton, B. 160. Belmore, E. of, 121. Beshorough, E. of,

71. Blantyre, B. 251. Blayney, B. 314. Bloomfield, B. 198. Boyne, V. 257. Brandon, B.

46. Brendalbane, E. of, 280. Bridport, B.
2. Buccleugh and Queensberry, D. o'. 17. Buchan, E. of, 20. Caithness, E. of, 166. Caledon, E. of, 254. Carberry, B. 36. Carnwath, E. of, 122. Carrick, E. of, 283. Carrington, B. 151. Carysfort, E. of, 91. Cashell, Abp. of, 19. Cassilis, E. of, 226. Castlemain, V. 164. Castle-Stewart, E. of, 65. Cathcart, B. 113. Cavan, E. of, 132. Charlemont, E. of, 173. Charleville, E. of, 196. Chetwynd, V. 192. Cholmondeley, V. 169. Clancarty, E. of, 303. Clanmorris, B. 107. Clanricarde, M. of, 140. Clanwilliam, E. of, 157. Clare, E. of, 308. Clarina, B. 214. Clifden, V. 259. Clive, B. 233. Cloyher, Bp. of, 276. Clonbrock, B. 275. Cloncurry, B. 232. Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Bp. of, 165. Clonmell, E. of, 244. Cloyne, Bp. of,

#### INDEX TO THE PEERAGE.

72. Colville, B. 88. Connaught, E. of, 253. Conway and Killultagh, B. 104. Conyngham, M. of, 234. Cork and Ross, Bp. of, 108. Cork and Orrery, E. of, 130. Courtown, E. of, 73. Cranstown, B. 287. Cremorne, B. 291. Crofton, B. 34. Dalhousie, E. of, 119. Darnley, E. of, 295. De Blaquiere, B. 310. Decies, B. 230. Derry, Bp. of, 154. Desart, E. of, 110. Desmond, E. of, 210. De Vesci, V. 250. Digby, B. 184. Dillon, V. 96. Donegal, M. of, 215. Donemile, V. 165. Donoughmore, E. of, 240. Down and Connor, Bp. of, 193. Downe, V. 313. Downes, B. 95. Downeshire, M. of, 97. Drogheds, M. of, 239. Dronner, Bp. of, 60. Dublin Abu of 90. Dublin, Abp. of, 296. Dufferm and Claneboy, B. 82. Duffus, B. 30. Dumfries and Bute, E. of, 60. Dumblane, V. 301. Dunally, B. 248. Dunboyne, B. 44. Dandonald, E. of, 208. Dungannon, V. 48. Dunmore, E. of, 180. Dunraven, E. of, 247. Dunsany, B. 38. Dysart, E. of, 18. Eglintoun, E. of, 120. Egmont, E. of, 31. Elgin and Kincardine, E. of, 80. Elibank, B. 236. Elphin, Bp. of, 68. Elphinstone, B. 102. Ely, M. of, 149. Enniskillen, E. of, 150. Erne, E. of, 13. Errol, E. of,

75. Fairfax, B. 56. Falkland, V. 256. Famham, B. 219. Ferrard, V.

292. Ffrench, B. 125. Fife, E. of, 112. Fingall, E. of, 315. Fitsgerald and Vesey, Bas. 117. Fitzwilliam, Earl, 189. Fitzwilliam, V. 62. Forbes, B. 78. Forrester, B. 224. Frankfort, V. 202. (lage, V. 26. Galloway, E. of, 204. Galway, V. 305. Gardner, B. 311. Garvagh, B. 53. Glasgow, Earl of, 176. Glengall, E. of, 4. Gordon, D. of, 182. Gormanstown, V. 225. Gort, V. 170. Gosford, E. of, 115. Granard, E. of, 183. Grandison, V. 279. Graves, B. 64. Gray, B. 200. Grimston, V. 227. Guillamore, V. 25. Haddington, E. of, 1. Hamilton, D. of, 217. Haberton, V. 302. Hardand, B. 218. Hawarden, V. 100. Headfort, M. of, 289. Headley, B. 293. Henley, B. 297. Henniker, B. 22. Home, E. of, 270. Hood, B. 55. Hopetoun, E. of, 286. Hotham, B. 312. Howden, B. 135. Howth, E. of, 282. Huntingfield, B. 285. Keith, Bas. 167. Kenmare, E. of, 58. Kenmure, V. 264. Kensington, B. 118. Kerry and Shelburne, E. of, 229. Kildare, Bp. of 152. Kilkenny, E. of, 235. Killala and Achonry, Bp. of, 245. Killaloe and Kilfenora, Bp. of, 274. Kilmmine, B. 231. Kilmore, Bp. of, 177. Kilmorey, E. of, 190. Kingaland, V. \*245. Kingsale, B.

136.	Kingston,	E.	of,
134i.	Kinnaird,	B.	
-00.0	WW.1 9	2.2	

29. Kinnoul, E. of, 45. Kintone, E. of, 79. Kirkcudbright, B.

161. Llandaff, E. of,

124. Lanesborough, E. of, 294. Langford, B.

27. Lauderdale, E. of,

241. Leighlin and Ferns, Bp. of
93. Leinster, D. of,
158. Leitrinn, E. of,
3. Lennox, D. of,
37. Leven and Melville, E. of,
211. Lifford—Viscount,
243. Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, Bp. of,

168. Limerick, E. of,

139. Lisburne, E. of, 258. Lisle, B. 222. Lismore, V.

179. Listowell, E. of, 103. Londonderry, M. of, 145. Longford, E. of, 223. Lorton, V. 11. Lothian, M. of, 26. Loudon, Css. of,

249. Louth, B. 159. Lucan, E. of, 126. Ludlow, E. of, 185. Lumley, V.

263. Macdonald, B.

14. Marr, E. of, 191. Massarene, V.

191. Massarene, V.
267. Massy, B.
147. Mayo, E. of,
111. Meath, E. of,
228. Meath, Lord Bp. of,
213. Melbourne, V.
133. Mexborough, E. of,
197. Middleton, V.
131. Millown, E. of,
128. Morra, E. of,
195. Molesworth, V.
7. Montrose, D. of,

7. Montrose, D. of, 21. Moray, E. of, 16. Morton, E. of,

143. Mount Cashell.

207. Mountmorres, V. 153. Mountmorris, E. of,

300. Mountsandford, B.

260. Mulgrave, B.

272. Muneaster, B. 269. Muskerry, B.

85. Naime, B. 74 Napter, B. 262. Newborough, B.

13. Newburgh, B. 181. Norbury, E. of,

172. Normanton, E. of, 40. Northesk, E. of, 216. Northland, V.

288. Norwood, B. 141. Nugent, E. 306. Nugent, B.

162. O'Neill, E. 266. Ongley, B. 49. Orkney, Cas. of,

106. Ormonde, M. of,

237. Ossory, Bp. of,

203. Palmerston, V. 146. Portarlington, E. of,

54. Portmore, E. of, 205. Powerscourt, V.

9. Queensberry, M. of,

304. Radstock, B. 281. Rancliffe, B.

188. Ranelagh, V. 242. Raphoe, Bp. of, 178. Rathdowne, E. of, 77. Resy, B.

309. Rendlesham, B. 271. Riversdale, B. 138. Roden, E. of,

268. Rokeby, B.

83. Rolle, B. 109. Roscommon, E. of,

52. Roseberry, E. of, 171. Rosse, E. of, 284. Rossmore, B.

15. Rothes, E. of,

8. Roxburgh, D. of,

84. Ruthven, B.

277. St. Helens, B.

63. Saltoun, B. 50. Seatield, E. of, 137. Setton, E. of,

39. Selkirk, E. of, 67. Semple, B.

123. Shannon, E. of,

176. Sheffield, E. of,

252. Sherrard, B. 66. Sinclair, B.

101. Sligo, M. of,

69. Somerville, B. 2001. Southwell,

51. Stair, E. of,

\*30. Stirling, E. of, 57. Stormont, V. 194. Strabauc. V.



# INDEX TO THE PEERAGE.

277

186. Strangford, V.
61. Strathallan, V.
23. Strathmore, R. of,
12. Sutherland, Cas. of,

187. Taaffe, V.
290. Teignmouth, B.
221. Templetown, V.
99. Thomond, M. of,
70. Torphichen, B.
32. Traquair, E. of,
246. Trimleston, B.
92. Tuam, Abp. of,
10. Tweeddale, M. of,

127. Tyrconnel, E. of,

298. Ventry, B.

299. Wallscourt, B.
238. Waterford and Lismore, Bp. of,
114. Waterford and Wexford, R. of,
94. Waterford, M. of,
278. Waterpark, B.
98. Wellesley, M. of,
33. Wemyss and March, E. of,
265. Westcote, B.
105. Westmeath, M. of,
156. Wicklow, E. of,
134. Winterton, E. of,

# SURNAMES

OF ALL THE

# SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS

OF

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

#### N.B. In this and the following List,

Surname.

D. stands for Duke. P. stands for Poke.
Alph. . for Archbishop.
Al. . for Marquess.
E. . for Earl.
Css. . for Countess.
V. . . for Viscount.
Vss. . for Viscountess. Bp. . . . for Bishop.
B. . . . for Baron.
Bss. . . for Baroness.
S. P. . . for Scotch Peerage.
I. P. . . for Irish Peerage.
L. . . . for Lord is a mere courtesy title.

Title.

Surname. Title.
Abhot B. Colchester.
Abbott B. Tenterden.
Abercromby B. Abercromby.
Acheson . E. of Gostord, I. P.
A'Court B. Heytesbury.
Addington . V. Sidmouth.
Agar . E. of Normanton, I. P.
Alexander . E. of Caledon, I. P.
Alexander Bp. of Me sth.
Alexander . E. of Stirling, S. P.
Allen V. Allen, f. P.
Autherst E. Amherst.
Annesley . E. Annesley, I. P.
Annealcy . E. of Mountmorris.
Auson V. Anson.
Arbuthnot . V. Arbuthnot, S. P.
Arden B. Alvanley.
Arundel, Monckton . V. Galway, I. P.
Arundel B. Arundel.
Ashburnham . E. of Ashburnham.
Aston B. Aston, S. P.
Aylmer, Whitworth B. Aylmer, I. P.
D. D. D. D.
Bagot B. Bagot.
Barnewall Bp. of Oxford. Barnewall V. Kingsland, L. P.
Barnewall . B. Trimleston, I. P.
Rurington V. Barrington, I.P.
meengion, 1. F.

Barry, Maxwell . B. Farnham, I. P.
Basset . B. De Dunstanville and Basset.
Bathurst Bp. of Norwich.
Bathurst E. Bathurst.
Beauclerk D. of St. Alban's.
Bennet . E. of Tankerville.
Bentinck, Scott . D. of Portland.
Beresford, De-la-Poer Abp. of Armagh.
Beresford, De-la-Poer Bp. of Kilmore.
Beresford, De-la-Poer M. of Waterford
C As & s
Beresford V. Beresford.
Beresford B. Decues, I. P.
Berkeley E. Berkeley.
Bernard . E. of Bandon, I. P.
Bertie E. of Lindsey.
Bertie E. of Ahingdon.
Best B. Wyneford.
Bethell Bp. of Bangor.
Bingham E. of Lucan, I. P.
Bingham B. Clanmorns, I. P.
Bissett Bp. of Raphoe.
Blackwood B. Dufferin and Claneboye.
Blake B. Wallscourt, I. P.
Blaquiere . B. De Blaquiere, I. P.
Blayney . B. Blayney, I. P.
Bligh . E. of Damley, I. P.
Blounfield Bp. of London.

Sursame, Title,	Surname. Title.
Bloomfield B. Bloomfield, I. P.	Cecil, Gascoigne Cecil Chetwynd Chetwynd Chichester Chi
Boseswen . E. of Falmouth.	Cecil . M. of Exeter.
Boseswen . E. of Falmouth. Bourke . E. of Mayo, I. P.	Chetword . V. Chetword, I. P.
Bourke Bo. of Waterford and Lismore.	Chichester . M. of Donegal, I. P.
Bourke Bp. of Waterford and Lismore. Bouverie E. of Radnor. Bowes E. of Strathmore and Kinghorn, S. P.	Cholmondeley . M. Cholmondeley.
6 E. of Strathmore and	Cholmondeley . M. Cholmondeley. Cholmondeley . B. Delamere.
Bowes . Kinghorn, S. P.	Churchill, Spencer D. of Marlborough. Clements E. of Leitrim, I. P. Clifford B. De Chfford.
Boyle . E. of Cork and Orrery, I. P.	Clements . E. of Leitrim, I. P.
Boyle E. of Cork and Ortery, I. P. Boyle E. of Shannon, I. P. Boyle E. of Glasgow, S. P. Brabason E. of Meath, I. P. Brand B. Dacre. Brinkley Brodgeman E. of Bradford. Brokley V. Middleton, I. P. Brougham B. Brougham & Vaux. Browne B. Kulmaine, I. P. Browne B. Kulmaine, I. P. Brote, Brutlenell M. of Allesbury.	Clifford B. De Clifford.
Boyle . E. of Glaszow, S. P.	Clifford . B. Clifford, of Chudleigh.
Brahason . E. of Meath, I. P.	Clinton Figures Dallown D of Navonetla
Brand B. Dacre.	Clive E. of Powis. Cocks E. Somers. Cole E. of Enniskillen, I. P. Colville B. Colville, S. P. Colyear E. of Portmore, S. P. Compton M. of Northampton.
Bridgeman . E. of Bradford.	Cochrane . E. of Dundonald, S. P.
Brinkley Bp. of Cloyne.	Cocks E. Somers.
Brodrick . V. Middleton, I. P.	Cole . E. of Enniskillen, I. P.
Bromley B. Montfort.	Colville B. Colville S. P.
Brougham . B. Brougham & Vaux.	Colver . E. of Portmore, S. P.
Browne . M. of Slice. I. P.	Counton M. of Northampton.
Browne E of Kenmare I. P	Coningsby, Capel . E. of Essex.
Browne . B. Kulmaine I P	Conway, Ingram-Seymour, M.of Hertford
Brace, Brudenell . M. of Ailesbury.	Conyngham . M. of Conyngham, I. P.
Bruce E. of Elgin & Kingarding S P	Cooper E. of Shaftesbury.
Brudenell I of Cardiana	Couler B Lundburg
Brudenell E. of Cardigan. Burgess Bp. of Sansbury. Burgh B. Downes, I. P. Burnel, Dram- S. Willoughby de Eresmond by and Gwydyr.	Copley B. Lyndhurst. Coplestone
Burch R Domes I P	Cornewall Bp. of Worcester.
Russ I Denson CR William show do Louis	Corry, Lowry . E. of Belmore, I. P.
mond ) he and Gardes	Cotton V Comburney
Buen E of Charles illa I D	Coventry V. Combermere.
Rutles M of Demonds 1 D	
Bushes E of Carriels 1 D	
Butler . E. of Charleville, I. P. Butler . M. of Ormonde, I. P. Butler . E. of Carrick, I. P. Butler . E. of Kilkenny, I. P. Butler . E. of Glengall, I. P.	Cradock B. Howden, I. P.
Butlee F of Kilkanny I D	Cranstoun . B. Cranstonn, S. P.
Ruther F of Glangall I D	Craven E. Craven.
Butler . E. of tilengall, I. P. B. Dunboyne, I. P.	Craven E. Craven. Creighton . E. of Erne, I. P.
Butson, Bp. of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.	Crewe 1k Crewe.
Rung V Townston	Crewe B. Crewe. Crofton B Crofton, I. P.
Byng V. Torrington. Byron B. Byron.	Crowbie . B. Brandon, I. P.
Livion Dylon.	Cuffe E. of Desart, I. P.
Cadogan E. Cadogan,	Curzon, Roper . B. Teynham.
Calcharpe . E. Cadogan. Calthurpe . B. Calthurpe. Campbell . D. of Argyll, S. P.	Curzon B. Scarsdale.
Campbell . D. of Argyll, S. P.	
Campbell . E. of Breadalbane, S. P.	Cust B. Zouche.
Campbell, Hume . Css. de Grey.	Cust
Campbell E. of Cawdor.	Delmont. E officio C D
Canning Vss. Canning.	Dalrymple . E. of Stair, S. P. Dalzell . E. of Carnwath, S. P.
Canning . B. Garvagh, I. P.	Dawnay, Burton . V. Downe, I. P.
Page St. Annah	Dawney, Durion . Y. Downe, I.P.
Carry Bp. of St Asaph. Carry V. Falkland, S. P.	Dawson . E. of Portarlington, J. P.
Carleton . B. Dorchester.	Dawson . D. Cremorae, I. F.
Camegie . E. of Northesk, S. P.	Dawson . B. Cremorne, I. P. Deane . B. Muskerry, I. P. De Burgh . M. of Clanricarde, I. P.
Carpenter . E. of Tyrconnell, I. P.	De Durgh . M. of Clamicarde, I. P.
Catheart . E. Catheart, S. P.	De Courcey . B. Kingsale, I. P. De Grey . B. Walsingham. De Montmorency . V. Frankfort, I. P.
	De Mantenanana V. Barakingham.
Carreret	De Montmorency . V. Frankfort, I. P.
Carr-Hay E. of Errol, S. P.	De Montmorency, V. Mountmorres, L.P.
Canifeld . E. of Charlemont, I. P.	De Ros, Fitzgerald . Bss. de Ros. Devereaux . V. Hereford. Digby . E. Digby. Dillon . E. of Roscommou, I.P.
Cavendish . D. of Devonshire.	Distriction V. Hereford.
	Tikoy E. Digby.
Cavendish . B. Waterpark, I. P.	Dillon . E. of Roscommon, I. F.

Duff Dunbar Duncombe Dundas, Saund Dundas Dutton	E. of Fife, I. P. B. Duffus, S. P. B. Feversham.	Germain, Sackville Ginkell, De Reede-de,
Dundas, Saund Dundas	. B. Feversham.	
Dundas .		Gordon Di
	ers . V. Melville.	Gordon E.
Dutton .	. B. Dundas.	Gordon . E. o
	. B. Sherburne.	Gordon . V.
		Gorc E
Eden .	. B. Auckland, I. P.	Gower, Levison
Eden .	B. Henley, I.P.	Gower, Levison .
Edgcumbe	. E. Mount Edgeumbe.	Gower, Levison .
Edwardes .	. B. Kensington, 1. P.	0 0 1 1 1 0
Egerton .	. E. of Wilton.	Gower, Sutherland
Ellis, Agar .	. V. Clifden, I. P.	Graham . D. of
Ellis, Agar	. E. Normanton, I. P.	Graham
Ellis	B. Howard de Walden.	Graves I
Ellis	B. Scaford.	Grav
Eliot	. E. of St. Germans.	Gray
Elphinstone	. B. Elphinstone, S. P.	Grenville, Temple-Nu-
	p. of Ferns and Leighlin.	gent-Brydges-Ulun-
	ercer . Bas. Keith.	dos
Erskine .	. E. of Marr, S. P.	Grenville
Erskine .	. E. of Buchan, S. P.	Greville . E. of Brooks
Erskine .	. E. of Rosslyn, S. P.	Graville Ca
Erskine .	. B. Erskine.	Grey . E. of Stamford
		Grey
Fairfax	. B. Fairfax, S. P.	CHE ALL NA
Falconer, Keith	. E. of Kintore, S. P.	Griffin, Aldworth-Nevil
Fane .		Grimston
Fermor .	. E. of Pon.fret.	Grosvenor
Fielding .	. E. of Denbigh.	Guelph De
Fiennes, Eardle	w. )	tiuelph
Twisleton .	B. Saye and Sele.	Guelph D
Finch	. E. of Aylesford.	Guelph D
Fitngerald	. D. of Leinster, I. P.	
Pitagerald		Guelpa

Title. Surname. Title. B. of Malmesbury. Lambe V. Melbourne, I. P. B. Harris. Lambton B. Durham. M. of Hastings. E. of Cavan, I. P. Lambart Cas. of Loudon, E. of Harewood. Lascelles S. P. Abp. of Cashell & Laurence E. of Huntingdon. of Winchilsea and Bp. of Emly. B. Ellenborough. Law . Bp. of Bath and Wells. Nottingham. Law . . B. Hawke. Lawless B. Cloncurry, I.P. V. Dillon, I.P. Lee, Dillon M. of Tweeddale, S. P. embroke & Montgomery. E. of Miltown, I. P. Leeson . E. of Carnarvon. Leicester, Fleming B. de Tabley. M. of Bristol. V. Lafford, I. P. Legge . . E. of Dartmouth. D. of Richmond and Lennox Lennox, E. & S. P. M. of Downshire, I. P. . B. Berwick. Leslie Bp. of Elphin. E. of Rothes, S. P. Laslie Bss. Sandy& B Hill. Liddell . . B. Ravensworth. E. of Sheffield, 1. P. Lindsay Bp. of Kildare. V. Hood. Lindsay . E. of Balcarres, S. P. B. Bridport, I. P. Lister B. Ribblesdale. Livingstone, Eyre-Rad- / E. of New-E. of Hopetoun, S. P. . burgh, S. P. Bp. of Clogher. B Hotham, I.P. cliffe Loftus, Tottenhain D. of Norfolk. M. of Ely, I.P. B. Farnborough. E. of Suffolk & Berkshire. Lottus . . E of Carlisle. Long E. of Wicklow, I. P. Lowther E. of Lonsdale. E. Ludlow, I. P. B. Howard of Ethingham. Ludlow . E. Howe. Lywight B. Lisle, I. P. Abp. of Canterbury. Lyttelton . . B. Lyttelton. Bp. of Hercford. of Donoughmore, 1. P. Macdonald, Bosville B. Macdonald, L.P. Mackay . . . . . . . . . . . . B. Reay, S. P. Muckenzie, Stuart-Wort- & B. Wharn-B. Boston. By of Limerick, Ardfert, cliffe. & Aghadoc. Bp. of St. David's. M'Clellan . B. Kirkeudbright, S. P. Abp. of Dublin, & Bp. of E. of Liverpool.
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E. of Roden, 1. P. Magec . Glandelagh. Mahon " B. Hartland, I. P. Maitland E. of Lauderdale, S. P. V. Ranelagh, I. P. . . Bp. of Bangor. Majendie -Major, Henniker . B. Henniker, I. P. Bp. of Lincoln. Manners . . D. of Rutland. E. Cornwallis. E. of Cassilis, S. P. Mann . B. Kenyon. Mant . Marsh Bp. of Down & Connor. E. of Albemarle. . Bp. of Peterborough. D. of Roxburghe, S. P. . E. of Romney.
. B. Massy, I. P.
. B. Clarina, I. P.
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B. King.
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Surning.	Title.	Surname.	Title.
Molyneax .	. E. of Sefton, I. P.	Petty	. M. of Lausdown.
Monek .	. Bp. of Gloucester.	Petre .	B. Petre.
Monck	E. of Rathdown, I. P.	Phillpott .	Bp. of Exetes.
Monson	. B. Monson. D. of Manchester.	Phipps	. E. of Mulgrave
Montagu	D of Munchester	Diamonoine	E Manuar
Montaga	E. of Sandwich. B. Rokeby, I. P. E. of Eginton, S.P.	Dindan	. E. Beauchamp
Montagu .	E. Of Sandwich.	Tinuar .	E. Deauchaup.
montague .	B. Rokeby, I. P.	Fill .	
Montgomerie	. E. of Egunton, S.P.	Plunket .	E. of Fingal, I. P.
THE CAME.	AND THE ENDORSELECTION TO BE A P.	Plunket .	. B. Dunsany, I. P.
Moore . E	of Mountcashell, I. P.	Plunket .	B. Plunket.
Morton .	B. Ducie.	Plunket .	. B. Louth, I. P.
Mullins	. B. Ventry, I. P.	Pomeroy .	. B. Harberton, I. P.
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Murray .	E. of Dunmore, S. P.		Bp. of Killaloe and
Muzray	. E. of Mansfield.	Ponsonby .	Kilfenora_
Murray	B Elihank S P	Poulett	E Poulest
Marray	R (the lang	Powlet	R Ranning
Manage	De of Purhautus	Dowlete Orde	The Market
mucray .	. Ap. of Roengager.	D	D T AND A
		2"(2W YSS .	is little
Nairne, Murray	B. Nairne, S. P.	Pratt	M. Canider
Napier	B. Napier, S. P.	Preston	Kilfenora. E. Poulett. B. Bayning. B. Holten. B. Lilferd. M. Camden. V. Gormanstoun, I. P.
Needham .	B. Napier, S. P. E. of Kilmorey, I. P.	rimrose.	. C. OI ROSCOCTY, N. P.
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Neville .	. E. of Abergavenny.	Proby .	. E. of Carysfort, I. P.
Noel	B. Barham.		
North .	E. of Abergavenny. B. Barham. E of Guilford. B. Grandlay	Quin, Wyndhi	am, E. of Dunraven, 1.P.
Norton .	. B. Grantley.		
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		Ramsay .	E. of Dalbourie, S. P.
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O'Cullumban	V Liveron I P	History Pitt	12 Duran
Onilvia Com	V. Lismore, I. P. E. of Scafield, S. P.	Dahineen	V C
Ognivie, Grant	D. Of Scanding, S. P.	TOOHISON 4	The Trongeline
Ognvy .	V. Cahir-Guillamore.	Rouney .	. B. lings
O'Grady .	V. Camr-Guillamore.	Rolle .	
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Onslow	. E. Onslow,	Rowley .	. B. Langford, I. P
Oaborne .	. D. of Leeds.	Rushout .	. B. Northwick
		Russell .	. D. of Bedford.
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Parker .	. E. of Macclesfield.	Ryder	
Parker	E. of Morley.	-	
Parkens	E. of Macelesfield. E. of Morley. B. Rancliffe, I. P. E. of Rosse, I. P. M. of Winchester. B. Selsey. E. of Chichester.	St. John . V	. Bolingbroke & St. John
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Danlas	M of Windhasten	S. I ammana	. Bp. of Cork & Rms
Danahan .	P Salvan	St. Lawrence	E of Comb I P
Poller	E - Chish was	St Lawrence .	. E. of Howth, I.P. V. Doneraile, I.P.
Feiring	. E. of Unichester.	ot, Leger .	. v. Doneraue, I. F
t cinami valuer	on . D. ramorough.	Sandiord . J	B. Mount-Sandford, I. P.
	. V. Exmouth.	Sandilands	. B. Torphichen, S.P.
Pennington	. B. Muncaster, I. P.	Saunderson, Li	umley. E. of Scarborough
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Perceval .	. B. Arden, I. P.	Savile . ]	g. of. Mexborough, I. P.
Percy .	. Bp. of Carlisle.	Scott .	. E. of Clonniell, I. P.
Percy	B. Prudhee.	Scott	E. of Eldon
Percy	B. Arden, I. P. Bp. of Carlisle. B. Prudhoe. D. of Northumberland.	Scott, Montag	E. of Clonniell, I.P. E. of Eldoo u . B. Montagu
Percy .	. E. of Beverley.	Scott	B. Stowell
Perv	B. of Limerick, I. P.	Semple .	B. Semple, S. P
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Surname.	Title.	Surname.	Title.
Seymour .	. D. of Somerset.	Trench .	. B. Ashtown, I. P.
	E. of Harborough.		Abp. of Tuam and
Shirley	. E. Ferrars.	Trench, le Poer	Abp. of Tuam and Bp. of Ardagh.
Shore 1	B. Teignmouth, I. P.		E. of Clancarty, I. P.
Sinclair	E. of Caithness, S. P.	Trever, mil.	V. Dungannon, I. P.
Sinclair .	. B. Sinclair, S. P.	Tucket, Thickne	B. Audley. E. of Thanet.
Skeffington .	V. Mussarene, I. P. V. Ferrard, I. P.	Tutton .	. E. of Thanet.
Skeffington (Foster)	. V. Ferrard, I. P.	Turnour .	E. of Winterton, I. P.
Smith	. B. Carrington.		
Smythe	V. Strangford, I. P.	Upton	V. Templetown, I. P.
Somerset	. D. of Beaufort.	•	*
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49 1 19	87 N 11 F FD	Van Mildert .	. Bp. of Durham.
South Ele	D. CP.	Vanual.	D UnningCold ! D
Sparke	. Dp. of Ely.	V BHIDCUK	B. Huntingfield, I. P. B. Bexley.
Spencer .	. E. Spencer.	Vannitert .	B. Bexley.
Spencer	B. Churchill.	Vaughan	E. of Lisburne, I. P.
Stanhope	E. of Chesterfield.	Vereker -	E. of Lisburne, I. P. V. Gort, I. P.
Stanhope	. E. Stanhope.	Verney . B.	Willoughby de Broke.
Stanhope	E. of Harrington.	Vernon .	. Abp. of York.
Stanley	. E. of Derby.	Vernon, Venables	. Abp. of York. B. Vernon.
Stanleton	V. Southwell, L.P.  B. Of Ely.  E. Spencer.  B. Churchill.  E. of Chesterfield.  E. Stanlope.  E. of Harrington.  E. of Derby.  B. Le Despencer.  of Galloway, S. P.  B. Blantyre, S. P.  fl Londonderre, I. P.	Verschoyle B. o	f Killala and Achonry.
Stowart	of Galloway S P	Vesey	V De Verci I P
Stormet	B Blanton & B	Villiana	. V. De Vesci, I. P. E. of Clarendon.
Canada Wana M	Clarity T. D.	Villiera, Child	E of Language
		vamera, Cama	. E. of Jersey.
	Castle Stewart, I. P.	X20 13	77 277 27
Stuart, Chrichton	. M. of Bute.	Waldegrave .	. E. Waldegrave.
Stuart	E. of Moray, S. P.	Waldegrave.	. B. Radstock, I. P.
Stuart	E. of Moray, S. P. E. of Traquair, S. P. Suart de Rothesay, of Courtown, I. P. B. Stourton. E. of Helseter,	Wallace .	. B. Wallace.
Smart B.	Suart de Rothesay.	Waller	Bas. Howe.
Stopford E	of Courtown, I. P.	Wallop . Walpole .	
Stourton	. B. Stourton.	Walpole .	. E. of Orford.
Stratuteways, Fox	. E. of Heliester.	Ward	E. of Dudley.
Stratford E. C Strutt	of Aldborough I P	Ward	E. of Portsmouth. E. of Orford. E. of Dudley. V. Bangor, I. P. B. Sondes. B. Grantham.
Street . Die	Bee Baulish	Watson	B Sandas
Comment.	Day of Charles	Weddell .	D /handham
Summer	De Carriere	TY CULICIA	B. Sondes. B. Grantham. D. of Wellington.
Summer	Bp. of Winchester.	Wellealey .	. D. or Wellington.
Sutton, Manners .	. B. Manners.	Wellesley	M. Wellesley, I. P.
-		Wellesley-Pole	. B. Maryborough.
Tuaffe	. V. Taaffe, I. P.	Wellesley .	. B. Cowley.
Talfe Talbot Talbot, Chetwynd	E. of Shrewsbury.	West .	B. Cowley. B. Rossmore, I. P.
Talbot, Chetwynd	. E. Talbot.	Westerra .	. B. Rossmore, I. P.
Tarrel course	of Handford D	White .	. E. of Bantry, I. P.
Temple, Grenville	7	Wilbraham, Boot	
Nument	B. Nugent, I. P.	Willoughby .	. B. Middleton.
Temple	Palmorston I P	Windsor .	. E. of Plymouth.
Temple Thelusing . H	Rendlesham I D	Wingfield	V. Powerscourt, I. P.
Tiberalam Transit	D. Charles		D Handley I D
Thurlow, Howell .	D. I Burlow.	Winn	. B. Headley, I. P.
Thynne	. M. of Bath.	Wodehouse .	B. Wodehouse.
Tollemache .	Cas. of Dynart, S. P.	Wyndham .	. E. of Egremont.
	E. of Norbury, I. P.	Wynn	B. Newborough, I P.
Toler			
Tonson	B. Riversdale, I. P.	Yelverton	V. Avonmore, I. P.
Townshend .	. M. Townshend.		Bas. Grey de Ruthyn.
Townshend .	V. Sydney		. E. of Hardwicke.
Trefusia	. B. Clinton.		
	· D. Canada.		

# COURTESY TITLES

BORNE

#### BY THE ELDEST SONS

OF

# DUKES, MARQUESSES, AND EARLS,

IN THE

### THREE KINGDOMS.

Courtery Tute. Highest Title.
Aberdour, L. son of E. of Morton, S. P.
Acheson, V. E. of Gosford, I.P.
Adarc, V. E. of Dunraven, I. P.
Alford, V E. Brownlow.
Althorpe, V E. Spencer.
Altament, E. of . M. of Sligo, I. P.
Alexander, V E. of Caledon, I. P.
Amiens, V E. of Aldborough, I. P.
Andover, V. E. of Suffolk and Berk-
Apaley, L E. Bathurst.
Ardee, V E. of Meath, I. P.
Ashley, L E. of Shaftesbury.
Dambana V F of Danton I D
Beerhaven, V. E. of Bantry, I. P.
Bective, E. of . M. of Headtort, I. P.
Belfast, E. of . M. of Donegal, I. P.
Belgrave, V E. Growenor.
Bernard, V. E. of Bandon, I. P.
Berriedale, L. E. of Caithness, S. P.
Bingham, L. E. of Lucan, I. P.
Blandford, M. of . D. of Marlborough.
Boringdon, V E. of Morley.
Boscawen-Rose, L. E. of Falmouth.
Boyle, V E. of Shannon, I. P.
Brecknock, E. of . M. of Camden.
Brooke, L. E. Brooke and of Warwick.
Brome, V E. Corrowallis.
Bruce, E M. of Allesbury.
Bruce, L Earl of Elgin, S. P.
Brudenel, L E. of Cardigan.
,

Courtery Title.			Highest Title.
Burghersh, L	E.	of	Westmoreland.
Burghley, L			M. of Exeter.
Bury, V		E	of Albemarle.

Cantalupe, V.		. E. o	f Delawar	7.
Cardross, I.	. 1	E. of Bu	chan, S. I	P.
Caermarthen.	M. of	. 1	of Leed	S.
Castlereagh, V.	M. o	London	derry, L.	P.
Chandos, M.				

Chandos, M.	1.	01 13	negringitada and
2		Chand	0%
Chewton, V.	-		E. Waldegrave.
Clements, V.		E. 0	Leitrim, I. P.
Clifton, L.		E. a	Darnley, I. P.
Clive, V			. E. Powis.
Cochrane, L	E	of D	undonald, S. P.
Compton, E.		M. 0	f Northampton.
Corry, V		E. of	Belmore, I. P.
Cranbourn, V.		. 1	M. of Salisbury.
Cranley, V.			. E. Unslow.
Creighton, V.		. E	c. of Erne, I. P.
Curzon, V.			93 99

Dalmeny, L. E. of Roseberry, S. P.
Dalrymple, V E. of Stair, S. P.
Dalzell, L. E. of Carnwath, S. P.
Darlington, E. of . M. of Cleveland.
Deerhurst, V E. of Coventry.
Douglas and Clydes- D. of Brandon
dale M of and riminion,
En C. L. U.
Dours, M. of . D. of Wellington.

) Highest Title. Courtery Title. Highest Title. Inveruric, L. E. of Kintore, S. P. Courtery Title. E. of Moray, S. P. Donne, L. Duncannon, V. E. of Besberough, I. P. Jermyn, E. . M. of Bristol. Dungaryon, V. E. of Cork and Orrery, I. P. Jocelyn, V. . E. of Roden, I. P. E. of Home, S. P. . E. of Glasgow, S. P. Dunglas, L. Kelburne, V. Dunkellin, L. M. of Clanricarde, I. P. Dunlo, V. E. of Clancarty, I. P. Kennedy, L. E. of Cassilis, S. P. Kerry, E. of . M. of Lansdowne. Dunlo, V. Duplin, V. E. of Kinnoul, S. P. Kilcoursie, V. E. of Cavan, I. P. (grandson)
Kildare, M. of . D. of Leinster, I. P.
Kildere, I. of Fingal, I. P. Earlsfort, L. E. of Clonmell, I. P. Eastnor, V. E. Somers-Ebrington, V. E. Fortescue. Elebo, L. E. of Wemyas and March, S. P. Eliot, L. E. of St. Germans. Emilyn, V. E. of Cuwdor. Encumbe, V. (prandson) E. of Eliden E. of Mountcashell, I. P. Kilworth, L. Kingsborough, V. Kirkwall, V. E. of Kingston, I. P. Css. of Orkney, S. P. (grandson) Encombe, V. (grandson). E. of Eldon.
Ennismore, V. (grandson) E. of Listowel, I. P.
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March and Darnley, D. of Lenox and
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I. P. Grey de Wilton, V.

Grimston, V. Mountflorence, L. E. of Enniskillen, L.P. E. of Abergavenny.
E. Manvers.
E. of Bradford. Neville, V. Newark, V. . E. of Aylesford. Guernsey, L. . Newark, V.

Newport, V.

Newry, V.

Normanby, V.

E. of Kilmorey, J. P.

Normanby, V.

E. Mulgrave.

E. of Abingdon.

E. of Guildford. Harley, L. E. of Oxford and Mortimer. E. of Errol, S. P. Hay, L. Herbert, L. { E. of Pembroke and Montgomery. Hilsborough, E. of M. of Downshire, Ogilvie, L. . E. of Atrix, C. 2. . Ossory, E. of . M. of Ormonde, I. P. Ossulston, L. . E. of Tankerville, Oxmantown, L. . E. of Rosse, I. P. Hinton, V. . . E. Poulett.
Holmesdale, V. . . E. Autherst.
Howick, V. . . . E. Grey.
Huntingtower, L. Cas. of Dysart, S. P. Perceval, V. E. of Egmont, I.P. Pollington, V. E. of Mexborough, I.P. . E. Talbot. Ingestrie, V. .

Courtery Title.
Porchester, L.
Ramsay, L.
Roschill, L.

E. of Carnarvon.
E. of Dalhousie, S. P.
Sandon, V.
E. of Northeak, S. P.

Sandon, V.
E. of Ashburnham.
Scaham, V.
E. of Ashburnham.
E. Vanc.
Seymour, L.
Sichester, L.
E. of Longford, I. P.
Somerton, V.
E. of Normanton, I. P.
Stavordale, L.
Stewart, V.
E. of Castlestewart, I. P.
Stopford, V.
E. of Courtown, I. P.
Stopford, V.
E. of Castlestewart, I. P.
Stopford, V.
E. of Mansfield.
Strathaven, I.
E. of Aboyne, S. P.
Surrey, E. of .
D. of Norfolk.

Tamworth, V. . E. Ferrera.

Courtesy Title.

Tavistock, M. of D. of Bedford.

Titchfield, M. of D. of Portland.

Tullamore, L. E. of Charleville, I. P.

Tullibardine, M. of D. of Atholl, S. P.

Turnour, V. E. of Winterton, I. P.

Uxbridge, E. of . M. of Anglesey.

Valentia, V.
Valletort, V.
Vaughan, L.
Vulliers, V.
E. of Mount Edgecumbe.
E. of Lisburne, I. P.
Vulliers, V.
E. of Jersey.

Walpole, L.
Weymouth, V.
Wiltshire, E. of . M. of Winchester.
Worcester, M. of . D. of Beaufort.

Yarmouth, E. of . M. of Hertford.

### ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT

OF ALL

# COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS, &c.

IN

ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

WHICH RETURN MEMBERS

TO THE

# COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT:

INCLUDING

THE PERIODS OF THEIR FRANCHISE, PERSONAL RIGHTS OF ELECTION, NUMBER OF VOTERS, POPULATION, RETURNING OFFICERS, ELECTIONEERING INFLUENCE, AND OTHER PARTICULARS:

WITH THE

NAME AND DESIGNATION, OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, PROFESSION, OC-CUPATION, RELATIONSHIP, PARLIAMENTARY PATRONAGE, AND TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES OF

EACH REPRESENTATIVE.

Drutner. Bs. . . . Burgess. Bas. . . Burgesses. Cit. . . Citizen. Cits. . Citizens. Com. . Commissioner. Co. Se. . . Country Seat. Cous. . . . Cousin. E. I. . . . . . Electioneering Influen Eld. son . . . . Eldest son. Fa. . . . . . . Father. 1. P. . . . . Irish Peerage. Kt. . . . . . . Knight. Kls. . . · - . Knights. N. & S. . . . Name and Surname. Neph. . . . · Nephew. N. of V. . . . Number of Voters. Occ. . . . . Occupation. Offi. . Office or Offices. Parl. Pat. . Parliamentary Patronage Pop. . . . . Population. Prof. . Profession. Rep. . . Representative. Rel. . . . . Relationship. R. O. . . . . Returning Officer. R. of E. . . . Right of Election. To. Ree

#### ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT

OF ALL

# COUNTIES, CITIES, &c.

REPRESENTED IN THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF

#### WILLIAM IV.;

WHICH WAS SUMMONED TO MEET ON THE 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

SPEAKER, The Rt. Hon. CHARLES-MANNERS SUTTON, M.P. for Scarborough.

#### ABER

ABERDEENSHIRE, Scotland.
Act of Union, 6th Anne, 1707, 1 Com-

The Hox. WILLIAM GORDON.
This being his 3d Parliament.
A Land Owner.

Office. A Capt in the Royal Navy. Town Residence. 15, Saville-street. Country S. at. Minutes, Aberdeenshire. Helationship. Brother to the Earl of Aberdeen.

Number of Voters. Real, 49; Nominal, 96; — Total, 145. Population, 140,000. Electioneering Influence. Possessed by the Duke of Gordon.

This is one of the 23 shires, or stewartries in Scotland, that send Members, or knights of the shire, to Parliament. In 1790 the number of real voters did not exceed 82, while the nominal ones amounted to 96. The number of legal freeholders has since, however, been increased to upwards of a hundred.

In the reign of James I, the right of voting for Scottish counties was restricted to freeholders possessing lands of 40x, of mold crient," the same being so rated in the case or tax-books, about the end of the 13th century; which greatly narrowed the elective franchise, excluding all proprietors under 70t, per

#### ABER

annum. The right of suffrage was still further confined, by an act, passed during the reign of Charles II. (1681), limiting the right of voting to lands which tripled the qualification; the rents so estimated then, being now equivalent to 700L sterling per annum. By the same law, foundation was laid for the most intolerable abuses; for, a distinction having been made between protection and superiority over lands, many of the tenants in capite, or those who held directly from the king, were accustomed to surrender their charters to the crown, and having obtained a grant to parcel out their estates in lots of 400%. Scots, valued rent, the real property was surrendized to the donor, while "their fictitious barons," as they were called, became apparently the immediate tenants of the crown, and although destitute of a single acre, might tender their votes! No less than 600 lawsuits took place, and an expense of a million of money was incurred, in consequence of this procedure, which has, however, been in some measure checked within these few years. In 1796 the number of real voters in the Scottish counties was estimated at 1390. In two of the

<sup>\*</sup> The Members returned by the Scottish Counties, Stewartries, and Borough-Districts, are styled Commissioners; they were so designated previously to the Umon with England.

counties, there were only 3 real voters in each, and in 7 not more than 10. The nominal and fictitious voters were said to amount to 1201. In Scotland, 33 counties elect 30 Members—six having only the right of sending a Member to every second Parliament, viz. Bute, Caithness, Nairt, Cromarty, Clackmannan and Kinross, alternately.

ABERDEEN, INVERBERVIE, ABERBROTHIC, MONTROSE, and BRECHIN, a District of Scottish

A. U. 6th Anne, 1707.

1 Com.

SIR JAMES CAUNEGIE, Bart. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Southesk, Forfarshire.

Right of Election. In 87 town-councilmen of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of V. 5. Pop. 44,000. E. I. The patrons are the Duke of Gordon, and the Hon. W.-R. Maule, of Panmure, M.P. for the County of Forfar.

By the ancient constitution of Scottish cities and boroughs, the magistrates and town-councilmen were chosen by the resident burgesses and proprietors of houses and lands; and they, in their turn, chose the Commissioners to represent them in Parliament. But, consequence of an act passed in 1469, the town-councils were invested with the power of electing their own sucas far as regards all necessary purposes of corruption, these borough corporations are just as rotten as borough-monger could wish. But, at the time of the Union with England, in order that every spark of public virtue should be extinguished, that every germ of po-litical independence might be crushed, these unfortunate towns were clubbed into " districts" of 4, 5, and 6 boroughs each, to be represented in the British Parliament by owe commissioner! whereas, each district of 5 boroughs, previously to the said Union, sent no less than TEN representatives to the Parliament of Edinburgh. The magistrates and town-councilmen of each royal burgh in the district were now empowered .!) to elect a delegate; and the delegates were enjoined (!) to meet, by intuition, at what was called the presiding borough for the turn (hac vice) to elect a Member of Par-liament! The delegate for the presiding borough has the custing vote, in case of an equality of voices.

Of the 15 Commissioners for the cities and Royal Burghs of Scotland (horresco referens!) 14 are chosen by 66 delegates, who are elected by 1269 self-appointed individuals! Edinburgh, alone, without the incumbrance of other towns, retains the right of sending one Commissioner to the Commons' House of Parliament, and 33 persons cleet him!! Thus, there are not quite a hundred voters for Parliamentary representatives in all the cities and towns of Scotland, the number being exactly 99!!!-a cargo about just sufficient to load a moderately-sized Leith smack. -Indeed, three or four Botany-Bay transports are capable of affording ample accommodation for the whole electors for town and country.

ABINGDON, 111. and 2d Mary. | Burgesst.

JOHN MABERLEY, Esq. 4th Parl. Occupation. A Merchant in London. To. Res. 1, John-street, Berkeleysquare.

Co. Sc. Shirley House, near Croydon, Surrey.

R. of E. In the inhabitant-householders:

· Borough (from the Saxon word borhoe) signifies a corporation town which is not a city; and also such a town as sends burgesses to Parliament. According to Brady, boroughs are parliamentary either by charter, or they are towns holden of the King in ancient demesne. They may be governed by a mayor, alderman, bailiff, or portreeve.

Burgesses are defined by Whitelock to be the inhabitants and freemen of bo-

roughs; or inhabitants of towns or boroughs enclosed or fortified.

It has been determined that no person can be deemed a householder, or inhabitant-householder, who does not possess the exclusive right to the use of the outward

to GOO. Pop. 4360. . The Mayor and two

HAM or AMER. of, Bucks. 2 Burgesus.

Str DRAKE, Esq. 8th Parl. Bucks; and St.

le, Glamorganshire. other Member. Patrimage. Two Mem-Burough.

HITT DRAKE, Esq. 5th Parl in the Army.

phallitants paying scot to 130. Pop. Pop. 2612. k chosen at the Courtof the Manor. the present Members,

of Amersham-Mount hav, possessed the en-754.

km, the poet, when but be last Parliament of in 1622, to serve as a mondesham.

OH, Yorkshire. 2 Bes.

and and not receiving | CLINTON-JAMES-FTNES CLINTON, Esq. 2d Parl Prof. A Barrister at Law.

To. Res. 58, Cadogan-place, and 7, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn. Rel. 2d cousin to the Duke of Newcastle.

VISCOUNT STORMONT.

N. 4 S. William-David Murray.

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Mansfield.

R. of E. Not only in the select number of burgrases holding by burgage-tenure t, but also in all the inhabitants paying N. of V from 60 to 64.

Pop. 490. R. O. The Duke of Newcastle's balliff.
E. I. The above nobleman is Lord of the Manor.

This parish, which does not contain more than one hundred and ten houses, sends four Members to Parliament, under the names of the Boroughs of Ald-borough and Boroughbridge. They do not, like Steyning and Bramber, in Sussex, consist of one paltry street, or, like Weymouth and Melcombe, in Dorsetshire, unite in choosing four Members, but are separate and distinct Boroughs, without arms or corpora-tion, and destitute of almost every thing else but Representatives.

ALDEBURGH, Suffolk. 13th Eliz.

2 Bes.

THE MARQUESS OF DOTRO, 2d Parl. N. & S. Anhur Wellesley. Rel. Eld. son of the Duke of Well-

ington.

ing which he inhabits; although, by taking inmates, he may for a bed the exercise of that exclusive right nor can a person whose osed of more apartments than one be so deemed, unless he possess in the use of the staircase, doorway, &c. The house must also be and the legal meaning of the term householder must be determal principles of the law of the land-not on any thing suggested

land a term including all parochial assessments for the poor and the the expenses of lighting, cleansing, and watching the streets. In malification for votes for members of Parliament, and for muni-

seed in the payers of Scot and Lot.
has been defined as one undivided and indivisible tenement, peisable of being created within the memory of n an; but which has a o right of voting: or, an entire, indivisible tenement, holden of a borough, by an immemorial certain rent, distinctly reserved, of soung is incident.

To. Res. Apaley House, Hyde Park- [

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN-WILSON CROKER, D.C.L., P.R.S., & Y.L.S. 6th Parl.

Off. A Privy Conneillor.

Late Secretary to the Admiralty. to the Seamen's Widows' Charity.

A Director of Greenwich Hospital.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

N. of V. about 80. Pop. 1250.

R. O. Two Bailiffs.
E. I. The Marquess of Hertford is patron of this Borough.

Mr. Crespigny, a short time before the general election of 1818, sold his interest in this Borough, without any property being annexed w it, for 39,000%, to Samuel Walker, Esq. of Rotherham, in Yorkshire.

ANDOVER, Borough of, Hants. 23d Eilw. I. 2 But.

SIR JOHN WALTER POLLEN, Bart. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. Hyde Park Hotel, Hyde Park-place

Co. Sc. Redenham, near Andover, Hants.

THOMAS ASSHETON SMITH, Jun. Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Tedworth, near Andover. Parl. Pat. Two Members for this Borough.

R. of E. In the corporation, consisting of the bailiff and a select number of

burgesses.
N. of V. 24.
R. O. The bailiff. Pop. 3700.

E. I. In the Members themselves. The Portsmouth family, also, have considerable influence; one of the seats having been occupied by its junior branches during the greater part of the last and present centuries.

At the general election in 1818, the Earl of Portsmouth (since, pronounced lunatic) opposed the return of his brother, the Hon. Newton Fellowes, who had been his own nominec, and proposed his father-in-law, John Hanson, Esq.; but Mr. Fellowes being heir presumptive to the title and estates of the Earl, the corporation considered him as the natural representative of their patron's family, and rejected Mr. Hanson.

ANGLESEYSHIRE, North Waks. 27th Hen. VIII. I Knight.

THE EARL OF UXBRIDGE. 3d Parl N. & S. Henry Paget.
Off. State Steward to the Lord Lieut.

of Ireland.

A Lieut. Col. in the Life Guards. To. Res. 32, Bruton-street.

Co. Sc. Halnaker, Petworth, Sussex. Rel. Eld. son of the Marquess of Anglesey: bro. to Lord William Pages, M.P. for Caernarvon.

R. of E. In all freeholders of the County, of the amount of 40s, per annum.

Let it be here generally noted that this is the qualification for voting, throughout the 52 Counties of England and Wales.

E. I. The Marquess of Anglesey is chief proprietor as well as Lord Lieut, and Cust. Rotulorum of this island.

N. B. Including the Borough of Beaumaris, this county furnishes only two Members to the House of Commons.

The Welsh counties, which are twelve in number, are represented similarly to those of Scotland; that is, each sends one Member to Parliament, whilst those of England and Ireland send

ANTRIMSHIRE, Ircland.

A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1801.

THE HON. JOHN-RICHARD BRUCE O'NEIL. 6th Parl.

A Land () wner.

Offi. A Major-General.

Constable of Dublin Castle. To. Res. 17, Princes-street, Hanover-

square.
o. Se. Tullamore Lodge, Antrim-Co. Se.

shire.

Rel. Bro. to Earl O'Neil.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF BEL-FAST. 4th Parl. N. & S. George Hamilton Chi-

chester. Offi. Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.

A Privy Conneillor. To. Ites. 23, Arlington-street.

ciously to 1829, the freeh the Irish Counties were on foreig as those in the English is the di-tranchisement Act ar raised the qualification to Thus to a clear 10% per

thon has of course lessened ber of electors in an immense whilst it has at the same time the landlords of the undue s which they possessed in the est of their own creatures to nions of profit within the - the usual bargain between ter of the day and the patron ent of officers of excise, cusmilitia; tax-gatherers, &c.

Previously to the above the small freeholders were Lasure, and in any number might be deemed sufficient werr an opponent. These beings held their miserable by the corrupt tenure of whenever called upon, for rd's nominee : and were the even Belzebnb himself, he are of being returned as any n now occupying a seat in The Act of disfranchising so usand persons, or in other mking away their means of g existence,-however wisercorrupt these means wereer all, very questionable postely some provision might m made to prevent the landhad no further use for their our turning them out of their havels by hundreds, and them forth to storve among

Marquesses of Londonderry enford are the chief land-The Marquess of Hertford Rotulorum; and the Marquess al and Earl O'Neil are Goof the county.

KRY, Borough of, County of 23d Ed. I. 2 But. . HENRY TUPFON. 2d Parl. b. Campaught-terrace.

of the Marquess of | VISCOUNT MAITLAND.

N. & S. James Maitland.

2d Parl.

To. Res. 1, Regent-street.

Rel. Son of the Larl of Lauderdale; bro. to the Hon. Anthony Maitland, M.P. for Berwickshire: bro.in-law to James Balfour, Esq., M.P. for Crail, &cc.

R. of E. In the burgage-holders; hogstics even being allowed to conter such a right.

N. of V. 100; \_but this number may be increased or decreased according to Pop. circumstances. 1350.

E. I. The Earls of Lonsdale and Thanet are the proprietors of this borough.

ARGYLESHIRE, Scotland.

A. U. 6th Anne. WALTER FREDERICK CAMPBELL,

Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. Brunswick Hotel, 52, Jermynstreet.

Co. Scats. Woodhall, Lanarkshire; Islay House, Argyleshire.

Ret. Nephew to the Duke of Argyle: son-in-law of the Earl of Wennyss.

N. of Total, 52. of F. Real, 31; Nominal, 21:-Pop. 88,000, E. I. The Duke of Argyle and his cousin, Campbell of Shawfield, are the chief landholders in this county.

ARMAGHSHIRE, Ircland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

CHARLES BROWNLOW, Esq. 4th Parl. A Land Owner.

Off. A Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.

To. Res. 17, Eaton-place, Belgrave-

Co. Sc. Lurgan House, Armaghshire. Rel. Bro .- in-law to the Earl of Darnley.

VISCOUNT ACHESON.

N. & S. Archibald Acheson.

Co. Se. Gosford Castle, in this county. Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Gosford.

E. J. The Archbishop who takes his title from this county possesses very considerable influence in it; as do also the Earls of Charlemont and Gosford, and Mr. Brownlow, one of the representatives. The Earl of Gosford in both Governor and Cust. Rotulorum. ARMAGH, Borough of, A.chire, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.

THE RT. HON. HENRY GOULBURN. 6th Parl.

A West India Proprietor.

Offi. A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

Late Chancellor of the Exchequer. Co. Se. Betchworth-place, Dorking, Surrey.

Rel. Cour. to Vis. Chetwynd, I. P.

R. of E. In the self-elected corporation.

N. of V. 13. E. I. The Most Rev. Father in God, the Lord Primate of all Ireland, reigns paramount in this Borough.

ARUNDEL, Borough of, County of 2 Bss. Sussex. 23d Edw. I.

JOHN ATKINS, Esq. 3d Parl. A West India Proprietor and Merchant.

Offi. An Alderman of London. To. Res. 68, Wimpole-street. Co. Sc. Halstead Place, Richmore Hill, Kent.

LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART.
To. Res. 16, Wilton-crescent

Rel. Fet. bro. of the Marquess of Bute. R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot

and lot. N. of V. from 450 to 480. Pop. 2600.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. The Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the noble and ancient Castle of Arundel, possesses the patronage of this Borough; which, however, at present he does not exercise. Money is said to have great influence.

The great and amiable LORD FALK-LAND, in conjunction with LORD ORDERY, the inventor of the astronomical instrument which bears his name, represented this Borough in the Parliament of 1660.

ASHBURTON, Borough of, Devonshire. 20th Edw. I. 2 Ban.

SIR LAURENCE VAUGHAN PALK, Bart. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner. Co. Ne. Kenne House, Devon.

WILLIAM S. POYSTE, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res 23, Grosvenor-place. Co. Se. Cowdray Park, Petworth, Sussex; and Midgham House, Newbury, Berks.

Rel. Father-in-law to the Marquess of Exeter, and Baron Clinton.

R. of E. In the burgage-holders of certain lands or tenements; those of Halsanger and Hallowell being included by a decision of the Hon, the House of Commons in 1710; because they lie within and are subject to pay the Borough rent.

N. of V. At present 170; but this number varies according to circumstances.

Pop. 3500.

O. The Portreeve appointed at the Court-Lect of the proprietors.

E. I. Baron Clinton and Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. the member, are proprietors of the lands.

ATHLONE, Borough of, Westmeathshire, Ir. A.U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Ba.

RICHARD HANDCOCK, Esq. 2d Parl Rel. Neph. to Vis. Castlemaine, I. P.

R. of E. In the corporation and burgessen. N. of V. 71.

I. Viscount Castlemaine and Mr. Handcock, sen. are the patrons of this Borough.

AYLESBURY, Borough of, Bucks. lat Mary.

THE RT. HON. BARON NUGENT, I. P. 6th Parl

N. & S. George Grenville.

Off. A West India Proprietor.

A Lord of the Treasury. To. Res. 34, Park-street, Grosvenor-

square. Co. Sc. Novar-house, Lillies, near Aylesbury, Bucks.

Rel. Bro. to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos: neph. to Baron Grenville: cous. to Sir George Nugent, Bart. M.P. for Buckingham.

WILLIAM RICKFORD, Esq. 4th Parl. Occ. A Banker at Aylesbury. To. Res. 19, New-street, Spring-gardens

Co. Res. Aylenbury, Bucks.

R. of E. In all the inhabitant housekeepers not receiving alma, or par-ticipating in Mr. Bedford's Charity; also in all the freeholders of 10s, and upwards, in one or more of the three hundreds of Aylesbury.

N. of V. From 600 to 1000. Pop. 4500. R. O. The Constables returned at the

Court-Leet of the Lords of the Manor.

J. The Dukes of Devonshire and Buckingham are the proprietors of a moiety of this Borough.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Dame Pocklington, as Lady of the Manor, returned the two members to Parliament. Previously to the extension of the franchise to the hundreds, bribery was carried on in the most unblushing manner. The venal electors were invited to a feast, and before each was placed a goblet of guineas, which they jocularly styled " golden punch."

The representative history of this town is the most important in the annals of Parliament, as it involves the famous cause of Ashby and White, being a contest between law and privilege, which produced so serious a difference between the two Houses, as obliged Queen Anne to prorogue the Parliament. Ashby had brought an action stables, who are returning officers of this borough, for not receiving his vote. The House of Commons considered the interference of a court of law, in a question which concerned the right of election, as a breach of their privilege, and ordered all the parties concerned therein, counsel, attorney, and others, to be taken into custody. Lord Chief Justice Holt was also ordered to attend the House, but disregarding the summons, the Speaker was directed to proceed with the mace to the Court of Queen's Bench, and command his atundance upon the House. The Chief Justice replied, "Mr. Speaker, if you do not depart from this court, I will commit you, though you had the whole House of Commons in your belly." Since this time, actions have been frequently brought by voters against returning officers for refusing to receive their votes, being duly qualified; and verdicts have been obtained.

AYRSHIRE, Scotland. A. IJ. 6th Anne.

WILLIAM BLAIR, Esq. A Land Owner.

Offi. A Colonel in the Army. To. Res. 18, Downing-street. Co. Sc. Blair, Ayrshire.

N. of V. Real, 28; Nominal, 119:-Total, 147. Pop. 108,000. E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Eglintoun.

AYR, IRVINE, ROTHESAY, CAMPBELTOWN, and INVERA-RY, a District of Scottish Borongles. A. U. 6th Anne. 1767. 1 Com.

THOMAS FRANCIS KENNEDY, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Dunure, Ayrabire.

R. of E. In 83 town-councilmen of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates several Borougin, to vote for the Member. Pop. 26,000.

N. of V. 5. E. I. The Duke of Argyle.

BANBURY, Borough of, Oxfordshire. 1st Mary.

HENRY VILLIERS STUART, Esq. Rel. Cous. to the Marquess of Bute; and to Lord P .- J .- H .- C. Stuart,

M.P. for Cardiff, &c. R. of E. In the Mayor, Aldermen, and

capital Burgesses. N. of V. 18. Pop. 5400. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. This Borough is under the influence of the Earl of Guilford; a junior branch of whose family has generally filled the representative scat.

BANDONBRIDGE, Borough of, Corkshire, Ir. A. U. 41st Gev. III. 1 Bs.

VISCOUNT BERNARD.

N. & S. Francis Bernard. To. Res. 3, Connaught-place.

Co. Sc. Castle-Bernard, Bandon, Cockshire, Ireland.

liel. Son and heir of the Earl of Bandon, I. P.

R. of E. In the self-elected corporation.
N. of V. 13.
E. I. The Duke of Devonshire and the

Earl of Bandon possess the patronage of this Borough.

BANFFSHIRE, Scotland.

1 Com. A. U. 6th Anne. 1707. 1 Com. JOHN MORRISON, Esq. 2d Parl. 2d Parl A Land Owner.

Occ. A Merchant.

To. Res. 16, New Burlington-street. Co. Se. Auchintoul, Banfishire.

N. of V. Real, 19; Nominal, 15:-Pop. 38,000. Total, 34. E. I. The Earl of Fife is the proprietor of a great portion of this county.

BARNSTAPLE, Borough of, Devonshire. 23d Edw. 111.

STEPHENS LYNE STEPHENS, Esq. A Land Owner.

GEORGE TUDOR, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 28, Park-crescent, Portlandplace.

R. of E. In the mayor, 2 aldermen, 22 common-councilmen, and upwards of 500 common burgesses, who assume the right of voting, by prescription, from the times of the ancient Saxons. N. of V. 550. R. O. The Mayor. Pop. 5300.

44 If any one Borough in the country is more corrupt than another, it is this. The expenses of a candidate at a contested election is from ten to thirteen thousand pounds. The right of voting is in the corporation, and about five hundred burgesses, not more than a fourth part of whom reside in the town. The rest are distributed in London, Bristol, the East and West Indies, Botany Bay, and all over the world. About seventy of them reside in London, and are continually upon the hunt for candidates, under pretence that one of their Members is ill, or about to accept a place, or to be created a peer, so that a vacancy is expected: and the person applied to is sure to be chosen, if he will but give a dinner or supper to the burgesses residing in London, and a few guinens to each by way of a retaining fee! They will, on these conditions, write to their friends in the country, to inform them what a generous candidate they have procured!—This generally produces an invitation from those who reside there, to the gentleman who has made so good a beginning, to come down and be elected. One or two of these managers, as they call themselves, are to be sent down with their pockets well supplied, to give a supper at Bristol, and another at Barnstaple, and get the invitation signed. They return with the triumphant instrument. The candidate accordingly arrives; he is ushered into the Borough with ringing of bells, is drawn round the town by the populace, and may think himself fortunate if he gets away without

being ruined.

"Above a score of gentlemen we could name can bear witness to the losses they have suffered by these impositions. When a candidate arrives at this place, the very burgesses who signed their names to the invitation make no scruple of refusing him their votes, informing him they only set their names to the paper to bring him down, that they might see how they liked him; and we have known a great number of the freemen of this place receive six guineas each to bear their charges from London to Burnstaple, at an election; and at the poll every one of them have voted against him to get their expenses paid over again by another candidate!

"These honest electors had once the fortune to have a candidate as slippery as themselves: he distributed deafts for large sums payable in London; treated the voters with dinners and entertainments; and went off a day or two before the election, leaving his agents, managers, and the unfortunate landlord, who was an innocent man (having neither a vote nor any concern in the election), all unpaid, as were his drafts upon London, which he had the folly to believe would secure his

election.

"The independent part of the inhabitants of this town petitioned the House of Commons in 1819, to extend the right of voting to the hundreds; alleging that bribery and corruption were so prevalent, that forty and fifty pounds were given for a vote; that the candidates and their parties frequently took possession of the town; and the town resembled a fair the night before an election, the freemen issuing from houses hired during the time by the managers, with the bribes in their hands, for which the liberties of their country were to be sacrificed the next merning. This notorious cerruption was at last brought before the public by a petition from Sir Henry-Clement Thompson against the return of the late Sir Manassch Lopes, Bart. and Francis Molineux Ommaney, Esq. at the general election for 1818.

"Although the petition was against the

return of both Members, evidence was brought forward only against Sir M. Lopes, who was convicted and lost his seat, and was ordered by the House, upon the report of the Committee, to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. He was tried at the Summer Assizes, 1819, at Exeter, and was acquitted; but was convicted, upon the clearest evidence, at the preceding assizes, at the same place, of bribing the Borough of Grampound.

" The other Member made his peace with the petitioner before the case came to be heard in the Committee."—Oldfield.

BASSETLAW, Hundred of, Not-tinghamshire. 1st William IV. 2 Bss.

VISCOUNT NEWARK.

N. & S. Charles Evelyn Pierrepont. To. Res. 13, Portman-square. Rel. Eld. son of Earl Manvers.

THE HON. ARTHUR DUNCOMBE. Offi. A Captain in the Navy. To. Res. 24, Arlington-street.

Mcl. 2d con of Baron reversham: bro. to the Hon. W. Duncombe, M.P. for Yorkshire: neph. to Thomas Slingsby Dancombe, Esq. M.P. for Hertford.

R. of E. In the freeholders of the Hundied, and in the inhabitants of East Retford; the same having been extended last session, on account of notorious bribery among the latter at a previous election.

N. of F. 1750.

Pop. of East Retford, alone, 2030.

I. Exercised by Earl Manvers and the Duke of Newcastle. The latter nobleman has in a great measure relinquished the patronage of this town and hundred, having found that the expenditure of 60,000L did not give him that influence which he reasonably expected.

BATH, City \* of, Somersetshire. 2 Cita. 23d Edw. I.

LORD JOHN THYNNE, P.S.A. 9th Parl. Off. A Privy Councillor.
To. Res. 15, Hill-street, Berkeleysquare.

Rel. Bro. to the Marquess of Bath: uncle to Lord William, and to Lord Henry-Frederick, Thynne, both Members for Woobly.

BEAU

CHARLES PALMER, Esq. 5th Parl Offi. A Major-General in the Army. To. Res. Cocon-tree Clubbouse, 64, St. James's-street.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, who are self-elected. N. of V. 28. Pop. 50,000.
R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. The Marquesses of Bath and

Camden, and Mr. Palmer, the Member, influence the returns for this city; which has long been represented by the junior branches of their respective families.

William Prynne, who lost his ears on the pittory for publishing the "His-trio-Mustix," represented this city in 1660.

BEAUMARIS, Borough of, Angle-scyshire, N. W. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Bs.

SIR RICHARD BULKELEY WILLIAMS. BULKELEY, BARL

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Baron Hill, in the County of Anglesey.

R. of E. In the mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 21 capital burgesses. N. of V. 24.

Pop. 2300. R. O. The Mayor,

E. I. Possessed by Sir R. Bulkeley.

By an act made in the 27th of Henry VIII., the 12 counties, and as many towns, or districts of towns, in Wales, were privileged to send Members to Parliament. The Boroughs of Beaumaris and Montgomery can alone be said to be under absolute control. The influence which prevails in the other towns is not the produce of corruption, but arises from the popularity and hospitality of men of considerable property, whose residences are conti-guous, and who are ready to afford the inhabitants any assistance or advice which the exigencies of their situation may require. An instance of bribery is very uncommon among them. town is the only place in Wales

<sup>·</sup> Cities are either sees of Bishops, as Bath, Winchester, &c., or enjoy certain privileges by royal charter, as Westininster.

where the right of election has been limited to a corporation, and where thirteen individuals, which is a majo-rity of this select body, return the Member.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

18th Edw. 111.

2 Kts.

THE MARQUESS OF TAVISTOCK. 6th Parl.

V. & S. Francis Russel. To. Res. 6, Carlton House-terrace. Co. Sc. Oakley House, Bedfordshire, Rel. Eld. son of the Duke of Bedford: bro. to Lord John Russel, M. P. for Tavistock: bro.-in-lun to the Earl of Harrington: nephew to Lord William Russel, M. P. for Tavistock.

WILLIAM STUART, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 18, Hill-street, Berkeley-

square.
Co. Sc. Tempsford Hall, St. Neot's, Bedfordshire.

E. 1. Possessed by the Duke of Bedford, and by Baron Grantham who is Lord Lieut, and Cust. Retulorum of the county.

Including the town of Bedford, this county returns, altegether, only 4 Members to Parliament.

BEDFORD, Borough of, Beds. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

WILLIAM-HENRYWHITBREAD, Esq. A Land Owner. 4th Parl. Occ. A brewer in London.

To. Res. 99, Eaton-square. Co. Se. Southill, near Biggleswade,

Beds; and Purflect, Essex.

Rel. Nephew to Earl Grey: cons. to
Viscount Howick, M.P. for Higham-Ferrers.

FREDERICK POLHILL, Esq. Offi. A Captain in the Army.

R. of E. In the burgesses, freemen, and inhabitant-householders not receiving nlrus.

N. of V. about 1500. Pop. R. O. The Mayor and 2 Bailiffa. Pop. 5000.

BEDWIN, Borough of, Wills. 23d Educ. 1.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN NICHOLL, KT., D. C.L., F. R. S., and P.S.A. Bul Parl. Off. A Privy Councillor.

Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogutive Court of Canterbury.

Judge of the Admiralty Court. A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

To. Res. 26, Bruton-street. Co. Se. Merthyrmawr, Glamorganshire.

JOHN-JACOB BUXTON, Esq. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk; and Torkenham House, Wilts.

Rel. Eld. son of Sir R.-J. B. Bart: bro.-in-law to Sir M. Cholmeley. Bt., M.P. for Grantham: consin to Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.

R. of E. In the freeholders and inhabitants of ancient burgage-messuages, who are occasionally increased or decreased.

N. of V. about 80. Pop. 1928.

R. O. A Portreeve, nominated at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

E. I. Patron, the Marquess of Aylesbury.

BEERALSTON, Borough of, Devom 27th Eliz. 2 Har.

DAVID LYON, Esq. 1st Parl. To. Res. 34, Lower Grosvenor-street.

CHRISTOPHER BLACKETT, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Wylam, Northumberland.

R. of E. In the freehold tenants of upwards of 70 burgage-tenures, paying an ancient threepenny burgage-rent to the lord of the borough.

N. of V. 100. Pop. So small as not to be distinguished in the Population Re-

turns.

R. O. The Portreeve.
E. I. The Earl of Beverley is lord of the manor and borough. The ceremony of summoning the electors at the last election was dispensed with; the portreeve only, and his clerk, attending !!!

BELFAST, Borough of, Antrinshire, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Bart. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner. To. Res. 15, Sackville-street.

Co. Se. Castle Carey, Moville. Rel. Cous. to the Marquess of Doneelf-elected corporation.

Marquess of Donegal is an of this borough.

E. 18th Edw. 111. 2 Kts. Das, Esq. 10th Parl. fanor House, near Buck-

on Court, near Newbury, non Hall, near Hawarden,

Baron Dundas.

3d Parl WER, Esq.

Charles-street, Berkeley-

me Park, Berks.

possessed by the Earls of a whom it has been trans-d Dundas. The Earl of Lord Lieut and Custos

are returned to Parliacounty and its 4 bo-

BHIRE, Scotland.

1 Coms. AVTHORY MAITIAND, 3d Parl

in the Royal Navy. Bory-aireet, St. James's, the Earl of Lauderdale: count Maitland, M. P. : bro.-in-law to James 9. M.P. for Crail, &cc.

7: Nominal, 87: - Total, Pop. 32,000. d by the Earls of Home

SUPON-TWEED, Landier Hen. VIII. 2 Bos. Esronn, Esq. 3d Parl. Col. in the Army.

BLAKE, Bart. 3d Parl.

meth Purk, Northumber-

Parl. Pat. One Member for this Borough.

R. of E. In the burgesses, and those freemen who are regularly admitted and sworn; but who need not be resident. N. of V. about 1500. Pop. 9000.

E. I. Marquess of Waterford and Sir Francia Blake.

The non-resident freemen of the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed, living in London, being put on board two ves-sels in the Thames, immediately previous to the election of 1748, in order to be conveyed to Berwick by water, Mr. Taylor, one of the candidates in opposition, covenanted with the naval commander of this election-cargo, for the sum of 400l, to land the freemen in Norway. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Taylor and Lord Delaval gained their election without any farther expense!!

BEVERLEY, Borough of, Yorkshire. 23d Edw. 1. 2 Bss.

HENRY BURTON, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Hes. 1, Upper Brook-street. Co. Sc. Hotham Hall, Market Weighton, York.

DANIEL SYKES, Esq. 3d Purl.

A Land Owner. An East India Proprietor.

Offi. Recorder of Hull.

To. Res. Warren's Hotel, 1, Regentco. Sc. Raywell Hill, Yorkshire.

R. of E. In the freemen of the borough, who acquire their franchise by birth, servitude, or purchase.

N. of V. About 1700, of whom only about 150 are resident. Pop. 7800. R. O. The Mayor.

BEWDLEY, Borough of, Worcestershire. James 1.

WILSON-AYLESBURY ROBERTS, Esq. 4th Parl.

To. Res. 26, Dover-street.

Gronge II., chap. 42, it was enacted that Berwick-upon-Tweed and bischold in all Acts of Parliament, wherein the kingdom of Engor of Great Britain called England, should thereafter be mentioned. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.
To. Res. 17, Regent-street.
Co. Se. Stanage Park, Radnorshire.

FREDERICK - HAMILTON CORNE-MALL, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Delbury, Salop.

R. of E. In the bailiff, and all the bur-

N. of V. Upwards of 60.
R. O. The Bailiff. Pop. 1900.

E. I. Earl Powis.

BLETCHINGLEY, Borough of, Co. of Surrey. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

CHARLES TENNYSON, Esq. 4th Parl. (Re-elected.)

To. Res. 4, Park-street, Westminster. Co. Sc. Cainby Hall, Lincoloshire, Offi. Clerk of the Ordnance.

Rel. Nephew to Mr. Russell, patron of

the Borough. SIR WILLIAM HORNE, KL

Off. His Majesty's Solicitor General.

70. Res. 19, Old-square, Lincoln'sinn, and 46, Upper Harley-street.

Co. Sc. Epping Green, Hertfordshire. R. of E. In the burguge-holders only,

exclusive of the mayor.
N. of V. 80. Pop. 1400. R. O. The Mayor.

F-L-8-A Laid Own

Late Presider Prof. A Barris To. Res. 45,

minster. Co. Sc. East Tredres, Con

Parl. Pat. Borough. HORACE - BEAU

Esq.
Off. A Captain Rel. Cons. to t

ford. R. of B. In the ! and 24 burgeseet

mon council.

N. of V. 36.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. The Marqu Mr. Gilbert are Borough; the re

is as completely its patrons, as is of its propri corporation beir a weekly stipend as the parish p all under the ma ney, who is call

The more opuler

are provided for

H. of E. In the burgage-holders, ac-

cording to ancient usage.

N. of V. Between 65 and 76. Pop. 900. R. O. The Bailiff, whois appointed at the

Lord of the Manor's Court-Lect.

E. I. The Duke of Newcastle and Mr.

Lawson. The bailiff of Boroughbridge is generally

an innkeeper. At one time, in order to have the opportunity of receiving bribes at elections, without rendering himself liable to the penalty, this personage was in the habit of procuring one of his own ostlers to be elected bailiff pro tem., and he himself carried the mace before him! (See Aldborough.)

Sir Richard Steele, the celebrated author of the Tatler, who represented this Borough in 1714, carried his election against a powerful opposition by the laughable expedient of sticking two apples full of guineas; and declaring to the electors, before whom he held them up, that the largest should be the prize of that man whose wife should be the first to bring forth a boy after that day nine months, and that the other should belong to him who should become the father of a girl within the same period. This finesse procured him the interest of the women; who are said to commemorate Sir Richard's bounty to this day. They once made a strenuous effort to procure a resolution, that no man should ever be received as a candidate, who did not offer himself to their consideration, upon the same terms.

BOSSINEY or TINTAGEL, with TREVEKA, Borough of, Cornwall. 2 B.s. 7th Edw. VI.

THE HON. JOHN-STUART WORT-LEY. 3d Parl Co. Sc. Wortley Hall, Yorkshire. Rel. Etd. son of Baron Wharncliffe. 3d Parl.

EDWARD-ROSE TUNNO, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 10, Upper Brook-street. Co. Sc. Llangenanck Park, Caermar. thenshire; and Red Rice House, Andover, Hants.

Part. Pat. One Member for this Borough.

R. of E. In the freemen or boroughmen.
N. of V. From 30 to 36 and upwards.—

In 1781 and 1790, a single surviving boroughman numinated the two representatives ! Pop. 900.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Baron Wharneliffe and Mr. Tunno are the proprietors of this Borough.

16 This Borough never had a charter, except a pretended one from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, of which no vestige is to be found; and, if it was, it could only be a charter of exemption or privilege, and not a charter of incorporation, for no such were granted at that period: notwithstanding which, here is an assumed mayor, who also assumes the power of determining how many of the freeholders shall be admitted to exercise the elective franchise, and how many shall be excluded from that right, confining even this limited right to a minority, and ex-cluding fourteen out of twenty-four, who have freeholds of inheritance within the Borough, and reside in the parish; and, consequently, have the same right, whatever it may be, as attaches to the remaining ten who ossess only the same qualification.

The manner of managing the B rough, as we are informed by several of the voters, is by distributing 150% to each voter after every general election, and dividing 500L between them whenever a single vacancy takes place."-Old-

Acid.

BOSTON, Borough of, Lincolnshire. 1st Edw. VI.

NETLL MALCOLM, Jun. Esq. 2d Parl. Occ. A Merchant, and East and West India Proprietor.

To. Res. 1, Princes-street, Hanoversquare.

JOHN WILES, Esq. Prof. A Solicitor.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and common council, with such freemen as claim their franchise by birth or servitude, and who, being resident, pay scot and lot.
N. of V. about 400,

Pop. 10,500. R. O. The Mayor.

BRACKLEY, Borough of, Northamptonshire. Ist Edw. VI.

ROBERT-HALDANE BRADSHAW, ESQ. Bul Parl A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor. Occ. Solicitor to the Marquess of Stafford.

To. Res. 12, Parliament-street. Co. Sc. Runcorn, Cheshare; Worsley Hall, Lancashire. Parl. Pat. Two Members for this

Borough. JAMES BRADSHAW, Esq. 3d Parl Offi. A Capt. in the Royal Navy. To. Res. 98, Eaton-square.

Hel. Second son of the other Member. R. of E. In the corporation, consisting of a mayor, 5 aldermen, and 26 burgesses, who may be resident or not.

N. of V. 32.

Pop. 18

Pop. 1860. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Possessed by the Bradshaw family, supported by the Marquess of Stafford. It is said, that on one occasion, a hatfull of guineas was offered to an Alderman of this Borough for his votebut refused!

BRAMBER, Borough of, Susmar. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bis.

JOHN IRVING, Esq. 5th Parl. Occ. A West India Merchant, and East India Proprietor. To Res. 1, Richmond-terrace. Co. Sc. Ashford, near Staines, Middle-

nex.

THE HON. FREDERICK-GOUGH CAL-4th Parl. THORPE.

Offi. A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy. To. Res. 29, Upper Grosvenor-street.

Co. Sc. Elvesham, Hartford Bridge, Hants.

Rel. Bro. of Baron Calthorpe: sonin-law to the Duke of Beaufort.

R. of E. In persons paying scot and lot, and inhabiting houses built on ancient foundations.

N. of V. Varies from 20 to 36: at the last election the former was the number. Pop. 166.

O. A Constable appointed at the Duke of Rutland's Court Leet.

E. I. Vested in this Duke and in Baron Calthorpe.

This is a burgage-tenure, or nomination BRIDGENORTH, Borough. The place altogether con-Shropshire. 23d Edw. 1.

sists only of twenty-two miserable thatched cottages, and is composed of two intersections of a street, the upper and middle parts of which constitute another pocket Borough, called Sterning, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk.

Bramber is divided into two parts; the north part, joining to the Borough of Steyning, is half a mile from the south division, called Bramber-street. From the year 1298 to 1472, it was joined with Steyning as one Borough, in the writs for electing members; since which time they have returned burgesses to serve in Parliament, as different Boroughs.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, S. Wake. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Kt.

THOMAS WOOD, Esq. 7th Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. Col. of the East Middlesex Militin.

To. Res. 16, Stratton-street.

Co. Sc. Gwernevet, Breeknockshire; and Littleton, Staines, Middlesex. Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Marquess of Londonderry.

E. I. The Duke of Beaufort is Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rotulorum.

This County, with its Borough of Brecon, returns only two Members to Parliament !

BRECON, Borough of, Brecknock-shire, S. Wales. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Bs.

CHARLES-MORGAN-ROBINSON MOR-GAN, Esq.

To. Res. 70, Pall-Mall.

Rel. Son of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., M.P. for Monmouthshire : bro.-inlaw to Baron Rodney.

R. of E. In the corporation and free burgeases.
N. of V. 700 . Pop. 2700.

R. O. The two bailiffs.

E. I. Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

BRIDGENORTH, Borough 2 Bu.

The Spectator Newspaper of Jan. 2, 1831, states the number to be only 20!

THOMAS WHITMORE, Esq. 7th Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 7, Harley-street. Co. Sc. Apley Park, Shropshire.

WILLIAM-WOLRYCHE WHITMORE, Esq. 3rd Parl.

Co. Sc. Dudmaston, Shropshire. Rel. Bro .- in-law to the Earl of Bradford: son of the first Member.

R. of E. In the corporation and freemen

within and without the Borough. N. of V. between 750 and 800. 4680.

R. O. Two Bailiffs who are annually elected from 24 Aldermen, by a jury of 14 Burgesses.

E. 1. The family of Whitmore of Apley, a seat in the neighbourhood, have represented this Borough ever since the reign of James 1., with the exception of only five Parliaments.

BRIDGEWATER, Borough of, Somersetshire. 23rd Edw. I. 2 Bas.

WILLIAM ASTELL, Esq. 6th Parl. Offi. Chairman of the East India Com-

To. Res. 4, Portland-place. Co. Sc. Everton House, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.

CHARLES-KEMEYSKEHETS-TYNTE, Esq., F.S.A. A Land Owner. 3rd Park

To. Res. 16, Hill-street, Berkeley-

square. Co. Sc. Halsewell House, near Bridge-

water, Somersetshire; Burnhill, Surrey; and Cefn-Mabley, Glamorganshire.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot and lot within the Borough; -those of the Eastern and Western divisions of the parish of Bridgewater having no right to vote,
N. of V. about 300.

Pop. 6320.

Bridgewater was very corrupt previously to the extension of its franchise. Pigs, parrots, and dogs have been known to be sold for one hundred guineas each at the elections for this Borough; and in most cases, the buyers forgot, or neglected, to claim their purchases; the points. A blacksmith in this town charged a candidate fifty guineas for shoeing his horse. The other candidate, however, called upon him, saying, he wanted two shoes for his horse: they were made; the elector receiving one hundred guineas, and giving his vote for the latter; whilst he refused to return the bribe he had received from the first candidate. Sums of three, four, and five hundred guineas have been given for single votes!

A Correspondent of the Spectator Newspaper thus writes respecting the reprecutation of Bridgewater:

"You are not aware, I am sure, of the nature of the influence exercised there by Mr. Astell, one of the Members. person, resident in Bridgewater, told me, a few months ago, that every voter in the town has one or more sons, or other relatives, provided for by Mr. Astell with situations in the India House, or in India; that it is a regular business affair between Mr. Astell and the voters, who 'demand' appointments in return for their votes, in the true trading spirit. As a further corroboration, I have to mention having met with the Captain of an East India ship, who told me, that he has never yet sailed without having Bridgenuter persons to carry out, either as cadets, or officers, or some appointments or other, which he attributed to Mr. Astell's interference as Chairman,as indeed the parties came by official command; for which he and all about him had no resource but respectful submission."

BRIDPORT, Borough of, Dorsetshire. 23d Edw. I.

SIR HORACE-DAVID CHOLWELL ST. PAUL, Bart. A Land Owner. 5th Parl.

Offi. A Colonel in the Army.

To. Res. 13, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-

Co. Sc. Ewart Park, Wooler, Northumberland.

HENRY WARBURTON, Esq. 2d Parl. Occ. A Merchant.

To. Res. 45, Cadogan-place.

R. of E. In all the inhabitant housekeepers, not receiving alms, and paying scot and lot.

N. of V. about 330.

R. O. Two Bailiffs.
E. I. The Corporation possesses one moiety.

This Borough, like all others, has a stated price, which the voters call their birth-right: several candidates left them at the election in 1812, in consequence of their demanding payment beforehand!

16 The voters are mostly poor, and employed in the trade of the town, as flaxtwine-spinners, flax-combers, &c. Mr. Warburton is returned on the influence of the Corporation, nearly all of whom are Dissenters, and chiefly Unitarians. Sir H. St. Paul is returned

by the church party.

"The voters, when there is no contest, are paid ten pounds each for both Members; but when the election is contested, the price is from twenty to thirty pounds. These wretched beings look upon this douceur as a quid pro quo. After Sir E. Nepean had been, some years since, returned for the borough, a voter called on him for the customary twenty pounds for his vote; which being refused, the voter replied, 'Then I'll be d-d

if I don't arrest you for it.'
"The payment of the consideration is commonly effected in this manner:-About two years after the election, the Members send down the money to their respective attorneys, who inclose the ten pound note to the voter in a letter, which he receives through the medium of the Bridport post-office. Until a few years ago, the Corporation returned both Members; but on a contest taking place, the Speaker's warrant was issued for the production of the corporation documents; in consequence of which they came to an agreement with the church party (their former opponents), who have ever since been allowed to return one of the Members -in order to preserve the peace of the town!"-Spectator Newspaper, Jan. 2, 1831.

BRISTOL, City and County of, Somersetshire, 47th Edw. 111. 2 Cits.

RICHARD HART DAVIS, Esq. 3d Parl. Occ. A Merchant.

To. Res. 38, Conduit-street. Co. Sc. Mortimer House, Clifton, Gloucestershire.

JOHN-EVAN BAILLIE, Esq. A West India Proprietor. To. Res. 1, Seamore-place, Curzon-

R. of E. In the frecholders of forty shillings a year, and upwards; and in the free burgesses or freemen .- Persons who marry the daughters or widows of citizens are thereby made free.

BUCK

N. of V. Between 5000 and 5200 residents, and about 1500 non-residents

Pop. 78,500. R. O. The two Sheriffs.

Every man who marries a freeman's daughter or widow is entitled to his freedom; and as the certificate of baptism is evidence of their birth in the place, persons bring their children from all quarters, and at all ages, to be christened at Bristol. The contest at the last election was between the Quakers and Methodists, and the West India merchants; and one of the Meubers is supposed to have spent 25,000% in canvassing voters at their residences in distant places, bringing them to the poll, and maintaining them during the election.—The expense of a Bristol election has been estimated at 1000L per day to each candidate!

The privilege we have mentioned was granted by Queen Anne, who was pleased with the hospitality shown by the people of Bristol to her husband, George, Prince of Denmark. She asked what privileges she should confer upon them; and they requested this one, lurause their women were so ugly!-Freemen's daughters have been known to be married for the express purpose of qualifying their husbands to vote; and in some instances, the husband selected for the occasion, after fulfilling the purpose of the marriage, appears to have provided against the exils that might arise from having a bad parmer, by discovering that the marriage has no validity, from the circumstance of his having a former wife living !

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. 18th Edw. 111.

THE MARQUESS OF CHANDOS.

4th Parl. N. & S. Richard-Plantagenet - Gren-

ville - Brydges - Nugent - Chando-Temple Grenville. Chairman of the West India Body.

High Steward of Winchester. To. Res. 95, Pall-Mall. Co. Sc. Wotton House, Bucks.

Son and heir to the Duke of Buckingham: son-in-law to the Earl of Breadalbane.

THE HON. ROBERT-JOHN SMITH.

4th Parl. To. Res. 3, Belgrave-street.

Co. Se. Gayhurst, Newport Pagnall, Bucks.

Rel. Son and heir of Baron Carrington: beo.-in-law to Baron Forester. His lady is niece to the Duke of Rutland.

B. 1. The Duke of Buckingham is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum; and exercises one moiety of the patronage.

This County and its 6 Boroughs return 14 Members to Parliament.

BUCKINGHAM, Borough of, Bucke. 33d Hen. VIII.

SIR GEORGE NUGENT, Bart., G.C.B. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Offi. A General in the Army. Colonel of the 6th Regt. of Foot. Governor of St. Mawe's.

Late Commander-in-chief in India. Co. St. Westhorpe House, near Mar-

low, Bucks.

Rel. Coumn to the Duke of Buckingham; and to Baron Nugent, M.P. for Avlesbury: 2d courin to the Marquess of Chandon, M.P. for Buckinghamshire: fa.-in-law to the other Member for Buckingham, viz :-

SINTHOMAS-FRANCISFBEEMANTLE, 2d Parl. Bart (Who is a Baron of the Austrian

Empire.)

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

Co. Sc. Swanbourne, Bucks. Rel. Son-in-law to the other Member.

II. of E. In the bailiff and twelve bur-

N. of V 13. R. O. The bailiff. Pop. 3465.

E. I. The Duke of Buckingham is proprietor and High Steward; and the bailiff and burgesses are his relatives and dependants.—The patronage has existed in his Grace's family during the last 150 years!

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Borough of, Suffolk. 4th James I.

THE EARL OF EUSTON. 2d Parl.

N. & S. Henry Fitzroy.

To. Res. 7, Grosvenor-place. Co. Sc. Salcey Forest, Northamptonahire.

Rel Eld. son of the Duke of Grafton : nepheze to the Duke of Gloucester: bro, to Lord Charles Fitzroy, jun., M.P. for Thetford.

EARL JERMYN. N. & S. Frederick-William Hervey. To. Res. 6, St. James's square. Rel. Eld. son of the Marquess of Bristol.

R. of E. In the corporation, consisting of an alderman, 12 burgesses, and 24 common-councilmen.

N. of V. 37. Pop. 10,200.
R. O. The Alderman.
E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Grafton and the Murquess of Bristol; whese families have each returned a Member ever since the year 1747; previous to which time it had been under the sole patronage of the Earls of Bristol.

BUTE and CAITHNESS SHIRES, Scotland. A. U. With Anne.

THE RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM RAE, Bart 4th Parl.

Prof. An Advocate at the Scottish Bar. Off. A Privy Councillor.

Late Lard Advocate of Scotland.

To. Res. 13, Park-place, St. James's. Co. Sc. St. Catherine's, Edinburghshire.

R. of E. The freeholders of these counties send a Member to Parliament, alternately.

N. of V. Real for Bute, 9; the same for

Caithness, 13: — Total, 22.

Nominal for Bute, 9; the same for Caithness, 11: — Total, 20.

Grand Total, 42.

Pop. Bute, 12,200; Caithness, 24,000: -Total, 36,200.

E. I. The Marquess of Bute, and Sir John Sinclair.

CALLINGTON, Borough of, Cornwall 27th Elic. 2 Bss.

ALEXANDER BARING, Esq. 7th Parl.

A Land Owner. Occ. A Merchant and East India Proprietor.

Off. A Trustee of the British Museum.

To. Res. 82, Piccadilly.

Co. Sc. The Grange, Alresford, Hampshire; Shoreham, near Seven Oaks, Kent; and Marine Parade, Brigh-

Rel. Father to the other Member for Callington; and to Francis Baring, Esq., M.P. for Portsmouth : brother to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., M.P. for Wycombe: uncle to Francis Baring, Esq., M.P. for Thetford.

Parl. Pat. Two Members for Call-

ington; one Member for Thetford.

WILLIAM BINGHAM BARING, Esq.

Occ. A Merchant.

To. Res. 12, Great Stanhope-street. Rel. Son of the other Member.

R. of E. In the possessors of 52 burgage tenurce, paying scot and lot. N. of V. 52.

Pop. 1340. R. O. A Portreeve chosen at the courtlect of the lord of the manor.

E. I. Formerly possessed by Baron Clinton, now by Mr. Alexander Baring, who purchased the borough of his lordship. In Lord Clinton's time the electors received 10l. per man; the present price of their votes is known only to themselves and the donor.

CALNE, Borough of, Wiltshire. 2 Bus. 23d Edw. 1.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, Bt. 5th Par. Offi. A Clerk of the Privy Scal. Co. Sc. East Sheen, Surrey. Rel. Nephew to the Marquess of Staf-

ford: cousin to Baron Gower; to Lord Francis Leveson Gower, M.P. for Sutherlandshire; to the lady of the Earl of Surrey, M.P. for Horsham; and to the lady of Viscount Belgrave, M.P. for Cheshire: 404in-law to the Earl of Albemarle.

MACAULAY, THOMAS-BARINGTON Esq. 2d l'arl.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

Off. A Commissioner of Bankrupts. To. Res. 8, South-square, Gray's-inn.

R. of E. In the ancient burgesses. N. of V. 24. Pop. Pop. 4012.

R. O. The Guild-Stewards.
E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Lansdowne.

Caine, now a decayed town, was once famous for its manufacture of broad-cloth. The Marquess of Lansdowne,

whilst presenting several petitions to the Lords, in favour of the Parliamentary Reform Bill, on Tuesday, March 15, 1831, among which was one from the Corporation of Calne, said, that " It would not be regular for him to state the nature of the influence which he possessed in that town; and all that he would say was to declare,that that influence never was to be purchased, and never was sold; also that he was the proprietor of only four houses in the town, paying 164 a year."

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

18th Edw. 111.

2 KIL

PRANCIS-GODOLPHIN LOED ()9-BORNE. 8th Park

A Land Owner.
To. Res. 23, New Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

Co. Sc. Gogmagog Hall, near Cambridge; and Maid's Morton, Bucks Rel. Brother to the Duke of Leeds: bro .- in-law to Baron Auckland.

HENRY JOHN ADEANE, Esq. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

E. I. The Earl of Hardwicke is Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rotulorum.

Mr. Adeane was brought in by subscription by the Freeholders in the liberal interest, upon the distinct pledge of supporting radical reform. He wm selected to oust the Rutland family. which had so long domineered over the county.

In the writs to the sheriffs both of Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire, there are clauses for the election of representathus for the respective universities : in which, alone, they differ from the general form.

It was settled in 1724, that Cambridgeshire, including its university and burough, should return six members to parliament. In this county all members of colleges, halls, or corporations, having no freeholds saving in right thereof, and parsons and vicars having no freeholds but glebe-lands, are excluded from voting.

CAMBRIDGE, Borough of, Combridgeshire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bm. THE RIGHT HON, THE MARQUESS of GRAHAM. 2d Parl

N. & S. James Graham. Off. A Privy Councillor.

A Commissioner of the India Board.

To. Res. 47, Albemarle-street. Rel. Eld. son of the Duke of Montrose: brother to Lord Montague-William Graham, M.P. for Dumbartonshire.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM TRENCH, Esq. 3d Parl.

Off. A Col. in the Army, and Aidede-camp to the King. Store-Keeper of the Ordnance. To. Res. 7, Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

R. of E. In the mayor, bailiffs, and

N. of V. From 240 to 250. Pop.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Rutland.

The great SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN represented this Borough in 1685.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, Cambridgeshire. 1st Junes I. 2 Representatives.

THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT PALMER-STON, I. P. A Land Owner.

N. S. S. Henry-John Temple. A Privy Councillor.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. To. Res. 9, Great Stanhope-street. Co. Sc. Broadlands Park, near Rom-

sey, Hampshire. WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Esq. 2d Parl. To. Res. 10, Belgrave-square.

Rel. 2d cousin and heir to the Duke of Devonshire grandson to Lord George-Augustus-Henry Cavendish, M.P. for Derbyshire: nephew to the Hon. Henry-Frederick Compton Cavendish, M.P. for Derby: sonin-law to the Earl of Carlisle.

R. of E. In such members of the University as have attained the degree of Doctor, or Master of Arts, provided they are 21 years of age.

N. of V. About 1200.
R. O. The Vice-Chancellor and Heads

of Colleges.

The immortal SIR ISAAC NEWTON represented this University in 1688 and 1701.

CAMELFORD, Borough of, Cornwall. 6th Edw. VI. 2 Bas.

MARK MILBANK, Esq. 4th Parl. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Thorpe Hall, Yorkshire. Rel. Son-in-law of the Mannes Son-in-law of the Marquess of Cleveland.

SHELDON CHADOCK, Esq. A Land Owner.

Off. Col. of the North-York Militia. Co. Sc. Hartforth, Yorkshire.

R. of E. In such burgesses as are resident housekeepers and pay scat and lot. N. of V. 25: but in 1796 they

amounted to 9 only. Pop. 1286.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Cleveland; who, when Earl of Darlington, bought the Borough from Mr. Carpenter for 51,000/., besides 7000L. more which he paid for five houses within the Borough.-Who is there who does not consider that, in making so great a sacrifice as to vote on the side of Reform, his Lordship is really a "Most Noble Marquess?"

We understand that it has always been customary to give the Camelford voters 300% per man; but the contest of 1818 more than doubled the price of their votes.

CANTERBURY, City of, Kent. 23d Edw. 1. 2 Cits.

THE HON. RICHARD WATSON. Offi. Captain in the 10th Dragoons. Rel. Yst. bro. of Lord Sondes.

VISCOUNT FORDWICH. N. & S. George-Augustus Cowper. Offi. A Lieutenant in the Army, Co. Sc. More House, Kent. Rel. Eld. son of Earl Cowper,

R. of E. In the citizens and freemen at large.

N. of V. About 1600; 900 being resident, and 700 dwelling elsewhere. Pop. 13,200.

R. O. The Sheriff.

The last election is said to have cost each of the candidates £5000; but this is not to be wondered at, considering the great number of out-voters. Since the election, each voter who chose to accept it received a present of one guinea.

cons. to H. V. Stuart, Esq. M. P. for Banbury. R. of E. In the burgesses of these Boroughs, which are all in the County of Glamorgan. N. of V. from 1500 to 1750. Pop. Of all the Boroughs, about 23,000; Swanses alone containing half that number.

H. O. The Mayor of Cardiff.
E. I. Exercised by the Marquess of Bute; the Duke of Beaufort, and Mr. Talbot, M.P. for Glamorganshire.

The system of election-representation for the Welsh Boroughs is similar to that for the Scottish ones. Like them, they are divided into districts of 3, 5, and sometimes 7 or 8 towns; and each

district returns only one Member; whilst the most contemptible Boroughs in Cornwall return  $t \approx 0$ ? CARDIGANSHIRE, South Wales.

27th Henry VIII. 1 Kt. WILLIAM-EDWARD POWELL, Enq. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. Lord-Lieutenant and Cust Rot. of Cardiganshire. Co. Sc. Nauteos, Cardiganshire.

E. I. Vested in the representative, who is himself Lord Lieutenant and Custos Retulerem.

Cardiganahire, including the Car.

the county ments ago, 6 should have the county,-

been since at Jan. 2d, 1831. CARLISLE,

23d Edu. 1. JAMES LAW LU

Offi. An India the East Ind To. Res. 13, 1 square. PRILIP HENRY

Rel. Cons. to th R. of E. In the duly admitted an visualy been adm Eight Guilds, an of freemen, or l

years' apprenticed sident during a within the city. N. of V. 750 to 770 R. O. The Mayor. E. I. The influence of folk and of the Es long predominant Curwen, however, pense, re-camble

CARLOWSHIRE (or County of | Caermarthenshire, with the Borough Catherlough), Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.

HENRY BRUEN, Esq. 5th Parl. A Land Owner. Offi. A Governor of Carloushire. Col. of the Carlow Militia. Co. Sc. Oak Park, Carlowshire.

THOMAS KAVANAGH, Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner. Off. A Governor of Carlowshire. Co. Se. Borria, in this county. Rel. Bro .- in-law to the Marquess of Ormonde.

E. I. Exercised by the Marqueses of Sligo and Ormonde. William Brown, Esq. is Cust. Rot. of this County. The two representatives, with Baron Downes, I. P., M.P. for Queenborough,—I. S. Rochfort, Esq.,—and W. Brown, Esq. are the Governors.

CARLOW (or Catherlough), Borough of, C. shire, Ird. A.U. 41st Gev. III. 1 Ba.

LORD TULLAMORE. N. 4 S. Charles-William Bury. To. Res. 48, Charles-street, Berkeleysquare. Co. Se. Charleville Forest, Tullamore,

Wicklowshire.

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Charleville.

R. of E. In the self-elected corporation.
N. of V. 13.
R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Charle-

ville, who purchased the property.

Twelve of the patron's family, from all parts of the country, are the electors. The return of Lord Tullamore at the last election was petitioned against on behalf of individuals who have claimed their freedom. The election, however, was confirmed by a committee of the House.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, South Waler. 27th Hen. VIII.

THE HON. GEORGE-RICE RICE. TRE. 3d Parl. To. Res. 10, Stratton-street. Rel. Eld. son of Baron Dynevor.

E. J. Baron Dynevor is Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of this county.

from which it takes its name, returns only two Members to the Commons' House.

CARMARTHEN, Borough of, C. thire, S. Wales. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Bs.

JOHN JONES, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 39, Bury-street, St. James's. Co. Sc. Yatrad Lodge, near Carmar-

R. of E. In the burgesses.
N. of V. From 460 to 465. Pop. 9100. R. O. The Sheriff. E. I. Possessed by Baron Cawdor.

This Borough has often (but not during the present century) been the scene of influence and great violence: at one period, the burgesses, &c. actually rebloodshed and other excesses. later occasion, viz., in 1785, the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Horsley) wrote a circular letter to all the clergy in his dioceas, interdicting them from voting for Mr. Phillips, on account of his previous vote for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts!!

CARNARVONSHIRE, North Wales. '27th Hen. VIII.

CHARLES-WYNNE GRIFFITH-WYNNE, Esq. A Land Owner. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law. To. Res. 39, Portman-square. Co. Sc. Cefnainwich, in this county.

I. Baron Willoughby D'Eresby and Gwydyr is Lord-Licut. and Cust. Rotulorum of this county.

Carnaryonshire, with the following District of five Boroughs " rolled into one," returns, only two Members to Parliament!

CARNARVON, CRICCIETH, PWLHELY, NEVIN, and CON-WAY. A District of Borongho in N. Wales. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Be.

WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE, Esq. A Land Owner. Offi. A Major in the Army. Co. Sc. Porkington, Shropshire. R. of E. In the burgesses of these five Boroughs.

N. of V. upwards of 800. Pop. 8230. R. O. The Mayor and Bailiffs of Carparvon.

E. I. The Marquess of Anglesey being lord paramount in this quarter, a junior branch of his lordship's family represented this district of Welsh Boroughs, for a series of years, until the present Parliament.

CARRICKFERGUS, Borough of, Antrimshire, Ireland. 1 Bz. A. U. Alst Geo. III.

LORD GEORGE-AUGUSTA HILL. Off. A Captain in the Army. Rel. Bro. to the Marquess of Downshire.

R. of E. In the freemen.
N. of V. 060.
E. I. The Marquesses of Hertford,
Donegal, and Downshire, are the
patrons of this Borough.

CASHELL, City of, Tipperaryshire, Ircland. A. U. Alst Geo. 111. 1 Cir.

MATTHEW PENNEFATHER, Esq. A Land () wner.

 R. of E. In the self-elected burgesses.
 N. of V. 12.
 E. I. Possessed by the Member; and by his father, Mr. Richard Pennefather, who is also a Governor of the County.

CASTLE-RISING, Borough of, Norfolk. 5th Mary.

LORD HENRY CHOLMONDELEY, 3d Parl.

A Land Owner. To. Res. 20, Whitehall-place. Brother to the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

THE HON. FULKE GREVILLE HOW-AND, F.R.S. & F.S.A. A Land Owner. 6th Parl.

Offi. A Col. in the Army. To. Res. 16, Grosvenor-square.

Co. Sc. Leven's Park, near Milthrop, Westmoreland , Ashtead Park, Ep-Bonn, Surrey; Castle-Rising, Norfolk; and Elford, near Lichfield, Staffordshire

Rel. Brother to Viscount Templetown: bro.-in-lase to the Marquess of Bris'ol.

Parl. Pat. One Member for Castle-Rising.

R. of E. In the corporation and free burgesses.
. of V. From 40 to 45.

Pop. 348. N. of R. O. The Mayor.

I. Exercised by the Marquess of Cholmondeley; and Mrs. Howard in favour of her husband. This Borough, which was once very considerable, fell into decay in consequence of its har-bour being choked up with sand. About fifty years since it contained only two houses and two voters. At present it does not contain fifty houses, including cottages and hats. The few members who compose the carporation, as it is called, are all the temants and dependants of the proprietors; and mostly non-resident, having no more concern with the Berough, than just to return the nominees of their patrors to the Commons' House of Parliances. The appointment of a mayor is by two individuals, who generally class each other to that important office.

CAVANSHIRE, Ircland. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kt.

HENRY MAXWELL, Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Farnham, Cavanshire. Rel. Nephrae to Baron Farnham, I.P.: son-in-lan of Lord Le Despences.

ALEXANDER SAUNDERSON, Esq. 2d Parl

A Land Owner. Occ. A Bill-broker. Co. Sc. Castle Saunderson, Cavanshire.

E. I. Baron Farnham is Governor; and Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq. (a Director of the Bank of Ireland), Cust. Hot. of this County.

CHESHIRE, a County Palatine. 34th and 35th Hen. VIII. 3 Kn.

VISCOUNT BELGRAVE. 4th Parl N. & S. Richard Grosvenor. To. Res. 15, Grosvenor-square. Co. Sc. Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

Rel. Eld. son of Earl Gravenor : Jesther to the Earl of Wilton; and to the Hon. Robert Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester: ann-in-lan of the Matquess of Stufford.

WILBRAHAM EGERTON, Esq. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 7. St. James's-square. Co. Se. Tatton Park, Knutsford,

Co. Sc. Cheshire.

Rel. Nephere to Baron Skelmersdale.

Pop. 271,000. E. I. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of this County.

This County, including the City of Chester, returns only four Members to the Parliament.

CHESTER, City of, Cheshire. 34th and 35th Hen. VIII. 2 Cits.

THE HON. ROBERT GROSVENOR. 2d Parl.

Rel. 3d son of Earl Growvenor: brother to Viscount Belgrave, M.P. for Cheshire, and to the Earl of Wilton.

PHILIP - DE - MALPAS GREY EGERTON, Bart.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Oulton Park, Cheshire.

R. of E. In the freemen of the City, resident a whole year previous to the

N. of V. From 1000 to 1200. Pop. 20,500.

R. O. The Mayor, Recorder, and two Sheriffs.

E. 1. Possessed by Earl Grosvenor for the returning of one Member.

44 Although the number of electors is so large, its representation has been entirely at the disposal of Earl Grosvenor, whose family have possessed the same influence, except in one or two instances at the Revolution, ever since the reign of Charles II. This influence is created and preserved by securing the corporation, which does not appear to be immuculate, for more than a century, and by obtaining a lease from the crown of a number of tenements in this City. The members of the corthis City. The members of the cor-poration, letting these from year to year only, as his lordship's agents, to electors, at low rents, operate so far on their fears and necessities as to control their independence. To secure their own houses, they care not whom they send to legislate in the house of the nation. Thus, they never reflect that their indifference to the choice of their

Members makes them eventually pay in taxes much more than they save in their rents. They should, therefore, be reminded that this barter of privilege for a local tenement is only ex-changing their national fabric, the Constitution, for a contemptible hovel."-Oldfield.

CHICHESTER, City of, Sussex. 23d Edw. I. 2 Cits.

LORD JOHN-GEO. LENNOX, 4th Park Off. A Lieut Col. in the Army Rel. Brother to the Duke of Rich. mond.

JOHN SHITH, Esq., F.R.s. 9th Parl. A Land Owner.

Occ. A Banker in London, of the firm of Smith, Payne, and Smith.

Off. Treasurer to the General Dispensary, in Aldersgate-street.

To. Res. 22, Grosvenor-square. Co. Sc. Dale Park, Sussex; Blenden Hall, near Bexley, Kent.

Rel. Brother to Baron Carrington; to George Smith, Esq., M.P. for Midhurst; and to Samuel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Wendover uncle to John-Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. for Midhurst; to Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Wendover; to the Hon. Robert - John Smith, M.P. for Buckinghamshire; and to the lady of Lord Granville-C .- H. Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire.

Parl. Pat. One Member for this Borough, and One for Midhurst.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

N. of V. From 980 to 1000. Pop. 7500. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. One moiety possessed by the Duke of Richmond; the other by Mr. Smith.

CHIPPENHAM, Borough of, Wilts. 23d Edw. I.

JOSEPH NEELD, Esq., P.S.A. & P.L.S. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 6, Grosvenor-square.

Co. Se. Grittleton House, Chippenham, Wilts; and Kelston Park, Semerset.

Rel. Son-in-law of the Earl of Shaftes-

Parl. Pat. Two Members for this Borough.

ancient burgage-houses Ullabitants of Rel. Eld. se within the Borough. N. of V. From 130 to 135. R. O. The Bailiff. JOSEPH CRIP Pop. 3500. Occ. A Bat E. I. Belongs to Mr. Neeld, one of the East India Members, who inherited the bulk of the fortune of his uncle, the late Mr. Parl. Pat. Borough. Rundell, Silversmith and Jeweller, of R. of E. In the Ludgate-hill. but those of "When the electors of Chippenham sub-N. of V. About R. O. The Stee mit quietly to nomination, it is always customary to give them twenty guineas for the two Members. A lease of two Manor, viz. E. I. Earl Bath burgage-tenure cottages, not worth above 51, a year each, was purchased The Earl's Qu by Mr. Maidand at the enormous price Member for m CLACKMAN

of 800%, for fourteen years, and such large sums have been expended as almost to exceed belief." - Oldfield. SHIRES, Scotlan THE HON. GEG

2 Bas.

CHRISTCHURCH, Borough of,

13th Eliz.

THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE-HENRY Rose, Kt. 9th Parl. A Land Owner. A West India Proprietor. Offi. Clerk of the Parliaments. A Privy Councillor.

Hants.

A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

To. Res. 7. Old Palace-yard. Co. Sc. Cuffnels, near Lyndhurst,

CROMBIE. Offi. A Lieut. Rel. Son of Ba R. of E. This Cou of Clackmanan, to the Parliamen N. of V. Real, for

same for Kinrous minal, for Clacki for Kinross, 17 : Total, 49. Pop. of Clackman ross, 7460 :- To

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., VISCOUNT GARLIES, N. & S. Randolph Stewart. Was rfordsbire.

to to a CATHOLIC.

quese el Conyngham is rum of this County. The Bur'on and the Rt. Very Fitzgerald are the Sir Edward O'Brien posmable miluence.

O. Borough of, Lancalat Elas. 2 Bu. Br. Curzon. 9th Parl.

Upper Brook-street.

bey, mene Luchfield, Staf-Earl Howe: married to

Zouche. PEREGRINE-FRANCIS

4th Parl Ma Proprietor.

Charles-street, Berkeley-

Earl Brownlow, and to Edward (ust, M.P. for words.in.law to the Buccleagh

such frecholders only as. a resolution of the Com-16, 1660, are described ighers, seised for life or in er lands or houses.

1 45 to 50. Pop. 3200. little, nominated at the w the two Lords of the

lowe and Brownlow.

L. Borough of, Topperary-L C. Wat Gen. HIL. 1 Be. R, Esq. 2d Parl. FOFY.

arlington Hotel, 29, Old Vest Park, Fordingbridge,

the corporation and bur-

ed by the Rt. Hon. W. d the Earl of Mount-

MOUTH, Borough of. Eda. J. 2 Bis.

2d Parl

Offi. Lord Lieut. of Wigtonshire, and

of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. To. Res. 13, Hill-street, Berkeley-

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Galloway.

THE HON. PHILIP PLEYDELL BOU-VERIE.

Occ. A Banker in London.

To. Res. 36, Curzon-street, and 11, Haymarket.

Co. Sc. Downampney House, near Cricklade, Gloucestershire.

Rel. Brother to the Earl of Radnor; and to the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, M P. for New Sarum: cousin to Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P. for Chippenham.

R. of E. In the burgage-holders. N. of V. From 180 to 190. Pop Pop. 3800.

R. O. A Bailiff appointed at the Court-Lect of the Lord of the Manor, viz. E. I. The Earl of Lonsdale.

COLCHESTER, Borough of, Esser. 23d Edw. I.

DANIEL-WHITTLE HARVEY, Esq.

3d Parl. Prof. A Solicitor.

To. Res. 7, Great George-street, West-

Co. Res. Gloucester-place, Brighton.

MAYHEW, Esq. (returned in the room of Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq., who vacated his seat, on account of certain contracts with the Government as King's printer in London.)

R. of E. In the mayor, common council, and free burgesses not receiving alms. N. of V. From 1500 to 1800. Pop. 14,500.

H. O. The Mayor.

COLERAINE, Borough of, Londonderryshire, Ir. A.U. 41st Geo. 111. 1 Bs.

SIR JOHN-WILLIAM-HEAD BRYD-3d Parl.

GES, Kt.
Off. A Major in the Army. Captain of Sandgute Castle.

A Col. in the Portuguese Army. Co. Sc. Wootton Court, Kent.

Rel. Uncle-in-law to the Marquess of Waterford: bro.-in-law to the Lord Archbishop of Armagh; and to Lord

2d Parl. GEORGE BANKES, Esq. Offi. Cursitor Baron of the Court of Exchequer. A Commissioner of the Treasury and

India Board. Late Secretary to the Board of Control

To. Res. 16, George-street, Hanoversquare.

Ret. Son of Henry Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Dorsetshure: brother to William-John Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Marl-

borough, grandson to the Earl of Eldon: grand-nephew to Baron Stowell: cousin to Viscount Encombe, M.P. for Truto.

PHILIP-JOHN MILES, Esq. 2d Parl A Land Owner.
Occ. A West India Proprietor and Banker.

To. Res. 7, Hamilton-place. Co. Sc. Leigh Court, near Bristol, Somersetahire.

R. of E. In those persons seised in fee, in possession, or reversion, of any messuage, tenement, or corporeal here-

ditament within this Borough; in tenants for life, or livea; and, for want of such freehold, in tenants for years, determinable by life or lives, paying

scot and lot. N. of V. About 80. R. of V. Previ chisement of of 20,000.

Rol. Eld. son

E. I. The Ear Rotulorum of quess of Thomaton, Viacou

Riversdale, Esq., are the (i

CORK, City ( A. U. 4lst Geo. THE HON. JOH!

To. Her. 3, Park-corner. Co Sc. Marstol

Rel Second son and Ortery. DANIEL CALLAG Occ. A Mercha Co. Se. Lota, C This gentleman

R. of E. In the holders. N. of V. 2800. R. O. The Mayor E. I. The Earl Baron Muskerr

CORNWALL

Pop. 258,500.

E. I. The chief proprietor in this county, or rather Duchy, Is, His Majesty the King, who, as Duke of Cornwall, appoints the Lord Warden of the Stannaries (who at present is the Marquess of Hertford). The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe is Lord Lieut, and Custos Rotulorum. - The noblemen who possess political influence in this county are, the Dukes of Bedford, Northumberland, and Leeds; the Marquess of Cleveland; the Earls of Mount Edgecumbe, St. German's, and Falmouth; Lords Clinton, Grenville, and Dunstanville; but their weight arises more from the control they possess over the insignificant and decayed Boroughs, than over the county. These noblemen send no less than twenty-five out of the forty-two Members for rotten Boroughs within its limits!

Cornwall, including its 20 Boroughs, returns no less than 42 Members to Parliament!!!-- A few years ago (before the distranchisement of Grampound) this county returned 44 Members; a number less only by une, than the whole representation of the Kingdom of Scotland!

COVENTRY, City of, Warwickshire. 33d Edw. 1. 2 Cits.

THOMAS BILCLIFFE FYLER, Eeq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner An East and West India Proprietor.

Offi. A Capt. in the Army. To. Res. 19, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Co. Sc. Teddington, Middlesex.

Occ. A Merchant in London. 3d Park To. Res. 41, Upper Grosvenor-street. Rel. Bro.-in-law to Earl Grey.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and such freemen, resident and non-resident, as have served seven years' apprenticeship to one and the same trade in the city or suburbs, and who do not receive alms or weekly charity.

N. of V. From 2800 to 3000. Pop. 22,140. R. O. The Sheriffs.

This city has often been the scene of violent contest at elections, even to bloodshed; and the returning officers have more than once been committed to Newgate for partiality.

CRAIL, KILRENNY, EAST and WEST ANSTRUTHER, and PIT-TENWEEM, a District of Scottlah Boroughs. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

JAMES BALFOUR, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

Occ. East India Agent and Proprietor.

To. Res. 3, Grosvenor-square. Co. Sc. Whittingham House, Dunbar, N. B.

Rel. Son-in-law of the Earl of Lauderdale: bro.-in-lan to Viscount Maitland, M.P. for Appleby; and to the Hon. A. Maitland, M.P. for Berwickshire.

R. of B. In 92 town-councilmen of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of 1. 5! Pop. 5060. E. I. Possessed by Sir John Anstruther.

CRICKLADE, Borough of, and certain Hundreds in, Hillshire (viz. those of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kings-2 Bm. bridge; and Mulmesbury).

JOSEPH PITT, Esq. 5th Parl. Offi. High Steward of Malmesbury.

Occ. A Banker at Circucester. Co. Res. Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Parl. Pat. Returns 2 Members for

Malmesbury; 1 Member for Crick-lade; and 1 Member for Wootton Bassett.

ROBERT GORDON, Esq. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

Oce. A West India Merchant. Offi. A Metropolitan Commissioner of

Lunacy.
Ca. Se. Leweston, near Sherborne, Dorsetshire.

R. of E. In consequence of notorious bribery and corruption, it was enacted about 50 years ago that no new writ should be issued for this borough by itself, but that the elective franchise should be extended to the freeholders of the hundreds of Highworth, Staple, Cricklade, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury: the right of voting was at the same time declared not to be taken away from the inhabitant-freeholders, copyholders, or leascholders of the Borough for any term not less than three years, or for any such or greater term, determinable in lives.

N. of V. About 1350. Pop. of the Borough 1520. R. O. The Bailiff.

land: father to John-Henry-Low. ther, Esq. M.P. for Wigton: uncle to Viscount Lowther, and to the Hon. H.-C. Lowther, both Members for Westmoreland.

THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES-ROBERT. GEORGE GRAHAM, Bart. 3d Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. First Lord of the Admiralty.

To. Res. Admiralty.

Co. Se. Netherby, Cumberland.

Rel. Cour. to the Earl of Galloway,

S. P. (Baron Stewart of Garlies, U. K.): 2d cons. to Viscount Gar-lies, M. P. for Cockermouth.

Pop. 157,200.

DADma.

E. I. The influence of the Lowthersthat is, of the Earl of Lonsdale, and his brother, Sir John Lowther one of the representatives)—is very potent in this County.—An election contest, which is said to have cost 100,000%, happened in 1768 between the interests of the Duke of Portland and those of the Earl of Lonadale, in which the former was successful; but since that time each party has agreed to send

This extensive County, including the City of Carlisk and the Borough of Cock-ermouth, returns only 6 Members to

age of the But the rep and the gow been so long that they a come herodi

DENBIOR 27th Hen. FI SIR WATKIN

A Land Own Off. Lord L Meriouethe Col of the Steward of and Brow President at

Charity 8 Pres. of the tropolitan To. Res. 18, 8 Co. Sc. Wynz Denbighshire nethshire.

Rel. Bra to & Watkin Wills Montgomery Grenville : son Powis.

E. I. The Wynne struggle in 1742 presentation of th retained it

Co. Se. Chirk Castle, Donbighshire. Rel. Bro.-in-law to F.-R. West, Esq., M.P. for East Grinstead.

R. of E. In the burgesses who are in-habitants of these boroughs.

N. of V. Between 950 and 1000.

Pop. 4800.

R. O. The two Railiffs of Denbigh.
E. I. Possessed by Mr. Biddulph, the Member; but until 1826 he held it in conjunction with Mr. West,

DERBYSHIRE. 18th Edw. 111.

2 Ku.

LORD GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-HENRY CAVENDISH. 11th Parl.

A Land ()wner.

To. Res. 49, Piccadilly.

Co. Sc. Compton Place, near East-bourne, Sussex; Holkar Hall, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland; and Latimers, near Chesham, Bucks.

Rel. Uncle to the Duke of Devonshire:

father to Henry-Frederick-Compton Cavendish, Esq. M.P. for Derby: grandfather to William Cavendish, Esq., M. P. for Cambridge University.

FRANCIS MUNDY, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 44, Queen Anne-street. Co. Sc. Markeaton, near Derhy.

N. of V. about 3600. Pap. 215,500.
E. I. Derbyshire resembles a close
Borough; for the Duke of Devonshire nominates one Member, and the Tory gentry the other.

Including the Borough of Derby, this county returns only 4 Members to Parliament.

DERBY, Borough of, Derbyshire. 23d Edie. I. 2 Bas.

HENRY-FREDERICE-COMPTON CA-VENDISH, Esq. 6th Parl. Offi. A Lieut. Col. and Major of the First Regt. of Life Guards.

To. Rev. 34, Old Burlington-street. Co. Sc. Sutton-Court House, Chiswick. Rel. Son of Lord G .- A .- H. Cavendish, M.P. for Derhyshire: uncle to W. Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University: cousin to the Duke of Devonshire.

EDWARD STRUTT, Esq.
A Morchant and Manufacturer. To. Hes. 17, Cork-street.

R. of E. In the corporation, freemen, and morn burgesses, resident and nonresident.

N. of V. Between 750 and 800.

Pop. 18,300.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. The Duke of Devonshire possesses one moiety.—The mayor, aldermen, brothers, and capital burgesses, who form the common council, are all in the interest of the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Coke; who, from their con-sequence and tortune, possess great in-fluence in the Borough. They attach this interest to their patrons by the exercise of that power which they assume of making honorary freemen; or, as they are more usually termed in this and every other place, faggots. These are made from among such persons as have neither the claim of birth, servitude, nor residence. By virtue of this power the corporation can, at any time, create a number of freemen from among the Duke of Devonshire's tenants, and those of Mr. Coke, in various parts of the country, who will consequently outnumber the legal freemen of the Bo-rough; and these honorary freemen, who want no qualification but the fiat of the corporation, and the having been one whole year invested with their nominal franchise, agreeably to the letter of the Durham Act, are qualified to come into the town on the day of election, and to ease the inhabitant freemen of all the inconveniences of a contest, by choosing their Members for them. Derby, therefore, though a very large and opulent town, cannot maintain its independence, as it would, if the right of voting were in the inhabitant householders, in whom it ought to be; or if it were relieved from the tyranny of a corporation, under which no town can be free, unless it is constituted as that of London. In the case of Carliste, the making of this description of freemen was deemed illegal; but in the cases of Bedford and Derby, the reverse has been determined.

DEVIZES, Borough of, Wills. 2 Bss. 23d Edw. I.

4th Park JOHN PEARSE, Esq. A Land Owner. Occ. An Army Clothier and Bank

Director.

m. of E. In the mayor and a select Doneg number of burgesses. N. of V. About 40. R. O. The Mayor. Rel. Conyngh Pop. 4460. E. I. Possessed by Viscount Sidmouth, Marques Mr. Sutton, and Mr. Taylor the N. of F. Pret Member, who pussesses a large estate chisement A E. I. Exercit in the neighbourhood. Devizes had formerly very considerable manufactures of broad-cloth, &c.; but Donegall, Co DORCHES has now fallen completely into decay. setshire. 23d 1 ROBERT WILL DEVONSHIRE. A Land Own 18th Edw. 111. Oce. A Banks Off. Treasure SIR THOMAS-DYRE ACLAND, BRIL 2 Kts. moting the A Land Owner. the Reform 3d Parl To. Res. 79, Pall-Mall, Ca. S., Killerton, near Columpton, To. Res. 36, 6 Co. Se. Bridel Parl. Pat. One ! VISCOUNT EBRINGTON. LORD ABULEY. A Land Owner. N. S. N. Anthon 4th Parl. N. & S. Hugh Fortescue. To. Res. 17, Grasvenor-square. Lunacy. Co. Sc. Castle Hill, Devoushire. A Commission Rel. Eld. son of Earl Fortescue: son. To. Ret. 20, in-law of the Earl of Harrowby: Park-lune. Rel. Eld. um of brother to the Hon. George-Matbury : cousin Blandford, and N. of V. Between 13,000 and 14,000. Churchill, both stock; also to the Devonshire, with its City of P. Ellin, M.P. for

2 Kte. 13th Parl. EDWARD-BERKELEY PORTMAN, Esq. A Land Owner. 3d Park Co. Sc. Bryanstone House, near Bland-

ford, Dorsetshire.

Hel. Son-in-law of the Earl of Harewood.

Dorsetshire has an ample share of representation; returning no less than twenty Members to Parliament; viz. 2 knights, and 18 burgesses for 8 Boroughs, one of which (Weymouth and Melcombe Regis) returns 4.

DOVER, a Borough and Cinque Porte, Kent. 23d Hen. 1. 2 Barons.

HENRY BANKES, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Off. A Trustee of the British Museum. To. Res. 5, Old Palace-yard. Co. Sc. Kingston Hall, near Win-

bourne, Dorsetshire.

Rel. Father to George Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Corfe Castle; and to William-John Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Marlborough: son-in-law of the Earl of Eldon.

Parl Pat. Two Members for Corfe Castle.

. The CINQUE PORTS are Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, and Hythe; to which may be added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford—making in all eight Ports instead of five. As each Port sends two Representatives to Parliament, under the dignified title of Banons, we shall here give a short sketch of their origin and peculiar privileges:-

The name of Cinque Ports is derived from Quinque Portus, five havens on the eastern coast of England, opposite to France; thus called by way of entinence, on account of their superior importance. Our kings have thought them worthy of a peculiar regard, as places where strength and vigilance were necessary, and whence strength and vigilance were necessary, and whence ships might put to sea in cases of sudden emergency. In order to secure them against invasions, they have granted them a particular form of government. They are under a keeper, who has the title of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (an officer first appointed by William the Corqueror), who has the authority of an Admiral among them, and issues out writs in his own name.

The privileges anciently annexed to these Ports and their dependencies were, I. An exemption from all taxes and tolls. II. A power to oblige all that lived in their jurisdiction to plead in their courts, and to punish offenders in their own bounds: as also murderers, and fugitives from justice. III. A power to punish foreigners, as well as natives, for their; to have a pillory, and tumbrel or duckingthe latter was a machine formerly used for the punishment of scolds and brawling women; also for brewers and bakers, who transgressed the laws, and were, brawling women; also to occurrence of in some muddy or stinking pond. IV. A power to raise mounds or banks on any man's land, against breaches of the sea. V. To appropriate to their own use all lost goods, and wandering cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day. VI. To have commons, and to be at liberty to cut down the trees growing upon them. VII. To convert to their own use such goods as they found floating on the sea; those thrown out of ships in a storm; and those driven ashore when no wreek or ship was to be seen. VIII. To be a guild a featurity, and to be allowed the franchises of Courts-Leet and Baron. IX. A or fraternity, and to be allowed the franchises of Courts-Leet and Baron. IX. A power to assemble and keep a Port-mote, or Parliament for the Cinque Ports; to purish all infringers of their privileges; make by laws, and hear all appeals from the inferior courts. X. Their Barons to have the privilege of supporting the canopy over the King's head at his coronation.

In return for these privileges, the Cinque Ports were required to fit out fifty seven ships, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend

the King's service, for fifteen days, at their own expense; but if the state of affairs required their assistance any longer, they were to be paid by the Crown.

The first three Ports are allowed to have been enfranchised by Edward the Confessor :- Hastings and Hythe were added by William the Conqueror. The aucient towns of Winchelses and Rye were annexed before the time of King John, and were denominated nobiliara membra Quinque Portuum: notwithstanding which increase, the Cinque Ports still retained their original appellation; and the added Ports have always been considered and treated as original ones, and as of equal rank and conR. of E. In the freemen and free burgenes, whether inhabitants or not.

N. of V. Between 2600 and 2050, of whom about 1200 are non-resident. Pop. 10,960.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. The Duke of Wellington, who is Warden of the Cinque Ports, possesses

one moiety.

sequence. Each of the Cinque Ports has some of the adjac and incorporated with them; and, in a degree, subject to the tion. These are called limbs or members, and assisted their the sums of money at which they were assessed for the pub-viding the quota of shipping. Seaford, which is a member of one of that description which has the privilege of sending M

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of Commons.

In return for the very ample privileges and immunities wi gifted, the services done by them to the nation were originally as little less than the whole naval force of the kingdom was a time of emergency. But their utility to the public has long an end. To the minister, indeed, for the time being, they consequence; for to these towns he may look, with the most a constant supply of a band of sixteen Members, in the high and obsdience. The nominces of the Treasury are in most of who are returned, as a matter of course; -scarcely any one of of the Cinque Ports having the smallest connexion with, or b to the town which he represents : - the only necessary introduct

Such was formerly the corruption, venality, and profligate and such the arrogance of the Lord Wardens, that these off to themselves the power and right of nominating, as a mat occasionally both, of the Representatives for each Borough to usurpation was quietly submitted to till the t

At this day, the right to the elective franchise, by virtue of a freehold, is totally at an end at every place but Dover. Freedom, as a birthright, is allowed to all the sons of freemen of Dover, Sandwich, and Hythe; at the other Ports, the claim of the elder son alone is admitted to be valid; and even this has been very much narrowed of late years. At Hastings and Rye, it is pretended that the first-born son of a freeman, born within the place, has a just title; but that a second son, upon the death of the elder brother, does not succeed to his right; and further, if a man, having had a son at any time, be admitted to his freedom, that no afterborn son of this man can have the claim of hirthright, though the brother should chance to have died before the admission of the father. At Ronney, the claim of the eldest son is admitted to be good, provided he be born within the town. At Winchelsen, the claim of the eldest and every other son has of late been wholly denied.

But, in order wholly to stifle such troublesome claims, it is now the practice to admit such people only to freedoms, by election or redemption, as are advanced in life, old bachclors, or those who, for some reason or other, are not likely to have children. But the greatest qualification is poverty, which is conidered as the best security for an uniform submission to the control and direction of the superior power.

A freedom of a Cinque Port town is always considered as entitling the possessor to a provision of some sort, which is generally furnished at the expense of the nation; and in order thereto, in every one of the Cinque Ports, as a matter of course, there is a very large custom-house establishment. Besides the ordinary servants and retainers to a custom-house, there are usually 5 or 6 riding officers, and a custom-house boat, among the crew, of which, if there be a single sailor, it is an catraordinary circumstance; but they must all of necessity be freemen. At three or four of the towns, custom-house cutters are stationed, nominally to cruise against the smugglers, but really to make provision for the friends of the minister: the whole body of officers are freemen of course.

At almost all the ports, forts and bat-

teries have of late years been built, with no other view whatever that can be discovered, except that of furnishing three or four anug sinecure places in each port. Another common mode of binding the lower class of freemen to their good behaviour is, by lending them small sums of money on bond, which, so long as they conduct themselves to the satisfaction of their superior, are never demanded.

DOWNPATRICK, Borough of, Dozenshire, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.

EDW.-SOUTHWELL RUTHVEN, Esq. A Land Owner.

R. of E. In the inhabitants.
N. of V. 2200.
E. I. Possessed by Baron De Clifford.

DOWNSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

LORD ARTHUR-MOTSES-WILLIAM HILL. 5th Parl. Offi. Lieut. Col. of the Scots Greys. Rel. Bro. to the Marquess of Downshire: son and heir to the Baroness

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.
N. & S. Frederick Stewart. 2d Parl. Late a Lord of the Admiralty, &c. Co. Sc. Newtownards, Downshire. Hel. Eld. son of the Marquess of Londonderry.

E. I. Exercised by the Marquesses of Londonderry and Downshire.

Previously to the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders, the Marquess of Downshire's estates in this County have been divided and subdivided into 30,000 portions, for the purpose of creating a swarm of voters sufficient to overcome all opposition.

DOWNTON, Borough of, Wills. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

JAMES BROUGHAM, Esq. 2d Parl. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

Rel. Brother to Baron Brougham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

CHARLES-SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq. A Land Owner. To. Res. 9, Whitchall-place.

sel in Ireland nave, Ird. A. U. 41st Geo. III. Res. Hume-str JOHN-HENRY NORTH, Esq. 3d Parl. Offi. Judge of the Admiralty Court in FREDERICK SHA Ireland. Offi. Recorder o Co. Res. Merrion-square, Dublin. R. of E. In the co R. of E. In the freeholders and freemen. ants. N. of V. 1150. E. I. Exercised by

3d Parl.

DROITWICH, Borough of, Wor-2 Bas.

cestershire. 23d Edw. I. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF SEF-

TON, I. P. 5th Parl. N. & S. William-Philip Molyneux. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 21, Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

Co. Sc. Stoke Farm, near Windsor, Berks; and Croxteth Hall, Lancashire.

Rel. Cous. to Baron Foley. JOHN - HODGETTS HODGETTS - FO-

A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Priestwood House, Stafford-

Rel. Cous. to Baron Foley.

Droitwich.

R. of E. In the burgeases of Saltsprings,

N. of F. From 12 to 15. Pop. 2230.
R. O. Two Bailiffs.
E. I. Possessed by Baron Foley; in whose family it has been since the re-

DUBLIN UNI

Holy Trinity), Dubl THOMAS LEFROY, Prof. A Barrister. Rel. - to Ant

M.P. for Longfi R. of E. In the pre scholars. N. of V. 92.

DUMBARTON A. U. 6th Anne. LORD MONTAGUE

HAM. Rel. Youngest M Montrose. N. of V. Real, 8; Total, 51.

E. 1. Possessed by trose; who has,

DUMFRIES, SANQUHAR, AN-NAN, LOCHMABEN, and KIRK-CUDBRIGHT, a district of Scottish Boroughs. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

WILLIAM - ROBERT KEITH - DOUG-LAS, Esq. A West India Proprietor. 5th Parl.

Off. Chairman of the Acting Committee of the West India Body. To. Res. 95, Eaton-square.

Rel. Brother to the Marquess of Queensberry.

R. of E. In 95 Town Councilmen of the several Boroughs who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

Pop. 21,650. N. of V. 5! I. Possessed by the Marquess of Queensberry.

DUNDALK, Borough of, Louthehire, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Br.

THE HON. JOHN-ROBERT CRADOCK. Offi. A Lieut, Colonel.

Co. Sc. Grimston Park, Yorkshire. Rel. Son and heir of Lord Howden.

R. of E. In the corporation.

N. of V. 36. E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Roden.

DUNGANNON, Borough of, Ty-

roneshire, Ird. A.U. 41st Geo. 111. 1 Bs.

THE HOR. J. J. KNOX,

(in the room of his eld. bro. the Hon. Thomas Knox, who accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)

Offl. A Lieut. Col. in the Army. To. Res. 31, Grosvenor-street.

Co. Sc. Aldenham, and Barham Park, near Elstree, Herts.
Rel. 2d son of Viscount Northland:

brother to the Hon. John-Henry Knox, M.P. for Newry: nephere to the Bishop of Derry.

R. of E. In the burgesses, who are selfelected, in order to get up the elections.

N. of F. 12. E. I. Possessed by Viscount Northland, and the Marquess of Donegall.

DUNGARVON, Borough of, Waterfordshire, Ird. A.U. 41st Geo. 111. 1 Bs.

THE HON. GEORGE LAMB. 3d Parl. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.
Offi. Joint-Under-Secretary for the

Home Department.

To. Res. Whitehall-yard. Co. Sc. Brocket Hall, Herts. Rel. 2d brother to Viscount Melbourne.

R. of E. In the freeholders.
N. of V. 1708.
E. f. Possessed by the Duke of Devonahire.

DUNWICH, Borough of, Suffolk. 23d Edw. I. 2 Rat.

ANDREW ARCEDECKNE, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner. A West India Proprietor.

To. Res. 1, Grosvenor-square Co. Sc. Clevering Hall, Suffolk.

FREDERICK BARNE, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 37, Grosvenor-street, Co. Sc. Dunwich and Sotterly Park,

Suffolk. R. of E. Decided, in 1703, to belong to

the resident freemen and burgesses not receiving alms.

N. of V. From 18 to 20. Pop. 210. R. O. Two Bailiffs. E. I. Possessed by Baron Huntingfield,

and by Mr. Michael Barne, father of the Member.

This miserable hamlet was once a city, the see of a bishop, an important seaport, and the most considerable place in the county of Suffolk: it is now a remarkable proof of the instability of all sublunary things, being reduced to a mean village, composed of only fortytwo houses, and half a church. It still, however, retains the name of a corporation, having two bailiffs, and twelve capital burgesses, one half of whom are named by Lord Hunting-field, and the rest by Michael Barne, Esq. who are joint proprietors of this

branch of British representation. The destruction of this Borough was occasioned by the incursion of the sea, neven of its parishes out of eight having been destroyed: and the encroachment that is still making, will, probably in a few years, oblige the constituent body to betake themselves to a bout, whenever the king's writ shall summon them to the exercise of their elective functions-as the necessity of adhering to forms, in the farcical solemnity of Borough elections, is not to be dispensed with .- In the reign of Richard

pits.

I., Dunwich was fined one thousand and sixty marks, Orford fifteen, Ipswich two hundred, and Yarmouth two hundred, for the unlawful practice of supplying the enemy with corn; which may give some insight into the trade of these towns at that time. The walls, which encompassed upwards of seven acres of land, had three gates. That to the enstward is quite demolished; but the arches of the two gates to the westward continue pretty firm, and have something curious in their workmanship, but are almost covered with This town being built on a hill consisting of loam and sand, it is no wonder the sea had such an effect upon it, as to undermine and wash it away.

DURHAM, County Palatine of. 49th Henry 111.

LORD WILLIAM - JOHN - FREDERICK POWLETT. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

A West India Proprietor. To. Res. 19, Curron-street, May-fair. Co. Sc. Somerby, near Oakhan, Lincolnshire.

Rel. Second son of the Marques of Cleveland: bro. to the Earl of Par. lington, M.P. for Saltash: son-inlan to the Earl of Lonsdale.

WILLIAM RUSHEL, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner and Proprietor of Coalmines

Co. Sc. Brancepath Castle, Durham. Rel. Uncle to Mr. C. Tennyson, M.P. for Bletchingly.

Parl. Pat. 2 Members for Bletch-

ingly.

Pop. 208,000.

E. 1. One moiety possessed by the Marquess of Cleveland.

Durham, once a sovereignty in itself, returns only four Members to Parliament, viz. two for the County, and two for the City. The same number represent the mugnificent Boroughs of East and West Lone!

DURHAM, City of, D. County. 2 Cita. Blat Cha. II.

MICHAEL-ANGELO TAYLOR. Esq., 7th Parl. T.5.A.

A Land Owner.

Prof. A Barrister-at-law.

19th. Recorder of Poole, Dorsetshire.

To. Res. Whitehall-yard. Co. Se. Cantley Hall, Doncaster, Yorkshire.

Rel. Uncle to the Marchioness of Londonderry.

WILLIAM-RICHARD-CARTER CHAY-

TOR, Esq., (in the mom of SIR ROOFE GRES-LEY, Bart., who lost his scat on account of irregularity in his elec-

Co. Nr. Wilton Castle, Co. of Durham.

R. of E. In the corporation and freemen, resident and non-resident.

N. of F. About 1200. Pop. 10,260. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Possessed in a great measure by Baron Durham and the Marquess of Londonderry; the former having 50, and the latter 60 votes at their command, from among the workmen in their employ at their respective coal-

This city is famous in parliamentary annals from having given rise to a law, which prevents corporate bodies from multiplying the number of their honorary fremen (or much come and faggets, as they are more commonly called), for the purpose of stifling the will of the legally constituted burgesses and freeholders of any Borough or City-In 1762, a contest took place between the corporation of Durham and the citizens; and on the return being made, the latter petitioned the House Commons against the election of Mr. Gowland, the protegee of the former; forasmuch as the mayor had, for the purpose of securing his election, made upwards of 200 new freemen, who were strangers to the city; and that if this and other daring infringements of their liberties had not taken place, Mr John Lambton would have been elected by a great majority. The House accomn great majority. The House accordingly amended the return for "the said city of Durham," and ordered the Clerk of the Crown to "crase the name of Ralph Gowland," and insert that of General Lambton in its stead. Thus were the rights of the people triumphant over the illegal and arbitrary influence of corporate authority; and to prevent the possibility of such an abuse of municipal power in future, the famous statute, known by the name of the Durham Act, was passed in the

3d of Geo. III. By this Act, no per- | R. of E. In the corporation, consisting of son has a right to vote, who has not been possessed of his franchise twelve calendar months before the first day of the election. This Act does not extend to persons who are entitled to their freedom of right, by the custom of the borough; for such may be admitted at any time previous to an election, or even during the poll-

DYSART, KIRKCALDY, KING-HORN, and BRUNTISLAND, a District of Scottish Boronghs. A. U. Gth Anne.

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH.

N. & S. Alexander St. Clair Erskine. Off. A Lieut. Col. in the Army. Rel. Eldest son of the Earl of Rosalyn.

R. of E. In 89 Town-Councilmen, of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of V. 4! Pop. 14,760.

E. I. Possessed by Gen. Sir R.-C. Ferguson, M. P. for Nottingham.

EDINBURGHSHIRE (or Midlothian), Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne. I Com

SIR GEORGE CLERK, Bart. 6th Parl. Off. Counsellor to the Lord High Admiral of Scotland.

Late Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Co. Se. Pennycuick, Edinburghshire.

N. of V. Real, 24; Nominal, 10:— Total, 34. Pap. 152,560. E. I. The Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

EDINBURGH, City of, Edinburghchire, and CAPITAL CITY of Scotland.
A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com 1 Com.

THE RT. HON. WILLIAM DUNDAS. 6th Parl.

A Land Owner. Offi. Lord Clerk-Register. Keeper of the Signet, and

Register of Sasines, in Scotland. A Privy Councillor in England.

To. Res. 45, Grosvenor-street. Co. Sc. Gullen Lodge, Haddington, N.B.; Pitchford Hall, Shrewsbury, and Buxtend Park, near Uckfield, BUSSEX.

Rel. Consin to Viscount Melville.

the Lord Provost, four Baillies, the Dean of Guild, &c. &c.

N. of V. 33. Pop. 120,460. E. I. The Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, and Mr. Dundas.

This City is the only one in Scotland which, of itself, returns a Member to Parliament!

ELGINSHIRE, or Morayshire, Scatland. A. U. 6th Anne.

How. THE FRANCIS - WILLIAM GRANT. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

Off. Lord Lieut. of Inverness-shire. Col. of the Militia of that County. Co. Sr. Cullen House, Inverness-shire. Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Senfield.

N. of V. Real, 20; Nominal, 33.— Total, 53. Pop. 29,746. E. J. The Duke of Gordon and the Earl of Fife are the chief landed proprietors in this County.

ELGIN, CULLEN, BANFF, IN-VERURY, and KINTORE, a District of Scottish Boroughs. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

THE HON. ALEXANDER DUFF.

2d Parl.

Off. A Lieut. General, and Col. of the 92d Foot.

To. Res. 25, Jermyn-street. Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Fife.

N. of V. In 78 Town Councilmen, of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of V. 5! Pop. 11,640. E. I. Possessed by the Earls of Fife and Seafield.

ENNIS, Borough of, Clareshire, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

WILLIAM SMYTH O'BRIEN, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

R. of E. In the self-appointed burgesses, N. of V. 13.

E. I. Possessed by Sir E. O'BRIEN, and by the Hon. W. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, late M. P. for Lostwithiel.

ENNISKILLEN, Borough of, Fermanaghshire, Ird. A. U. 41st Geo. 111. 1 Ba. THE HON. ARTHUR-HENRY COLE. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Off. A Civil Servant and late Representative of the East India Company at one of the native Courts.

To. Res. 15, Jermyn-street.

Co. Sc. Florence Court, Fermanaghshire.

Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Enniskillen. R. of E. In the self-elected burgesses.

N. of V. 15. E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Enniskillen.

49th Hen. III. ESSEX, County of. 2 Kts.

CHARLES CALLIS WESTERN, 10th Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 35, South-street, Grosvenorsquare.

Co. Sc. Felix Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

JOHN TYSSEN TYRELL, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Rel. - to Charles Tyrell, Esq. M. P. for Suffolk.

Pop. 290,500.

Essex and its three Boroughs send cight Members to Parliament, viz. 2 knights and 6 burgesses.

EVESHAM, Borough of, Worcestershire. 23d Edu. I.

VACANT :- The following are the representatives chosen at the last election for this Borough. We put them within parentheses, and in italic types, in order to show that their return has been disallowed by the House of Commons, on account of notorious corruption.

(Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 147, Piccadilly.
Co. Sc. Sesincote, Gloucesterahire. Rel. Bro .- in-law to Baron Northwick.

Lord Kennedy.

N. & S. Archibald Kennedy. Rel. Eldest son of the Earl of Casailis.)

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and capital and common burgesses.

N. of V. From 600 to 630. Pop. 3520. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Baron Northwick, and Money.

This Borough has been under the influence of the Rushouts (the baron's family) as far as regards the return of one member, for upwards of a century : the other member was usually returned by a combination of attorneys, who appear lately to have overshot the mark, in their zealous ambition to provide for the legislative wants of the

people of England.

The price is said to be regularly fixed,
-- five pounds for a single vote. pounds for a plumper; and so recognized and established is this purchase, that in one instance, it is said, unmediately after the vote was given, a slip of paper, naming the sum, was delivered at the hustings to the voter, who carried it to the candidate's banker, where it was immediately paid; m another, the reward was paid by the agent of the party, appointed without his knowledge, who hired an uninhabited house, into which parties were introduced singly, that there might be no witnesses. There are about nivety non-resident voters living in and about London, forty at Birmingham, and about the same number dispersed through the West of England, who make a regular traffic of their votes. So great is the corruption of this Borough, that the late Member, in disagain its representative: in his retiring address, he declared the could not submit to lend himself to so vicious and abominable a system.' This Borough is only partially open: one Member, Sir Charles Cockerell, is returned by the recommendation and through the influence of Lord Northwick, but who is still obliged to pay the voters; the other Member is he who pays the best, whatever may be his political creed." We quote the above description from one of Colonel Jones's letters. Since it was published, the last election has been set aside by a decision of a Committee of the House of Commons; and the writ for the election of new Menbers is suspended, in fact, a bill has been brought into the House for the disfranchisement of this Borough, and for the transfer of the franchise to Bumingham.

On Feb. 17, 1831, Lord John Russell presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for Reform, from

Borough of Evesham, stated that " corruption infected it like a leprosy; and that, of nearly 4000 inhabitants, there were only 115 resident voters."

EXETER, City of, Devoushire. 23d Edu. VI. 2 Cits.

LEWIS-WILLIAM BUCK, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 63, St. James's-street.

JAMES WENTWORTH BULLER, Esq. A Land Owner. Ret. --- to Charles Buller, Esq.

M. P. for West Looe.

R. of E. In the freemen and freeholders, including non-residents. N. of 1. From 1580 to 1600.

Pop. 24,560. R. O. The Sheriff.

EYE, Borough of, Suffolk. 13th Eliz.

2 Bu.

SIR EDWARD KERRISON, Bart., C. B. 5th Parl.

An East India Proprietor. Offi. A Major tien., and Col. of the 14th Dragoons.

Recorder of Eye.

To. Res. 13, Great Stanhope-street. Co. Sc. Oakley Park, Suffolk.
Parl. Pat. Two Members for this

Borough. WILLIAM BURGE, Esq.

Pro. A Barrister at-law.
To. Res. 50, Wimpole-street; and
7, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

R. of E. In the free burgesses and cor-poration, and inhabitants paying scot and lot

N. of V. About 100. Pop. 1890. R. O. Two Bailiffs. E. I. Possessed by Earl Cornwallis and

Sir E. Kerrison.

FERMANAGHSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

MERVYN ARCHUALL, Esq. 9th Parl. A Land Owner.

Off. A Governor of the County of Ferminagh.

A General in the Army. Lieut. Con. of the late of Wight.

Co. Ne. Castle-Archdall, near Enniskillen, Fermanaghabire.

which | VISCOUNT CORRY. 3d Parl.

N. & S. Armar Lowry Corry. Co. Sc. Castle-Coole, Fermanaghshire. Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Belmore: brother to the Hon. Henry-Thomas-Lowry Corry, M.P. for Tyroneshire.

N. of V. Previously to the late Freeholder-Disfranchisement Act, about 5400.

E. I. The Earls of Enniskillen and Belmore; and Mr. Archdall, the Member.

FIFESHIRE, Scotland.

A. U. 6th Anne.

1 Com.

JAMES WYMYSS, Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. A Captain in the Royal Navy. Co. Sc. Wemyss Castle, Fifeshire-Rel. Bro.in-law to the Earl of Errol.

N. of V. Real, 184; Nominal, 32:— Total, 216. Pop. 104.976. E. I. Possessed by the Wemyss family.

FLINTSHIRE, North Walco. 27th Hen. VIII.

SIR THOMAS MOSTYN, Bt. 10th Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 14, Park-place, St. James's. Co. Sc. Mostyn Hall, Flintshire.

N. of V. About 65. E. I. Possessed by Sir T. Mostyn, the Member, whose family have represented the County for nearly 150 years; and by Baron Kenyon.

Flintshire, like other Welsh counties, is poorly represented; for it deputes only a knight and burgess to the House of Commons!

FLINT, RHYDLAN, CAER-WYS, CAERGULLY, and OVER-TON (including Knolton and Overton-Foreign), a District of Boroughs in North Wales. 27th Henry VIII. 1 Bs.

SIR EDWARD PRYCE-LLOYD, Bart.
6th Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 9, Lower Seymour-street. Co. Sc. Pengwern, near St. Asaph, North Wales.

of E. In the inhabitants of these Boroughs paying scot and lot. N. of V. Nearly 1200. Pop Pop. 5500.

R. O. The Mayor of Flint. E. I. Possessed by Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn, and the present Member.

FORFARSHIRE (or Angua-shire), Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

Hox. WILLIAM RANSAY-MAULE. oth Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Ites, 9, Cornwall-terrace.

Co. Sc. Panmure, and Brechin Castle, Forfarshire.

Rel. Brother to the Earl of Dalhousie.

N. of V. Real, 90; Nominal, 24:-Total, 114. Pop. 109,760. E. J. The Hon. W.-R. Maule, the

present Member, is the chief land proprictor in this County.

FORFAR, PERTH, DUNDEE, CUPAR, and ST. ANDREWS, a district of Scottish Boroughs.

A. U. Gth Anne.

OGILVIE, Esq., (in the room of THE RT. HON. FRANCIS JEFFREY, against whose return a petition had been presented. On the 25th of March, the Committee decided in favour of the petitioner, Mr. Ogilvie; but at the same time resolved that Mr. Jeffrey's opposition to the matter of the petition was neither frivolous nor vexatious.) Offi. A Colonel in the Army.

R. of E. In 134 Town-Councilmen, of the several Boroughs, who elect dele gates to vote for the Member. N. of V. 6! Pop. 62.740.

Pop. 62.740. E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Bread-albane, and by Sir David Wedder-burne, Bart.

FORTROSE (including Chanonry, and Rosemarkie). INVERNESS, NAIRN, and FORRES, a district of Scottish Boroughs. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

JOHN BAILLIE, Esq. 3d Parl

A Land Owner.

Oct. A Banker.
Off. An East India Director. A Colonel in the Army.

To. Res. 9. Devonshire-place. Co. Sc. Leyes, Inverness-shire.

N. of V. In 72 Town-Councilmen, of the several Boroughs, who elect dele-N. of V. 4! Pop.

Pop. 19,674. E. I. Possessed by the Member himself, and by the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control, and M. P. for the County of Inverness.

FOWEY, Borough of, Cornwall, 14th Edw. 111. 2 Bec.

LORD BRUDENEL. 4th Parl N. & S. James-Thomas Brudenel. A Land Owner.

Offi. A Major in the 8th Dragoons. To. Res. 12, Hereford-street.

Co. Sc. Brooksby Hall, Leicestershire. Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Undigao.

JOHN CHEESMENT SEVERN, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 2, Queen-square, Westminster.

Co. Sc. Penybent Hall, Radgershire.

R. of E. In such tenants of His Majesty, as Duke of Cornuall, as are capable of holding the office of Ponreeve, and who have been duly admitted upon the Court-roll of the Manor; having done their fealty.

N. of V. about 300. Pop. 1480. R. O. The Portreeve chosen at the

Court of His Majesty, who is Land of the Manor.

1. One moiety possessed by Mr. Austin; the other by Mr. Luccy, of Warwickshire, who purchased it from Mr. Hamlet, the silversmuh, for 20,000/., and has since spent upwards of 70,000L more in endeavouring to get the whole patronage into his own possession.

GALWAYSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

JAMES STAUNTON LAMBERT, Esq. 2d Pat

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Cregclare, in this County.

SIR JOHN BURKE, Bart.

A Land Owner. An East India Proprietor.

Co. Se. Marblehill, in this County. Rel. Uncle to the Marquess of Clan-

ricarde.

This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

R. of E. Previously to the late disfran-chisement of the forty-shilling treeholders, upwards of 4000.

E. f. The Marquess of Clanricarde has considerable influence; but the Catholic influence is prevalent.

Borough of, Galreny-A. U. Alit Geo. 111. 1 Bs. 2d Parl. Esq.

der of Galway pat Lodge, Galway. ed by I. Daly, Esq.

1. Borough of, Surrey. 2 Bst.

TERS SHELLEY, Esq. main in the Army. gestield. Surrey f Sir John Shelley, Bart,

EAS HOPE, Esq. l'pper Seymour-street. ley, Salop. - to Henry - Thomas Hope, East Looe.

the feecholders and inhabitg scot und lot. Pop. 40. hour S.

ed formerly by Sir Mark

re of Gatton Park; now by

meten Borough had at one one house and one elector! the property of the late to Colebroke; at the time tre, it was sold by his as-Sir William Maine, who was created Lord Newhaven, of form of Ireland. It was then exon speculation, by Mr. ngar-taker, and a Mr. Grasold it again to the late laibroke. Esq. the banker. by John Petrie, Esq. for 50,0000. of which was to at by the porchaser, to aneffects of Sir George Cole-On the failure of Mr. Petrie, is ould by his assignees to end, Esq., who was created a for the purchase.—Sir Mark Lavorn, magistrate, church-Perseer, surveyor of highways, ser of taxes, and appointed at last the constable, who was

"This Borough, which now consists of only six houses, has but one voter; the right of election being in the freeholders, having such freeholds in their own occupation, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. Whilst Sir Mark Wood was the proprietor, he was the only freeholder; and possessing the six houses, he occupied one himself, and let the other five by the week, for which he paid the taxes; thus retaining the whole right of election to himself." - Oldfield.

In the discussion which followed the first reading of the Reform Bill, now in progress through the House of Commons, Mr. Shelley, one of the representatives of Catton, said that "He looked upon the proposed measure as the prelude of future misery. He confessed he stood in a peculiar position in regard to the measure, but he was entirely uninfluenced by the considerstion of personal interest. It had been urged as an argument for the destruction of the close or rotten boroughs, that their representatives cannot give a free vote; but he considered that the only Members who were completely, thoroughly, and entirely free and in-dependent, represented the close Bo-roughs. (Cheers, and great laughter.) His reason was that it had always been held that representatives were bound to support the individual interests of their constituents; but the Members for the close Boroughs were unshackled by any obligations to support local or individual interests, and were free and unbiassed for the consideration of all questions for the whole nation."

GLAMORGANSHIRE, South Wales. 27th Hen. VIII.

CHRISTOPHER-RICE-MANSEL TALвот, Евф.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sr. Margan, in this County. Rel. Nephew to the Earl of Ilchester.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Bute; Mr. Talbot, the Member; and Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. M.P. for Monmouthshire.

Glamorganshire returns only two Members to Parliament, viz., a Knight of the Shire, and a Burgess who represents a district of eight Boroughs, of which Cardiff is the chief .- What an inequality exists between this Countyor the following district of Scottish Boroughs and the foregoing non-entity Borough of Gatton !!!

GLASGOW, RENFREW, RU-THERGLEN, and DUMBARTON. a District of Scottish Boroughs. A. U. Gth Anne. 1 Com.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq. 4th Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. Lord-Licut. of Renfrewshire. Co. Sc. Blythwood, Renfrewshire.

R. of E. In 87 Town-Councilmen of these Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of 1. 4! Pop. 133.600. E. I Possessed by Sir John Campbell and A. Campbell, Esq.

It is curious that Glasgow, which has long been a flourishing and populous city, should, at the time of the Union between England and Scotland, appear so very insignificant to the promoters of that measure, as to be included in a district for representation with any other town whatever; more particularly with three Boroughs so com-paratively small as those above annexed to it.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

20th Edie. I.

2 Kts.

LORD ROBERT - EDWARD - HENRY SOMERSET, K.C.D., K.T.S 8th Parl. K.S.W. 8th Parl. Off. A Lieut-Gen. and Col. of the

1st Dragoons.

To. Res. 5, Grasvenor-square. Rel. Bro. to the Duke of Beaufort, and to Lord Fixroy-James-Henry Somerset, K.C.B., a Major-General, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces: uncle to the Marquess of Worcester, M.P. for Monmouth; to Lord Granville-Charles-Henry Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire; and to the lady of the Hon. Frederick Gough Calthorpe, M. P for Bramber: bro.-in-law to Viscount Courtenay.

BERKELEY-WILLIAM GUISE, 6th Parl. Bart.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Rendcomb Park, near Chencester; and Higham Court, near Gloucester.

Pop. 337,500.

I. One moiety exercised by the Duke of Beaufort.

Gloucestershire sends, in all, eight Members to Parliament, viz., 2 Knights, 3 Citizens, and 4 Burgesses.

GLOUCESTER, City of, Gloncestershire. 20th Edw. I. 2 Cita

EDWARD WEBB, Esq. D.C.L. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Stoke-Bishop, Bristol; and Adwell, Tetaworth.

JOHN PHILPOTTS, Esq.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Laws

Rel. Bro. to the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

R. of E. In the freemen at large.
N. of V. About 2200, of whom 1500 are non-resident. Pop. 10,340. R. O. The Mayor.

"Mr. Philpotts obtained his scat by spending about £18,000 in treating. taking up freedoms, &c. Colond Webb, the other Member, was returned upon the Whig interest, which prevails in the city and corporation "-Spectator Newspoper, Jan. 2, 1831.

GRANTHAM, Borough of, Lincolnthire. Edw. IV.

GLYNNE EARLE WELBY, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 50, Upper Harley-street. Co. Sc. Denton Hall, Lincolnshire. Hel. Son of Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.

SIR MONTAGUE JOHN CHOLMELEY. Bart. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Easton, Lincolnshire. Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Duke of St. Alban's.

R. of E. In the freemen of the Borough. resident and non-resident, not receiving alms or charity

N. of V. From 860 to 900. Pop. 6280. R. O. The Alderman.

E. I. The families of the Duke of Rutland and Earl Brownlow influenced

the return of representatives for this Borough from 1600 to 1902. From that period until 1818, their interests

were opposed by Sir William Manners, 1 who possessed a large estate near the town, and had purchased nearly all the houses in the Borough. Previously to 1802, it had been customary for the voters to receive two guineas from each candidate; at that election, however, the price rose to ten; so that, there being four candidates, each elector received forty guineas. The burnnet's protegica, however, were unsuccessful; but he continued to contest the Borough until 1812, when he purchased Lord Brownlow's property in Grantham, and gave the duke permission to sport over his extensive manors, on condition that His Grace should discontinue all further interference with the elections. The corporation, however (who have the power of making an unlimited number of freemen), were determined in this case to counteract the influence of property; for Sir William had contrived, by the irritability of his temper and the domineering haughtines of his spirit, not only to keep up continual warfare with them, but also gave great offene to all the surrounding interests. Accordingly, they espaused the cause of Sir W. E. Welby, and invited Earl Brownlow to resume one moiety of the patronage of the Borough, which his lordship has done since 1818. — For a further account of the conduct of Sir W. Manners, see Ilchester.

GRIMSBY (Great), Borough of, Lincolnshire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss.

CHARLES WOOD, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.
To Res. 22, Charles-street, Berkeley-

Aquare.

GEORGE HARRIS, Esq.
An East India Proprietor.
Off. A Captain in the R. Navy.

R. of E. In the resident freemen paying seet and lot. N. B. All the sons of freemen born in the town are entitled to their freedom, as well as every person marrying a freeman's daughter or widow.

widow.

N. of V. From 280 to 300. Pop. 3120.

R. O. The Mayor.

This Borough stands second to none in the annals of corruption. During the last war, a military officer, extensively employed in the recruiting service, became a candidate, in opposition to the interest of its patron, Lord Yarborough; and finding recruits as necessary for his political as his military service, inlisted a majority of the voters as suldiers, with a liberal bounty; and carried his election. His treatment of them afterwards, however, proved that honour is not always to be found among thieves: he picked out the able-bodied electors, and drafted them off to different regiments; where, no doubt, they had time to reflect, that in selling the liberties of their country, they themselves became deservedly enslaved.

GRINSTEAD (East), Borough of, Sussex. 1st Edw. 11. 2 Bss.

THE HON. FREDERICK - RICHARD WEST, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 38, Upper Grosvenor-street. Co. Se. Ruthin Castle, Denbighshire; and Culliam Court, Henley-upon-Thaines.

Ret. Bro.-in-law to R.-M. Biddulph, Esq., M P. for Denbigh: consin to Earl Delawarr.

VISCOUNT HOLMESDALE, 2d Parl. N. & S. Frederick-Campbell Amherst. To. Res. 66, Grosvenoi-street. Rel. Son and heir of Earl Amherst.

R. of E. Decided in 1695 to be in the burgage-holders only.
N. of V. 30.

Pop. 3150.

N. of V. 30. Pop. 3150. R. O. A Bailiff chosen at the Court-Leet

of the lords of the manor, who are E. I. The Duke of Dorset, and Earl Delawar.—It came out before a Commons in 1803, on the trial of a petition of John Frost, Esq. that none of the grantees holding the burgage-tenures for the Duchess of Dorset were allowed to have possession of their deeds; but that they were brought in a bag to the place of election by Mr. Hoper, attorney of Lewes, agent to her Grace, and carried back by him in the same manner; but at the election, the title of the voter was of course admitted.

 This fact demands the strongest animadversion; although it is only one instance out of many, wherein electors are not allowed to have possession of the deeds which

OUILDFORD, Borough of, Surrey. | N. of V. Real, 63; Nominal, 13:-23d Edw. I. 2 Bu.

CHARLES-BARING WALL, Esq. A Land Owner. Occ. A Merchant. To. Res. 44, Berkeley-square. Co. Sc. Norman Court, near Stockbridge, Hants.

GEORGE-HOLME SUMNER, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Hatchlands Park, Surrey. - to the Right Reverend C .-R. Sumner, Lord Bishop of Winchester: -- to the Right Reverend J.-B. Sumner, Lord Bishop of Chester.

R. of E. In the mayor, freemen, and freeholders residing within the ancient limits of the Borough, and paying scot and lot-

N. B. Persons who have served 7 years to a freeman are, ipso facto, freemen. In 1768, it was decided that no freeholders should vote, whose freeholds were not conveyed to them previous to the opposition of candidates being made known.

N. of V. from 230 to 240. Pop. 3260.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. 1. Has long been exercised by the families and relatives of the two Members, viz. Earl Onslow and Baron Grantley.

HADDINGTONSHIRE (or East

Lothian). Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Cum.

LORD JOHN HAY. 2d Parl. Offi. A Captain in the Royal Navy. Rel. Bro. to the Marquesa of Tweeddala

Total, 76. Pop. 31,654. E. I. The Earl of Hopetoup.

HADDINGTON, DUNBAR, LAUDER, NORTH BERWICK, and JEDBURGH, a District of Scottish Boroughs. A. U. 6th Anne.

SIR ADOLPHUS-JOHN DALRYMPLE. Bart. 4th Park

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Lieut. Col. in the Army. To. Res. 129, Park-street, Gronvenorsquare. Co. Se. High Mark, Wigtonshire.

Rel. Eld. son of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart.

R. of E. In 99 Town-Councilmen of these Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of V. 5! Pop. 16,940. E. J. Possessed by the Earl of Lauderdale.

HAMPSHIRE, 18th Edw. 111. 2 Kts.

JOHN PLEMING, Esq. 4th Parl A Land Owner.

To. Res. Clarendon Hotel, 169, New Bond-street.

Co. Sc. Stoneham, Hants.

SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, Bart. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Hursley Park, Hanta.

Pop. 287,460.

Hampshire is well represented; that is, as far as number goes: it returns 26 Members in all, viz. 2 knights of the shire, 2 citizens of Winchester, and 23 burgesses for 11 Boroughs.

enable them to vote. What, then, are the 25,000,000 of inhabitants of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland-sy, and the almost countless natives and colouists of India, the West Indies, and North America-still to be virtually representedstill to be legislated for-still to be taxed-by men, chosen by other men, whose honesty cannot be trusted during the short hour of polling 30 voters? Oh shame! shame!-Will other nations credit this? Will Britons, even, believe that there is such a foul stain on their national integrity-such a blot on their boasted patriotism? And yet, such facts are recorded on many pages of the parliamentary journals .- It would be a curious speculation to calculate what proportion of the 1,200,000,000¢ of national debt has been incurred by, -what number of the 2,000,000 of lives sacrificed during the French and American wars are attributable to, -and what quantity of the mass of human misery now existing in Britain and Ireland is to be placed to the account of, -gentlemen, who have been made Members of Parliament by voters whom they would not trust out of their eight with a guinea, or a guinea's worth!

HARWICH, Borough of, Emer. 17th Edw. 111. 2 Bss.

THE RIGHT HON. JUHN-CHARLES HERRIES. 3d Parl.

Offi. A Privy Councillor. Late Master of the Mint, and President of the Board of Trade. To. Res. 7, Carlton-gardens.

Co. Sr. Montreal, Seven Oaks, Kent.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE-ROBERT DAWSON, Esq. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner. 1)ff. A Trustee of the Irish Linea Manufacture.

Late Joint Secretary of the Treasury. To. Res. 16, Upper Grasvenor-street. Co. Sr. Castle Dawson, Londonderryshire.

Rel Bro .. in low to Sir Robert Peel, Bart, M.P. for Tamworth; and to William Yates Peck, Esq., M.P. for Yarmouth-

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, residing within the Borough

N. of V. 32. Pop. 4260
R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. Exercised by the Treasury; one of the Secretaries to which is always one of the Representatives.

In the Pension-List of Charles II, it is stated, that Thomas King, Esq., M.P. for Harwich, had a pension of 50% per session, besides meat and drink, and now and then o suit of cluther.

HASLEMERE, Borough of, Surrey. 27th Eliza

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN BECKETT, Bart. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

Off. A Privy Councillor.

Late Judge Marshal and Advocate General.

To. Res. 11, Stratford-place.

Co. Sc. Somerby Park, Lincolnshire. Rel. San-in-law to the Earl of Lonsdale.

WILLIAM HOLMES, Esq. 3d Park A West India Proprietor.

Off. Agent for the Colony of Dema-EAR

Late Treasurer of the Ordnance. To. Res. 10, Grafton-street, Bond-

Parl. Pat. This gentleman's family returns 2 Members for Yarmouth, I. W.; and 2 Members for New-port, I. W.

R. of E. Possessed by the burgageholders, who are styled inhabitant frecholders.

of F. 60. Pop. about 900. R. O. A Builiff chosen at the Court-Leet

of the Lord of the Manor, who is
The Earl of Lonsdale. This nobleman (when Sir James Lowther) is said to have purchased this Borough for 24,000% from an apothecary and an atterney in the neighbourhood, who had bought it for 18,000%; these village professionals clearing 6,000/. by the bargain

The late Earl of Lon-dale, not thinking it safe to trust any of the inhabitants with a conveyance of his freeholds, actually sent forty of his labourers from his collieries in the north of England to reside in this Borough; erected cottages for their accommodation, and allowed them half a gainea a week each, besides what they might earn by their labour, if they thought proper to work !- All he required of these gentlemen in black was to choose two Members of his own nomination for Haslemere.

These men continued to reside in this Borough during the remainder of that nobleman's life, a period of more than twenty years; and elected the Members who represented it in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Parliaments of Great Britain; that is, from 1780 to 1800.

Upon the death of the late Earl, the present one, thinking the expense of supporting these men might be dispensed with, dismissed them, and sent them

. By the word freeholders is meant only freeholders of messuages, lands, or tenements lying within the Borough and Manor of Haslemere, whether the same pay rent to the Lord of the said Borough and Manor or not, exclusive of any lands or tenements which are, or have been, parcel of the waste ground of the said Borough and Manor, or any messuages or buildings which are, or shall be, standing thereon."- April 25, 1755.

home; the consequence of which was, that, at the general election in 1812, two opposition candidates appeared on the morning of the election. The Earl having made no conveyance of any of his forty freeholds; nor Lord Gwydir of the twenty-four belonging to him, there was not a single voter to be found in the Borough!

In this differenta, there was only one stratagem to be resorted to, which was, to cause the bailiff to adjourn the poll to the next day; and, in the mean time, to put all the attorneys who could be procured from the neighbouring towns in a state of requisition, make out as many conveyances as the time would admit by the next morning !- This was accordingly done; and by nine o'clock the following day the parchment voters were created, and admitted as good, by the returning officer: - at the same time, seven real freeholders, resident within the Borough, were rejected, because they were about to vote for the opposition candidates. These transactions were petitioned against; but the Earl's influence prevailed.

HASTINGS, Borough and Cinque Port of, Sussex. 43d Edw. 111. 2 Barons.

SIR HENRY FANE, G.C.B. 2d Pa-1. A Land Owner.

Offi. A Lieut General, and Col. of the 1st Dragoons.

Lute Surveyor Gen. of the Ordnance. Co. Sc. Fulbeck Hall, Lincolnshire.

JOSEPH PLANTA, Esq. Late Joint Secretary of the Treasury. To. Res. 10, Charles-street, St. James's. Co. Se. Fairlight-place, Hastings, Sussex.

It. of E. In the mayor, jurats, and freemen resident, not receiving alms.

N. of 1'. Nearly 200. Pop. 6850. R. O. The Mayor, who is generally a

E. I. Exercised by the Treasury, through the agency of an attorney named Milward. One part of the policy in this Borough is to give the freedom to persons who are likely to become paupers; so that the power of returning the Members may be kept in the hands of a few.

of Before the passing of Mr. Crewe's bill, the appointment of the representatives in Parliament for this town was wholly in the Treasury; the number of voters was usually about twenty, the whole of whom had places under, or were otherwise provided for by, government The management and conduct of this faithful and well disciplined corps was, for a long series of years, vested in Mr. Collier, who, in this situation, acquired a princely fortune, whereby he was enabled to provide handsomely for five coheiresses, his daughters. On his death, Mr. Milward (who had married a Miss Collier) succeeded to the post of agent to the Treasury. The whole patron ge of government, in this place, is in the hands of Mr. Milward, who dispute of the various places in that manner which he imagines will be most conducive to the common interest of himself and the Treasury. Since Mr. Crewe's bill, it has been necessary to keep up a certain number of freemen (just enough to go through the farce, and to perform the various ceremonies of an election, who do not estembly hold any place under government. These, however, do not go unprovided for; they are, of course, quartered on such of their brother freemen as are in possession of more lucrative situations. Others, rather than lose their franchise by the operation of that bill, have given up their places to their sons, and other near relations; by which measure the freeman preserves his vote, and the Treasury i's influence.

"Whatever personal interest Mr. Milward may have in this place, spart from, and independent of, the Treasury, is obtained and preserved by lending small sums of money, on bond, to the most indigent freemen; which obligations are never meant to be enforced, so long as they continue in a state of passive obedience: but, if at any time they should venture to give the smallest indication of independence, the payment of their debts is required, and a prison the certain consequence of the smallest delay."-

Oldfield.

HAVERFORDWEST, Borough of, Pembrokeshare, South Wakes. 27th Hen. VIII.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 58, Portland-place.

Co. Sc. Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire. Parl. Pat. The Member for this Bo-

R. of E. In the freeholders, burgesses, and inhabitants paving scot and lot. and not receiving alms.

N. of 1'. Between 500 & 520, Pop. 4250. E. I. Exercised by the Member himself.

HEDON, Borough of, Yorkshire. 2 Bis. 23d Edw. 1.

SIR THOMAS-ASTON-CLIFFORD CON-STABLE, Bart.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Tixal, Staffordshire.

ROBERT FARRAND, Esq.

Occ. A Corn-factor. To. Res. 3, Park-street, Westminster. Co. Sc. Hale Hall, Swaffham, Norfolk.

R. of E. In the corporation and hur-gener, who are such by descent, by 7 years' apprenticeship, or by discre-

N. of V. About 300, of whom 80 only are resident. Pop. about 900.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. The Iveson family, who are attorneys, and who have always commanded one seat sometimes both.

Col. John Baillie, the present Member for Inverness, &c., represented Hedon for some time; regularly paying his 4000/, per Parliament, which was 4000/. per Parliament, considered a very fair and marketable price. The common price of a vote, when there is no opposition, is 20%, and though the electors in general are very needy persons, as much as 100% has been demanded for a single vote; and in many cases, 80%, have been given. The families of several of these burgesses have almost lived on their electioneering exactions; and yet, the idleness consequent on such easy means of obtaining money has demoralized and ruined them at the same time.

HELSTON, Borough of, Cornwall. 23d Edw. 1. and Gev. 111. 2 Rus. LORD JAMES-NUGENT-BOYLE-BER-NABDO TOWNSHEND. 4th Parl. Off. A Capt in the Royal Navy.

Rel. Uncle to the Marquess Townshend: bro. in-law to the Duke of Leeds.

SIR SAMUEL-JOHN-BROOKE PE-CHELL, Bart.

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Lord of the Admiralty.

A Capt. in the Royal Navy. To, Res. The Admiralty. Co. Sc. Aldwick, Chichester.

R. of E. In the corporation, consisting of a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen.

N. of F. 36.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Leeds.

In 1790 there was only one elector alive, according to the old charter of Queen Elizabeth; and it fell to his lot to nominate two Representatives for this Borough !!!

At the general election, in 1812, a petition of certain electors was presented against the influence of the Duke of Leeds, who allowed the corporation an annual sum of money, on condition of returning to Parliament two Members under the nomination of his Grace. This being fully proved, a special report of the corrupt practice was made by the Committee to the House; but a motion being made, that the Attorney-General should be ordered to prosecute his Grace, the same was negatived by a majority of three votes. A bill was then brought in to extend the right of voting for Helston, to the freeholders of the hundred in which it is situated: this bill had passed unanimously through the House of Commons, but, by some unaccountable neglect, suffered to remain on the table of the Lords till the session of 1817, when

it was thrown out by their Lordships! This Borough, like Shaftesbury, Hindon, Hehester, and Arundel, has escaped disfranchisement, after a conviction of bribery; but it must be recollected that each of these has a Noble Patron, or nominator of their Members; while Cricklade, Shoreham, Aylesbury, and East Retford, which have each been extended to the surrounding hundreds, had neither of them a Patron or Noble Proprietor whose nomination was to be invaded by this extension of the rights of suffrage. - This appears to be the line hitherto drawn in the disfrauchisement

of rotten Boroughs.

HEREFORDSHIRE. 49th Hen. 111.

2 Kts.

SIR JOHN-GEERS COTTERELL, Bart. 7th Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 9, George-street, Hanoversquare.

Co. Sc. Garrons, Herefordshire; Farcombe, Worcestershire.

SIR ROBERT PRICE, Bart. 4th Parl. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Foxley, Herefordshire.

Herefordshire returns eight Members to the Commons House of Parliament; viz. 2 knights of the shire, 2 citizens of Hereford, and 4 burgesses of Leo-minster and Weobly.

HEREFORD, City of, Herefordshire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Cits.

VISCOUNT EASTNOR. 5th Parl. N. J. S. John Somers-Cocks. To. Res. 3, St. James's-square.

Co. Sc. Reignte Priory, Surrey. Rel. Eld. son of Earl Somers: sonin-late of the Earl of Hardwicke: 2d cous. to J. Cocks, Esq., M.P. for Reigate.

EDWARD-BOLTON CLIVE, Esq. 2d Parl.

To. Res. 18, Grafton-street. Co. Sc. Whitfield, Herefordshire. Rel. Courin to Earl Powis: brother to Henry Clive, Eaq., M.P. for Montgomery: 2d courin to Viscount Clive; and the Hon. R. H. Clive, both Members for Ludlow.

R. of E. In the freemen and citizens, resident and non-resident.

N. of V. From 1200 to 1250.

Pop. 9680. R. O. The Mayor.

Earl Somers, who is High Steward of the Borough, possesses one moiety.

HERTFORDSHIRE. 49th Hen. III.

2 Kts.

SIR JOHN-SAUNDERS SERRIGHT, 6th Parl. Bart.

A Land Owner. To. Res. U9, Jermyn-street-Co. Sc. Beechwood, Herts.

Mel. Bro. in-law to the Earl of Harewood.

NICHOLSON CALVERT, Esq. 5th Parl A Land Owner.

To. Res. 89, Jermyn-street.

Co. Sc. Hunsdon House, Ware, Herts. Rel. Bro. to Charles Calver, Esq. M.P. for Southwark : bre -in-lass to Viscount Northland, I. P. (Baroo Ranfurly, U. K.)

This County returns sir Members to Parliament; viz. 2 knights of the shire, and four burgesses for Heritord

and St. Alban's.

It ought to be written in letters of gold, that to this county is attributable the singular and enviable glory of mamtaining its independence on every occasion wherein its interests or dignity demanded a display of the devotion of its freeholders in the cause of liberty and humanity. A noble instance of their attachment to the cause of liberty, and of their gratitude and affection for those who had the zeal and integrity to support it, occurs in their conduct towards Mr. Casar, in 1736. That gentleman had uniformly opposed the despotic measures of Sir Robert Walpole, and was particularly hostile to his introduction of the excise laws; by which he deranged his private fortune, and was arrested and imprisoned for debt in the King's Beuch, immediately on the dissolution of parliament. On the death of Sir Thomas Sebright, the freeholders repaired in bodies to Hertford, and, at their own expense, proposed Mr. Casar, and elected him by a great majority. An express was instantly despatched to release their representative from his confinement; and he was next day restored to his liberty, and to the service and affections of his patriotic constituents. Such an instance of public virtue is worthy of the best days of ancient Greece and Rome. -O! si sic omnia!

HERTFORD, Borough of, Hertfordelierc. 23d Edw. 1.

THOMAS-SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, E-q. A Land Owner. 2d Parl. To. Res. 20, Queen-street, May-fair.

Rel. Bro. to Baron Feversham: unch to the Hon. William Dut.combe, M.P. for Yorkshire; and to the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, M P. for the Hundred of Bassetlaw.

Park Pat. One Mem. for this Borough

ry - John Chetwynde-

the Royal Navy. Va stield-street, Port-

Earl Talbot.

habitant householders ma; and in such freeabitants at the period ale free-

20: vir. 550 resident, ident Pop. 4540.

the Member, each, from being the proall the houses in the it inconvenience of the when other persons is interest in the place, same plan, and hold y which their value is

KY, Borough of, Wills. 2 Bas.

\* A'COURT, Esq. 3d Parl. in the Royal Navy. Treat Ryder-street, St.

to Baron Heytesbury, and Plenipo, to the Petersburgh.

HOMAS STAUNTON,

Proprietor. percargo for the East us in China. broushier-street, Port-

Park, Hampshire.

preguge-holdere Pop. 1350. chosen at the Courtd of the Manor, who is

at does this Borough of Warminster, which han 1000 houses and bebitants, and has the in England, situate Seen Heyresbury, and | R. O. Lard Calthorpe's builift.

the same distance from Westbury, but like the largest towns in Great Britain has no representation! The inhabitants have the unpleasant reflection of being situated at an equal distance between two rotten Boroughs, at each of which one individual can return two Members to Parliament! who have, besides, the power of imposing those taxes which they must pay, and making those laws by which they are to be governed!

"Heytesbury was entirely burnt down in the year 1766, but that entastrophe did not suspend the return of Members to Parliament. Like Old Sarum, it retained the functions of political life, after the hody had been annihilated."-Oldfield.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, Borough of, Northamptonshire. 2d Mary. 1 Bs.

VISCOUNT HOWICK. 2d Parl. N. & S. Henry Grey.
Off. Joint Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

To. Res. 48, Berkeley-square. Co. Se. Howick, Northumberland. Rel. Eld. son of Earl Grey.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, bur-gesses, and freemen, who are househelders within the Borough, and not receiving alms.

N. of V. Between 145 & 150. Pop. 890. R. O. The Mayer. E. I. Possessed by Earl Fitzwilliam,

who, and whose ancestors, have nominated the Member since 1702.

HINDON, Borough of, Wille. 2 Res. 27th Edw. 1.

JOHN WEYLAND, Esq. A Land Owner.

Occ. A Merchant. Co. Sc. Wood-rising Hall, Norfolk.

THE HON. GEORGE-MATTHEW FOR-TESCUE. 2d Park

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 17, Grosvenor-square.
Rel. 2d son of Earl Fortescue: bro.
to Viscount Ebrington, M.P. for Devonshire.

R. of E. In the inhabitant housekeepers of the Borough, who are parishioners, and who do not receive alms.

V. of F. Between 240 & 250.

E. I. Exercised by Baron Calthorpe, Mr. Beckford, and Lord Grosvenor.

In 1774, great bribery having been com-mitted by all the 4 candidates, a Bill of Disfranchisement was introduced into Parliament, but, through the wiles and chicanery of those whose interest it was to oppose it, it never passed into a law. On the above occasion, it was proved that a clergyman of the Establishment enacted the part of Punch; in which character he bribed several of the voters.

HONITON, Borough of, Devonshire. 21th Edw. I. 2 Bu.

JOSIAH-JOHN GUEST, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land () wner. Occ. A Banker and Iron-master.

Co. Se. Dowlais House, Glamorgan-

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEO. WAR-RENDER, Bart. 5th Parl. A Land Owner An East India Proprietor.

Offi. A Privy Councillor. To. Res. 22, Albemarie-street.

Co. Sc. Lochend, East Lothian, N. B.; Cliefden House, Maidenhead.

Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Earl of Falmouth.

R. of E. In the inhabitant housekeepers, or populacy \* (commonly called pot-

walkepers), not receiving alms.

N. of V. About 500. Pop. 3206.

R. O. The Portreeve, appointed at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, who is-

E. I. The Earl of Devon (late Viscount Courtenay).

"The Members for this Borough are generally strangers, who are sought out by individuals properly instructed; or are recommended by the Treasury. Previous to a vacancy, these dealers in corruption endeavour to find a candidate suited to their purpose, as rich and unexceptionable as possible, who, depositing a certain sum of money, is sure of having every art and effort exerted in his favour. Thus bribery commences, and continues in proportion to the activity of the agents of a third candidate.

The term populacy, in the case of SEAFORD, was explained by a Committee of the House of Commons to mean inhabitant-housekeepers paying scot and lot; but, in the case of HONITON, by the decision of the 3d of Feb. 1710, the word is used both by the Committee and the contending parties, as not embracing the inhabitant-householders at large.

Pot-wallopers (from the guggling or walloping sound of a pot when it boils) is a designation for those persons who attain to the profitable privilege of voting for a moneyed candidate, by erecting a thing like a chimney in a field or in the street, where they kindle a fire-on which they boil a pot! - the act of cooking over one's own fire having been originally supposed to convey the full meaning that the person so providing for the wants of nature must of necessity be a resident or inhabitant: our ancestors of course never contemplating that the mere collecting together of two or three dozen brick-bats, and the borrowing of a saucepan for a few hours, as is done at Taunton, Tregony, the field called Newtown in the Isle of Wight, and several other equally respectable Buroughs, should be the means of conveying into the pocket of the vagabond or gipsy voter, a sum of 5, 10, or 201, every sixth or eeventh year; and that, too, for the purpose of damning his own soul to all eternity. and selling the liberties and property of a whole nation! - That a chimney means house, and pot-borling the possession of a distinct habitable and inhabited tenement. no one but a Baroughmonger, or his abettor, would attempt to deny. When we talk of an Englishman's liteside (le fouer, as the French term it), do we not mean his comfortable house—his domicile? Is not hearth-money in Ireland a hinner-tax, as the poll-tax (a tax upon heads) in England was at one time an assessment on the person? And was not the national watchword "Pro aris et focis" (for our altars and our hearths), adopted by all classes on the apprehension of invasion during the last war with France, nurrely figurative of the determination of Britons to risk their lives in defence of their religion and their families? - But, after all, this pot zalloping is only one of the "thousand and one" anomalies of modern Mus-Representation.

44 The mode pursued is that of giving to each voter from five to fifty guineas, according to the emergency of the contest; and to their wives, meat, clothes, &c.; and also by opening inns, for which purpose a considerable number are permitted to exist. The number of votes influenced by these or other private considerations, are nine-

teen out of every twenty.

This is the celebrated Borough where the erger was sent round the town with his bell, to give the voters notice of assembling for the purpose of re-ceiving 101, per man for their votes ! To such a pitch have contests for the honour of representing this independent place been carried, that the late Sir George Yonge, who lived in the neighbourhood, was absolutely ruined by the extortion of the inhabitants."-Oldfield.

HORSHAM, Borough of, Sussex. 23d Edw. I. 2 But.

NICHOLAS-WILLIAM-RIDLEY Cor.-4th Parl. BORNE, lisq. A Land Owner,

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

To. Res. 19, Hill-street, Berkeley-

square.

Co. Se. West Harling, Norfolk. Rel. Rro. to Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. M. P. for Newcastle-upon-Tync.

THE EARL OF SURREY. 2d Parl. N. & S. Henry-Charles Howard. Tv. Res. 21, St. James's-square-Co. Sc. Worksop Manor, Notts. Rel. Son and heir to the Duke of Norfolk: son-in-law to the Marquess of Stafford.

His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.

R. of E. In all such persons as possess an estate of inheritance, or for life, in burgage houses or lands lying within the Borough.

N. of V. 25.

Pop. 4000.

R. O. Two Bailiffe, nominated at the Manor.

Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, who is-

" His E. I. The Duke of Norfolk. Grace possesses the entire control over this Borough. The late Duke was at no small pains to acquire the ascendancy: it is said that he had the tact to induce the late Mr. Ducesne to part with

the title of the freehold of his estates to him, and take a long least of them for 999 years. The present Duke has provoked some dissatisfaction among the townspeople, by denying certain indulgences by which his predecessor courted their favour; but a contest with His Grace would be hopeless. Mr. Colborne owes his seat to the Duke's favour, on account of his vote in favour of Catholic Emancipation."-Speetator, Jan. 2, 1831.

It is not a little curious, that whilst the Duke of Norfolk was disqualified from taking his seat in Parliament as a Catholic Peer, he was actually represented by seven of his own nominees in the Commons' House, by means of the two-ponny burgage-holds of Horsham and other Boroughs.

# HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

49th Hen. 111.

2 Kte.

VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE. 2d Parl. N & S. George Montague.

Offi. A Commander in the R. Navy. Rel. Eld. son of the Duke of Manchester.

LORD STRATHAVEN. 5th Parl. N. & S. George Gordon.

To. Rea. 8, Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane.

Co Sc. Orton Hall, near Peterborough. Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Aboyne: sun-in-law to Marquess Conyngham.

E. I. Possessed by the Dukes of Manchester and Rutland.

Huntingdonshire returns only four Members to Parliament, viz., two for itself, and two for the Borough from which it takes its hame.

Colonel Silas Titus, the author of the celebrated work so obnoxious to ()LIven Chomwell, entitled "Killing no Murder," represented this county in 1681.—It is likewise, perhaps, but little known that the celebrated poet Dryden represented it in 1690, 1701, 1702, and 1705.

Henry Cromwell, the Protector's brother. sat for Huntingdonshire in the Parliaments of 1660 and 1661.

R. of E. In the corporation and free-N. of V. Between 245 & 250. Pop. 2840.

R. O. The Mayor. E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Sand-

wich and his ancestors, since the reign of Charles II. This influence has

been supported by the profuse distri-

bution of promotions in the navy, post-office, and other departments of government, which the Earl and his power to dispense.

family have had it so much in their An attorney of this town, some years

since, solicited and obtained the lucrative place of steward to the Greenwich Hospital estates, under an understanding that he was to divide the emolu-

ments of the office amongst seven leading men in the Borough; but getting into possession of the appointment, and his patron being soon after turned out of office, he dismounted his riders, and never paid a shilling to

any one of them! It also came out in a Chancery cause that was occasioned by the abuse of some charitable foundations in this place,

that an estate of 900L per annum, the revenues of which were lett to public

these Boroughs, vote for the Mem! N. of V. 5! E. I. Possessed by toun and Rosebers

E. I. In the Curp

The elections at H drunkenness an

Boroughs.

to be credited in

its history is dis of bribery simila

INVERKEITH LINE, QUEENSF tich Boroughs. A. L

JAMES JOHNSTON A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Straiton,

R. of E. In 102

INVERNESS-SI A. U. 6th Anne. THE RT. HON. CH (A A Land Owner. Offi. President o

ROBERT-ADAM DUNDAS, Esq. 2d Parl To. Res. 97. Eaton-square.

Rel. Son-in-law to the Earl of Elgin,

R. of E. In the bailiff, portmen, com-thoughty within the Borough, and freemen not receiving alms, resident and non-resident.

N. of V. From 950 to 1050.

Pop. 18,050. R. O. Two Balliffs.

IVELCHESTER, or Ilchester, Borough of, Someruet. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bis.

MICHAEL BRUCE, Esq.

Offi. A Barrister-at-Law. To. Res. 44, Upper Brook-street.

JAMES-JOSEPH HOPE-VERE, Esq.

A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Craigie Hall, Linlithgow-

Rel. Son-in-law to the Marquess of Cleveland.

R. of E. In the bailiff, 12 burgesses, and the inhabitants not receiving alms, who are styled pot-wallopers. N. of F. From 70 to 80.

R. O. A Bailiff chosen by the Burgesses. E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Cleveland; but hotly disputed by Lord Huntingtower and his family.

This Borough has been so imprudent in the exercise of its corruption, as to have the whole system several times exposed before committees of the House Commons; but like Shaftesbury, Hindon, Stockbridge, Helston, and many others, where bribery has been specially reported to the House, it has escaped disfranchisement

In the year 1702, the price of votes at this place was only two guineas; in 1768, it had risen to thirty: indeed, the increase in the price of votes appears to have exceeded that of land and manufactures for the last century; by which it appears, that Borough corruption has been the most flourishing

trade going, during that period. At the general election in 1802, a great majority of voters were bribed at 30%. per man to vote against the proprietor, Sir William Manners; which bribery caused the trial, conviction, and imprisonment, of Alexander Davison and his agents, in 1604.—To prevent a similar occurrence at a future election, Sir William caused all the houses to be pulled down except about sixty, in order to limit the number of voters; and erected a large work-house, to accommodate those whose disobedience had offended him !- The number of houses destroyed upon this occasion was about 240, and the electors who occupied them, with their families, were turned into the workhouse, which was let to the parish, in order to disqualify their votes; for, none of them claimed, or received any relief as paupers. These wretched people continued to reside in this habitation of misery from 1803, till the Christmas of 1818, when in consequence of the parish having chosen two independent gentlemen to represent them, in opposition to his own son, and his other nominee, he caused above 160 of these unoffending and unfortunate persons to be turned into the highways in the most inclement season of the year. Some of the women were on the eve of lying in, others were at the most advanced periods of life, and several were infants in arms; in this deplorable situation they had no refuge, but under a few hurdles covered with straw by the side of the turnpike road, where their poverty and distress compelled them to remain for the rest of the winter!

"This act of cruelty and oppression caused a petition from the rector and parish officers, the bailiff and corporation, and all the principal inhabitants, to the House of Commons; but this was productive of no other consequence than the universal indignation it excited against the author of such wanton

and unprovoked oppression. Sir William Manners having now purchased up all the houses except four or five, and all the land in the Borough, conceived himself bashaw of the place, and became so unpopular by his general conduct to the remaining inhabitants, whose situations allowed them only a

<sup>·</sup> Commonalty, by the particular constitution of a Borough, may signify a restricted number, as in Plymouth; but its more proper and general acceptation comprehends the whole body of the inhabitants. Sometimes the word occasionally in used; but it is fatal in regard to the right of voting, to whomsoever it is applied.

precarious subsistence, that human endurance and submission became at length impracticable.—This amiable Baronet, conceiving, no doubt, that he had a right to do as he liked with his own,' actually erected necessaries opposite to the houses of those persons who presumed to vote against his nomination; hung up dead horses opposite their doors; caused night-soil to be poured on the ceilings of the rooms in the workhouse, to drive out the unfortunate inmates; and had recourse to every offensive expedient he could devise: as if his only aim had been to distinguish the slavery of his Boroughs by every insult that was degrading and disgusting to the feelings of human nature.—He even threatened to turn the market-place into a dog-kennel, and the inhabitants into the streets, if they dared to vote against his nominee!

4 Notwithstanding all these furious denunciations, the electors felt and acted like Englishmen-by destroying the Baronet's influence in the Borough for ever."—Oldfield.

KENT, County of. 49th Hen. 111.

2 K/s.

SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, Bart. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 30, Great George-street, Westminster.

Co. Sc. Mersham Hatch, Kint.

THOMAS LAW HODGES, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Hemsted, Kent.

N. of V. Between 11,000 and 12,000. Pop. 428,200.

This county is indebted chiefly for the independence which it possesses to that noble relique of Saxon institution, the GAVEL-LAW, by which all the soms in equal thares are purtakers of the father's fortwar.

The special customs incident to gavelkind in Kent are,

That the husband, after his wife's death, enjoys a moiety of her inheritance in gavel-kind by courtesy, whether he has children by her or not, until he marries agnin.

The wife, after the death of her husband, has for her dower a morety of his lands in gavel-kind, for so long a time as she shall continue unmarried, and in chatity.

The tenant of gavel-kind lands is kept in ward one year longer than is permitted by the common-law, that is, till he is fifteen years of age, at which time he is of sufficient age to alienate his estate by feoffment.

Lands in gavel-kind, if the tenant commits felony, and submits to the judg ment of the law, are not forfeited; not do they excheat to the king, or other lord of whom they are holden; nor has the king year, day, and waste of lands in gavel-kind, holden of a common person, when the tenant is executed for felony.

The tenant had a power of devising lands by will, before the statute for that purpose was made, in the 32d year of King Henry VIII.

Lands in gavel-kind descend to all the sons alike in equal portions; and if there are no sons, then equally among the daughters; and as to the chartels, it was formerly part of the custom of this county to divide them (after the funeral, and the debts of the deceased were discharged) into three parts, if he left any lawful issue behind him; of which three, one portion was to the dead, for the performance of legacies; another to his children for education; and a third to the wife, for her support and maintenance.

Kent sends eighteen Members to the House of Commons, viz. 2 knights of the shire, 4 citizens of Canterbury and Rochester, 4 burgesses of Maidstone and Queenborough, and 8 barons for the Cinque Ports of Dover, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe.

KERRYSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 4\st Geo. 111.

THE RT. HON. MAURICE FITZGE-RALD (usually styled the Knight of Kerry).
A Land Owner.

Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland.
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

Late Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. To Res. 3, Devonshire-terrace. Co. Sc. Ballinruddery, Kerryshire THE HON. WILLIAM BROWNE.

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Woodlawn, Kerryshire. Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Kenmare. This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

E. I. Exercised by the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Kenniare, and Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the Members.

KILDARESHIRE, Ireland.

2 K/1. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

LORD WILLIAM-CHARLES O'BRIEN FITZGERALD. Co. Sc. Canton, Kildareshire. Rel. Bro. to the Duke of Leinster.

RICHARD MORE O'FERRAL, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Ballyna, Kildareshire. This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

E. I. "Kildareshire comprises 212,000 acres of surface: one-third belongs to the Duke of Leinster. At the last election, 243 electors were registered, besides 43 clergymen entitled to vote from their benetices in the Established Church. Lord W. Fitzgerald, brother to the Duke of Leinster, is returned by His Grace's influence, assisted by split votes from the opposing candidate. As a Whig and an advocate for Reform, Lord W. Fitzgerald is said to be pretty secure in this county. Richard More O'Ferral, Esq., the second Mem-ber, a Roman Catholic and reformer, was selected by the popular feeling. He was opposed by Mr. Roberts, who was supported by the Tories and clergy; every one of whom voted for him."—Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

KILKENNYSHIRE, Ircland.

2 K/a. A. U. Alat Geo. III.

VISCOUNT DENCANNON. 6th Parl. N. & S. John-William Ponsonby.
Off. First Commissioner of Woods and Forests and Land Revenues.

To. Res. 2, Cavendish-square. Co. Sc. Rochampton, Surrey. Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Besho-

rough: son-in-law to the Larl of Westmoreland, bro. to the Hon. William-Francis-Spencer Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole.

THE EARL OF OSSORY. N. & S. John Butler. Rel.

Eld. son of the Marquess of Ormende.

E. I. The Marquess of Ormonde and the Earl of Besborough.

KILKENNY, Borough of, Kilkennyshire, Ird. A. U. 41st Geo. 111. 1 Br.

NICHOLAS PHILPOT LEADER, Esq. Prof. A Harrister-at-law.

R. of E. In the freemen. N. of V. 350. E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Ormonde.

KINCARDINESHIRE, Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

THE HON. HUGH ARBUTHNOT, C.B. A Land Owner.

Offi. Major-General in the Army. To. Res. 19, Dorset-street, Bakerstreet.

Co. Sc. Hatton, Kincardineshire. Rel. Bro. to Viscount Arbuthmot.

. of V. Real, 68; Nominal, 6:-Total, 74. Pop. 28,37 Pop. 28,576. E. I. Lord Arbuthnot and Mr. Barclay of Ury.

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111. 2 Kts.

THOMAS BERNARD, Esq. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. A Gov. of the County, and Col. of the King's County Militia. To. Res. 6, Sackville-street. Co. Sc. Castle Bernard, King's Co. Rel. Bro.-in-low to Baron Dunalley, n.r.P.; and to the Hon. F .- H .- A. Prittie, M.P. for Tipperaryshire.

LORD OXMANTOWN. N. & S. William Parsons.
To, Rev. 10, Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park. Co. Sc. Birr Castle, King's County. Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Rosse, I.P.

N. of 17 600, according to the register. E. I. The Earls of Rosse and Charleville, and the Berestords are influential in this County.

"King's County comprises nearly 220,000 acres. Both Members are said to owe their seats to forbearance and management; and a strong popular excitement would turn out both, who are much weakened by the late change of Ministry."-Speciator, Jan. 2, 1831.

THE HON. JOHN WALPOLE, 3d Parl. To. R.v. 112, Mount-street.

Rel. 15ro. to the Earl of Orford.

R. of E. In the freemen. N. of V. About 300. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. The Duke of Portland and Lord

Ever since the time of Sir Robert Wal-

pole, a junior branch of his family has represented this Borough. He, him-self, represented this Borough from 1702 to 1745.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, Borough and County of, Yorkshire. 33d Edw. I. GEORGE SCHONSWAR, Esq. 2 Bas.

Occ. A Merchant in Hull. To. Res. 18, Adam-street, Adelphi.

WILLIAM BATTIE WRIGHTSON, Esq. R. of E. In the freemen and hurgranes; which may arise from birth, servitude,

purchase, or donation.

N. of V. Nearly 2700, of whom 1000 are non-resident. R. O. The Sheriff. Pop. 20,570.

The expenses of an election for Hull are very great; and on the last occasion, no candidates offering themselves, suf-

**SCITTICES** go to his autage hundred and up troops have been I to do nothing, at 1 each, several days At the general election

men of Hull wants candidate appearin wishes, a great na orders stopped a through the town Beverley, who was to them in name a offered to support

become their occasion. The off and the following de their Member by ace That celebrated and Andrew Marvell, repr rough in the years I

from his constituents their business in the C of Parliament. He lod floor, in a house up Charing-cross; and a sent one of his lords him with a bag col guineas as a present, saying, "My lord, I reyou have taken, for I

in the modish and frivalous pursuits of the court? Tell His Majesty, therefore, that the man who can make so good a meal with a quiet conscience, for halfa-crown per diem, would be a rogue indeed,-ay, and a fool into the bargain,-to accept a bribe of a thousand guineas from e'er a king in Christendom:

KINSALE, Borough of, Cockshire, Ircland. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.

JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

Co. Sr. Upton House, Warwickshire. Rel. Nephew to the Duke of Bedford.

R. of E. In the corporation and burgesses. N. of V. 64. E. I. Possessed by Baron de Clifford.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Stewartry of, Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

ROBERT-CUTLAR FERGUSSON, Esq. 2d Parl.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

Offi. An East India Director. To. Res. 17, Great Cumberland-street. Co. Sc. Orroland, Kirkeudbright; and Craigdarroch, Dunifries-shire.

N. of Total, 137. of V. Real, 65; Nominal, 72:-Pop. 35,420. E. I. The Earl of Galloway.

KIRKWALL, WICK, DORNOCH, DINGWALL, and TAIN, a District of Scottish Borought. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Cam.

JAMES LOCH, Esq. An East India Proprietor. 2d Parl.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

To. Res. 23, Hart-street, Bloomsbury. Co. Res. Wimbledon Common. Rel — to John Loch, Esq., M.P.

for Hythe.

R. of E. In 82 town-councilmen, of these Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

Pop. 14,100. N. of V. 5! E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Stafford.

KNARESBOROUGH, Yorkshire. 1st Mary.

THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES MACкіхтозн, Кі. в.с.г. 4th Parl. Offi. A Commissioner of the India Board.

A Privy Councillar.

Late Recorder of Bombay.

To. Res. 5, Maddox-street. Co. Res. Clapham Common, Surrey.

THE RT. HON. BARON WATERPARK,

N. & S. Richard Cavendish, P.S.A. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire; and Waterpark, Corkshire.

R. of E. In the possessors of burgagetenures.

Pop. 9450. N. of P. about 110. R. O. Two Bailiffs, or the Steward to . the lord of the manor, who is-

E. I. The Duke of Devonshire.

When an election comes on for Knaresborough, a number of men are sent from a distant part of the country, and a burgage-house is conveyed to each of them for the day; they are then told who they are to vote for, and some num is chaired as proxy for the absent Member! There are no resident electors: the men who are sent to vote are the Duke's tenants: they come, if there be occasion, from his estates in the East Riding; but, generally, they are those about Bolton Bridge, near Skipton, twenty miles from Knaresborough, on the other side of the wild mountainous forest. The number of houses in forest. Knaresborough is about 750 :- if the burgage-tenures were taken away, it is supposed there would be found upwards of 500 men who all pay assessments; and these are chiefly n anufacturers, farmers, and shopkeepers. The circumstance of the Members never app. aring at the elections, but having some old pauper chaired by way of proxy, which is the constant practice, is really insulting .- It cannot be said, however, that there is bribery and corruption, as the elections are managed without any visible expense whatever.

LANARKSHIRE, Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne.

THE HON. CHARLES DOUGLAS. Rel. Bro. to Baron Douglas: nephew to the Duke of Montrose.

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Detby: father to the Hon. Edward-Geoffrey-Smith Stanley, Chief Secretary to the Lord Licut. of Ireland, and M.P. for Windsor,

JOHN WILSON PATTEN, Esq. A Land Owner.

Pop. 1,054,500.

E. I. One moiety exercised by the Earl of Derby, whose estates and connexions, together with his personal influence, enable him always to nominate one of the Members for this county. The other is selected by the old Tory families, and is generally a aupporter of the administration for the time being.

Lancashire, like Middlesex, is but poorly represented; it sends only fourteen Members to Parliament for itself and aix Boroughs . several of its populous towns Manchester and Blackburn for instance—are entirely unrepresented; whilst the elective franchise is possessed by such petry towns as Wi-gan, Newton, and Clithero.

LANCASTER, Borough of, Landier, 23d Edw. I. 2 Bos. cashire. THOMAS GREENE, Esq. 3d Park

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

ness are the o he who has the repair, or he s most likely to e journeymen are their masters; during the cam shillings to cat s of election, they quietly to work Lonsdale would Borough, but to

pensive and uncer

LAUNCESTON of Cornwall. JAMES BROGDEN, 1 An East India Pre Res. Clapham, Sur VACANT: (SIR JAN

Gonnon, Bart., a. Muster General of cous. to the Duke of having accepted the! Chiltern Hundreds. R. of E. In the mage freemen, not receive

Parish.
N. of V. 15.
R. O. The Mayor. E. I. Possessed by th

LEICESTERSHIRE. 18th Edw. 111.

2 Kts.

LORD ROBERT MANNERS, C.B.

6th Parl.

Off. A General in the Army, and Lieut. Col. of the 3d Reg. of Dragoons.

To. Res. 28, Sackville-street.

Co. Se. Belvoir, Leicestershire.
Rel. Youngest brother to the Duke of Rutland.

GEORGE - ANTHONY - LEGH KECK, Esq. Sd Park

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 20, Park-crescent. Co. Sc. Stoughton Grange, Leicestershire; and Bank Hall, Tarleton, Lancashire,

Rel. Cousin to the Earl of Wemyss.

N. of V. About 6000. Pop. 175,500. E. I. The Duke of Rutland nominates one Member, and the Tory aristocracy the other. At the last election, the duke's nominee was opposed by a Mr. Paget, a gentleman of liberal and independent principles: he was in a minority of 800. The duke maintains his patronage at an enormous cost.

Leicestershire sends altogether only four Members to Parliament, viz. 2 knights and 2 burgesses.

LEICESTER, Borough of, Leicester-23d Edw. I. 2 Rss.

CHARLES-ABREY HASTINGS, Bart. 2d Parl

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 23, Saville-street. Co. Se. Willesley Hall, Derbyshire.

WILLIAM EVANS, Esq. Occ. A Manufacturer. To. Res. 42, Grosvenor-place. Co. Se. Allestree, Derbyshire.

R. of E. In the burgesses and inhabitants

R. of E. In the burgesses and inhabitants paying scot and lot.

N. of V. About 5000. Pap. 31,470.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. One moiety belongs to the corporation, who have inlisted among them, as honorary freemen, a great number of the Tory gentry and clergy of the county.—In 1700, an attempt

to intrude upon the people of Leicester two representatives, in open violation of the freedom of election, had nearly proved fatal to the town. The popu-lace began to commit depredations, and had it not been for the interference of the military, their proceedings would have terminated in the most serious calamity.

LEITRIMSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. III.

JOHN-MARCUS CLEMENTS, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 2, Greavenor-place. Co. Se. Glanboy, Leitrimshire. Rel. Cous. to the Earl of Leitrim.

SAMUEL WHITE, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Footland, Leitrimshire; and Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. Rel. Brother to Henry White, Esq., M.P. for the County of Dublin.

E. I. The Earl of Leitrim and Henry-John Clements, Esq., are governors of this county.—Mr. Latouche, also, has considerable influence.

LEOMINSTER, Borough of, Herefordshire. 23d Edw. I.

THERT. HON. BARON HOTHAM, I.P. 3d Parl.

N. & S. Beaumont Hotham.
Offi. A Lieut. Col. in the Army

To. Res. 7, Hill-street, Berkeleysquare.

Co. Se. South Dalton House, Yorkshire.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

Occ. A Manufacturer.

To. Res. 34, Hill-street, Berkeloy-

Co. Sc. Patterdale Hall, Westmoreland.

R. of E. In the bailiffs, capital burgesses, and inhabitants, paying scot and lot. N. of F. About 900. Pop. 3660.

I. Formerly contended for by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Essex; but abandoned by them on account of the corruption and ex-pense: -now, in the hands of an attorney.

· Agreed to be in the freemen not having received alms, and in the inhabitants paying scut and lot. But persons living in the borough by certificate, not having gained a settlement, by renting 10L per annum, or serving in an annual office, are not entitled (by paying scut and lot) to vote.—8th Feb. 1705.

aremora Park, Uckfield, Sussex. Rel. Fatherto John-V. Shelley, Esq.,

M.P. for Gatton.

R. of E. In the inhabitant householders

N. of V. About 600. Pop. 7430.
R. O. Two Constables, appointed at the

court-lect of the three lords of the manor, alternately, viz. the Dukes of Norfolk and Dorset, and the Earl of Albemarles

Lord Pelham and his son, the present Earl of Chichester, continued to nominate one Member till the general

election in 1806, when the Borough became altogether independent. LICHFIELD, City of, Staffordshire.

33d Edw. J. 2 Cita. SIR GEORGE ANSON, E.C.B. & K.T.S.

Uch Parl. A Land Owner. Offi. A Lieut. General, and Col. of the 4th Dragoon Guards. To. Res. 5, Bulstrode-street.

Co. Sc. Rushal Hall, Staffordshire. Rel. Uncle to Viscount Anson.

GEORGE - GRANVILLE - VENABLUS VERNON, Esq. 7th Parl. Off. Judge of the Exchequer, and Prerogative Courts of the See of THE HON. RICH GIBBON.

Offi. Governor Csher, and I

in the Irish To. Res. 44, Be Co. Jr. Mount

ohire. Rel. Brother to

THE HON. STAN Offi. A Lieut, C

To. Res. 11, Qui Co. Sc. Cahir-t County. Rel. Eld. son of \

Lord Chief Bar chequer. E. I. Possessed by by Viscount Guill tons Massey, Ada

LIMERICK, Cit Ireland. A. U. 41s THOMAS SPRING R A Land Owner. Offi. Joint Under

Treasury. To. Res. 48, Wing shire. Rel. Son-in-law of th SIR WILLIAM-AMCOTTS INCILRY, 3d Parl. Bart

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Kettlethorps, Lincolnshire.

Pop. 286,300.

Including the city of Lincoln and four Boroughs, this county sends twelve Members to Parliament.

LINCOLN, City and County of, Lincolushire. 49th Hen. 111. 2 Cits.

CHARLES - DELAST - WALDO SIB-THORR. Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. A Col. in the Army.

To. Res. 20, Regent-street.

Co. Sc. Canwick, Lincolashire.

JOHN FARDELL, Eoq. A Land Owner. To. Res. 119, Pall-Mall.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and

freemen. N. of V. About 1500. Pop. 11,140.

R. O. The Mayor and two Sheriffs.

"The expense of a contest here is estimated at 12,000% to each party. This arises from the number of non-resident freemen, who are to be collected from all parts of the kingdom, by the candidates and their agents; from the sums given to the voters, which vary according to circumstances; and the enormous demands for ribbons and treating. The dread of incurring these expenses left the electors with only one randidate at the general election in 1812.

"The anxiety of candidates to obtain writs for election is sometimes so great, that large sums of money have been given for them, and the best bidder has been generally the pos-sessor. A gentleman in office, of great character and integrity, and on whose credit we have the firmest reliance, informed us, that he was present when one thousand guineas were given at the dissolution of the Parliament in 1790, for the writ for this city."-Oldfuld.

This city once sent four Members to Parliament.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE (or West Lothiau), Scotland. .A. U. Gth Anne. 1 Com.

THE RT. HON. SIR ALEXANDER HOPE, Bare, G.C.B. 9th Parl. Offi. A Lieut Gen., and Col. of the 47th Reg. Lieut. Gov. of Chelsea Hospital.

Co. Sc. Farnham, Surrey Rel. Uncle to the Earl of Hopetoun.

of F. Real, 53; Nominal, 18:-Total, 71. Pop. 20,560. E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Hopetoun.

LISBURNE, Borough of, Antrimathire, Ird. A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Bs.

HENRY MEYNELL, Esq. Offi. A Captain in the Royal Navy. To. Res. 35, Grosvenor-street. Rel. Couz. to the Marquess of Hert-

R. of E. In the corporation and bur-N. of V. 56.

I. Possessed by the Marquess of Hertford.

LISKEARD, Berough of, Duchy of Cornwall. 23d Edw. 1. 2 Bas.

LUND ELIOT. 3d Parl. N. & S. Edward-Granville Eliot. Off. A Lord of the Treasury. To. Res. 47, Dover-street. Co. Sc. Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of St. Germans.

SIR WILLIAM-HENRY PRINGLE, K.C.H. Offi. A Licut. General, and Col. of the 64th Regt. of Foot. To. Hes. 17. Stratford-place. Rel. Nophew-in-law to the Earl of St. Germans.

K. of E. In the corporation and sworn free burgesses. N. of V. About 105. Pop. 3500.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. Possessed by the Earl of St. Germans.

The celebrated EARL OF CHESTER-FILID, then Philip Stanhope, represented this Borough in 1754.

to void, as regards him. Special Resolu-tion: \_\_ That it is the opinion of this

committee, that gross bribery, treating, and corruption, prevailed at the last elec-

tion for Laverpool.") R. of E. In the mayor, freemen, and

builtfis, not receiving alms. N. of 1. Cpwards of 3000.

Pop. 122,160.

R. O. The Mayor and two Bailiffs. E. 1. In the corporation.

44 The corruption of Liverpool is too notorious, from the recent election, to need illustration here. A great number of the freemen are journeymen, workmen, shipwrights, and others: thou-

sands of these persons are admitted to the freedom, whilst the most respectable and independent inhabitants, generally, are excluded. During Mr. Hus-

kirson's representation, the people of Liverpool conducted their parlia-Liverpool conducted their parlia-mentaty business in a peculiar but very useful manner.—They had an

CAPITAL CITY OF METROPOLIS of the office in London, kept up at an ex- 49th Hen. III.

• The civil government of this city is the first and best in with regard to the respectability of its officers, and their integrity tion of justice. The Magnetrates, chosen by the freemen of ear popular in their organization, unshackled by court induced the court induced. their offices, and accountable to their fellow-citizers for

-Speciator, Ja-

representing the

scarcely support.

an application la

a Commissioner when he was to

asking the favour

Chancellor, he tr

hard! however, I

I shall have it; b

not be Member for

punished."-He

of course obtained

House of Common

should be issued

a Burgess for Live

18th of April, 1831

LONDON, City

It was resolved by

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. 3d Parl. Occ. A Merchant and Director of the Bank of England.

Offi. An Alderman of the City of London.

President of Christ's Hospital. President of the City of London General Annuity Society. To. Res. 12, Whitehall-place.

ROBERT WAITHMAN, Esq. 3d Parl.
Off. An Alderman of the City of London.

To. Res. 7, Woburn-place. Co. Sc. Winchmore Hill, Middlesex.

WILLIAM WARD, Esq. A Land Owner. 3d Parl.

Occ. A Merchant of this city, and an East India Proprietor.

Offi. Chairman of the late Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company.

A Director of the Bank of England. Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

To. Res. 40, Bloomsbury-square. Co. Sc. Northwood, Isle of Wight.

MATTHEW Woon, Esq. 5th Parl. Occ. A Merchant of the City of London.

Off. An Alderman.
To. Res. 24, Great George-street, Westminster.

Co. Sc. Little Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.

R. of E. In the liverymen.
N. of V. Upwards of 12,000.
Pop. Within and without the walls,

133,400. R. (). The Sheriffs.

This city, which is the first in magnitude, population, commerce, and opulance, in Europe, has no more weight in the legislative representation of this country, than the united Boroughs of Wey mouth and Mclcombe Regis, which are the property of an individual! Its Members are not the representatives of the inhabitant housekeepers, resident and paying taxes within the city, but of a corporate franchise; derived under ancient charters, limited and confirmed by an Act of Parliament, 2 Geo. I., chap. 18, sect. 1, to the Beergmen of the said city. In order to be possessed of this elective right, a man must have obtained his freedom in one of the trading companies, and likewise of the city of London, either by birth, as the son of a freeman, born after his father became free; by servitude, as having served seven years apprenticeship to a freeman; by gift of the corporation, or by purchase; and afterwards by being admitted to the livery of one of the companies. This last qualification was not always necessary, the right of election anciently having been in the freemen at large, which was the subject of many con-tests, until the 2d George I. gave a peremptory right to the livery only. The present number is above twelve thousand; but if the right were in the freemen at large, the electors would be nearly five times that number; or if it were in the inhabitant housekeepers, agreeably to our ancient free constitution, the number would be thirty-two thousand.

"This city has distinguished itself in the page of history by an utili rm defence of the rights and liberties of the people; and has had the honour of sending to parliament some of the most distin-guished patriots who have adorned this country; among whom may be named Sir John Barnard, Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, William Beckford, John Sawbridge, and that benevolent philanthropist, Frederick Bull; but since the establishment of the Excise and the Bank of England, and the consequent introduction of the military within its walls, contrary to its chartered rights, whose duty, if necessary, should be performed by the city militis; and since the growing importance of the Customs and the East Irdia Company, and the increase of government offices of tax receivers and collectors, within the city, the ministerial nomination of some of its members has been submitted to as implicitly as it has been in most of the boroughs."—Oldfield,

LONDONDERRYSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. Alst Geo. III. 2 Kts.

SIR ROBERT BATESON, Bart. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Maghaerfaelt, Downshire.

THEORALD JONES, Esq. A Land Owner. Off. A Capt. in the Royal Navy.

Co. Sr. Boyagh, Landanderryshire.

R. of E. In the freemen. N. of V. About 650.

R. I. The Beresfords.

LONGFORDSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111. 2 Kts.

VISCOUNT FORHES. 5th Parl.

N. & S. George-John Forbes.

Off. A Major General in the Army. Cust. Rot. and sole Governor of

Longfordshire.

Late Comperoller of the Household to the Lord Lieut, of Ireland.

A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manufacture.

To. Res. St. James's Royal Hotel. Co. Sc. Castle Forbes, Longfordshire. Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Granurd :

consin to the Marquess of Hastings.

ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.
Rel. — To Thomas Lefroy, Esq.

M.P. for Dublin University. E. I. Exercised by the Earls of Granard, Rosse, and Longford.

LOOE, EAST, Borough of, Duchy of Cornwall. 29th Eliz. 2 B1.

HENRY-THOMAS HOPE, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner

DODE, WE of Cornwoll. Gl

SIR CHARLES H

A Land Dwner Offi. A Verdure To. Res. 4, No Co. No. Breams Wilts.

CHARLES BULLE A Land Owner. An East India P Prof. A Barrist

To. Res. 8, Man Ca. Sc. Polvellar Rel. - to J. Y

for Exeter. Parl. Pat. This

returns two B rough, one . one for Saltash : R. of E. In the may

gesses, and freemer N. of V. From 55 to R. O. The Mayor, w corporation, not as eident, baving to g Borough, but to che E. I. Exercised by ler, one of whom

tive. The little Boroughs, o hamlets, of East I

Duchy of Cornwall. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bes.

VISCOUNT VALLETORT. 4th Park (Elected in the room of the Rt Hon. W.-F.-V. Fitzgerald, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)

N. & S. Emest-Augustus Edgecumbe. To. Res. 7, John-street, Berkeleyaquare.

Co. Se. Mount Edgecumbe, near Plymouth, Devon

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe.

THE HON. EDWARD CUST. 4th Parl.

A West India Proprietor.

Off. A Lect. Col. in the Army.

To. Res. 1, New-street, Spring-gardens. Co. Sc. Leasowe Castle, Cheshire. Rel. Brother to Earl Brownlow; and

to the Hon. Peregrine-Francis Cust, M.P. for Clithero.

R. of E. In the mayor, 6 capital burgesses, and 17 assistants annually chosen, and who had a right to vote at the preceding election of a mayor.

N. of V. 24.

R. O. The Mayor. 1'op. 940.

E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Mount-

Edgecumbe.

The mode of election in this Borough is such as to dupe the electors out of privileges with which their representative charter affects to invest them; for the seventeen common-councilmen who have a right of voting, being annually chosen by the seven aldermen, are sure to be such as will conform to the dictates of those by whom they are appointed : such limitation of the right of election in this manner, seems as if it were done to excite the contempt of the electors themselves against their own franchises.

LOUTHSHIRE, Ircland.

A. U. 41st Geo. 111. 2 Kts.

ALEXANDER DAWSON, Esq. 2d Parl A Land Owner.

To. Res. 22. Downing-street. Co. Sc. Rivers-town, near Ardee, Louthshire.

JOHN M'CLINTOCK, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Ilronmuir, Louthshire.

E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Roden and Baron Oricl. (Viscount Ferrard, I. P.)

LUDGERSHALL, Borough Witts. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bz.

SIR SANDFORD GRAHAM, Bart.

A Land Owner. To. Res. 1, Portland-place.

Co. Sc. Kirkstall, Yorkshire.

Parl. Pat. One Member for this Borough.

EDW .- THOMAS FOLEY, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 23, Charles-street, Berkeleysquare.

Co. Sc. Stoke Edith Park, Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Rel. - to John-H.-H. Folcy, Esq. M.P. for Droitwich: cous. to Baron Foley; and to the Hon. T. H. Foley, M.P. for Worcestershire.

R. of E. In the freeholders and lease-holders of the Borough, determinable on life or lives.

N. of V. About 70. Pop. 484. R. O. A Bailiff, appointed at the Court-

Leet of the Lord of the Manor.

E. I. Possessed by Mr. Everett and Sir Sandford Graham, Bart. Most of the houses in this Borough have fallen into ruin; but a doorway gives the right of voting.

This place is an insignificant village, and so poor that a traveller can hardly be accommodated with a bed. The right of election, however, is so complicated that it has puzzled a committee of the House of Commons, and even the lawyers who reported it, to understand. Residence in the Borough not being a necessary qualification, the nominal voters are selected from Andover, Whitchurch, and any other place the proprietors please.

LUDLOW, Borough of, Shropshire. 12th Edw. IV. 2 Bu.

VISCOUNT CLIVE.
N. & S. Edward Herbert. 7th Parl

A Land Owner.

Offi. Lord Lieut. of Montgomeryshire.

To. Res. 37, Brook-street. Co. Se. Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire.

Rei. Eld. son of the Earl of Powis: son-in-law to the Duke of Montrose: bro, to the other Member for Ludlow: cous. to H. Clive, Esq. M.P. for Montgomery; and to E. P. Clive, Esq. M.P. for Hereford.

we made burgesses; and that every a zight person having a right to be made a burgess ought to demand the same by petition, signed by the petitioner, according to the by-law in 1663, and not otherwise. 1 M N. of V. About 500. R. O. The Mayor. 1 March, 1698. Pop. 5068. E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Powis, who is also parron of Bishop's Castle and Montgomery, and of one Member for Shropshire. LYME REGIS, Borough of, Dorselshire. 23d Edw. I. THE HOM. HENRY-SUTTON FANE. 2 Bar. ancestors have no rough for more th

Off. A Major in the 34th Regt. of To. Hes. 31, Grosvenor-square. Hel. Second son of the Earl of West-moreland. 2d cousin to the other

Member for Lyme Regis: bro. to Lord Burghersh, Am. Ext. and Min. Plenipo, to the Court of Naples. JOHN-THOMAS FANE, Esq. 5th Parl.

Off. Clerk of the Privy Seal.

A Lieut, Col. in the Army.

Rel. As above, and cons. to Sir Henry Fanc, M.P. for Hastings.

R. of E. In the mayor, capital bur-

genses, and freemen only.

N. of V. From 30 to 35.

R. O. The Moses

Off. A Lieut ment of Foo To. Res. James's

WILLIAM TAT? A Land Owne Cu. Sc. Tate Cheshire. R. of E. In the

N. of V. From 68
R. O. The Mayon
E. I. Posscased by Neale, who is Lo father to one of

MAIDSTONE, Lit Edw. VI. ABBAHAM WILDEY

Occ. A Banker, as prietor. To. Res. 26, HI square. Co. Se. Rochampto

HENRY WINCHESTS Oce. A Wholesale 8 Offi. An Alderman To. Rec. 12, Bu Adelphi.

Members of the corporation. The voters receive a stated sum for their journey, if they reside at a distance, and a further sum for their votes.

A well-known character, who represented this Borough in five Parl aments, was so hard run by his opponent at one election, that a few votes would turn the scale in favour of either candidate. About 20 freemen had secreted themselves in a hay-loft to wait the event of the poll, and obtain a higher price for their suffrages. The candidate having discovered their retreat, attempted an interview with these honest electors, but they had secured the citadel by drawing up the ladder, and barricading the entrance. In vain he insplored them " to come down and save their country;" they would listen to nothing till their demands were complied with; which being done, they suffered themseives to be led to the hustings, as a corps de reserve to decide the tate of the day.

A Correspondent of the Spectator thus characterises the electors at Maidstone: \_\_" The fashion of guraling and debauchery is not a concomitant of elections here; but the business of the nation, as far as it is intrusted to the electors, is done after a less barbarous fashion. Their charge on their representatives is in hard specie, or its civilized representative, bank-notes.

MALDON®, Borough of, Essex. 2 Edw. 111. 2 Bus.

THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, Esq. 3d Park

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law. To. Res 38, Upper Brook-street. Rel. Eldest son of Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart.

QUINTIN DICK, Esq. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor.

To. Res. 20, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

R. of E. In such freemen only who do not receive alms, and who are entitled to freedom by birth, marriage, or servitude.

N. of V. About 1000. R. O. The Mayor.

E.I. Possessed by Joseph-Holden Strutt, Esq.

Judgment of outer being obtained against a majority of the corporation, in the 4th year of Geo. III., for various illegal practices, their charter became forfeited. Accordingly, the town remained 46 years without a charter; during which time the high Sheriff of Essex acted as the returning officer, and the Members were chosen by such freemen only as had been sworn in, under the defunct charter; where number was reduced, in 1807, to fifty-eight: and those so old and intirm, that the Borough itself was in danger of speedily becoming extinct.

The inhabitants became seriously alarmed at the approaching dissolution of their political existence, for there were at that time upwards of 800 freemen who had attained that right since the forfeiture of the charter in 1764, by birth, marriage, or apprenticeship; but who could not be sworn in for want of a competent power to inrol them and administer the oath. These men continued ipso facto disfranchised till 1810, when the new charter was obtained at an expense of about 2500%. The first act of the corporation was to admit and swear in all those freemen who were entitled to their franchise, and who had for so many years been deprived of their rights.

In the pension list of Charles the Second, Sir Richard Wiseman, one of the Members for Maldon, had a pension of one thousand pounds per annum; and was keeper of one of the treasurer's parliamentary tables.

There is a custom in this place, that when a man dies intestate, his lands and tenements descend to his youngest son; or, if he dies without issue, to his youngest brother. This custom is termed Borough English, and is said to have arisen from the lewdness and tyranny of the ancient feudal lords, who, when any of those who held under them married, claimed the first night with the bride; as some doubt, therefore, naturally arose, whether the first-born child was legitimate, this custom was established to exclude such child from the inheritance, and the youngest son was preferred, as being the most distant from suspicion.

MALMESBURY, Borough of, Wills. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bu.

SIR CHARLES FORNES, Bart. 5th Parl. An East India Proprietor.

To. Res. 3 and 9, Fitzroy-square. Co. Sc. Newe and Edenglassic, Aberdeenshire.

Rel. Father to the other Member for this Borough.

Joun Forbes, Esq.
Offi. An East India Director.

To. Res. 15, Harley-street. R. of E. In an alderman and 12 capital

burgesses.
N. of V. 13.
Pop. 1976.
R. O. The Alderman.
E. I. Possessed entirely by Mr. Pitt,

a Banker in Circnesser, who returns himself for Cricklade, and another Member for Wootton Basect.

This ancient Saxon Borough was once a walled City, and a Bishoprick: the majestic ruins of the abbey still bear

testimony of its former greamess. It sent Members to Parliament ever since the 23d of Edw. I., but was not incorporated until the 11th of Charles 1.: -a proof that the right of election could not be in corporations

was himself twin the Sergeant-atwhoever gave me

ment-man" - 7 the Bar of the 1 and a 200/. Bund " he received from for the purpose election."

Johanna, wife of on of the capital to amined as to the the sixth petition, awore that " Lord ] her 1000 guinean vote for him and telling his Lordshi

had promised his

then answered, be of her husband at and would disburg away his estate: a time before this, h 500 guineas to get be Thomas Young, and "Mr. Thomas Est

on behalf of Colon him 200% a-piece, would not do, for a as he could gut for C upon witness refusit further n place und 100% a-year, which

should nominate to be their Representatives in Parliament: and that, upon his death, the said annuity was increased to 50% by his successor, Mr. Estcourt. That Wilkins, in consequence of possessing this influence, had obtained from government the lucrative place of Receiver-General of the county, and that the Members were always named by him from 1768 to the time of his death in 18d4.-Wilkins's price for a seat was 4000l. In addition to this it appeared that Wilkins took bonds from each member of the corporat on, to whom he paid the annuity of 30%; in which they bound themselves to a forfeiture of 500% if

they voted against his nomination! This statement of facts not only passed without observation, or any report of such notorious corruption being made to the House, but the sitting Members were declared duly elected, and the petitioners were obliged to content themselves with publishing the whole proceedings to the world!

In 1812, Mr. Estcourt (who had, in 1806, retired from the lucrative office of Solicitor of Stamps, on a pension of 12001, a-year) transferred the management of his thirteen voters to a brother solicitor, Mr. Pitt of Cirencester; and this gentleman has had the nomination of the Malmesbury Members ever since.

When any of these capital burgesses manifests the least appearance of insubordination to the dictates of the patron (who is always High Steward of this immaculate corporation), he is what is quaintly termed by themselves " Rogered out;" which means that he is excluded from the receipt of the 50% a-year, and is no longer suffered to partake of their entertainments and drunkenness.

The celebrated Joseph Addison represented this Borough in the years 1710, 1713, and 1714.

MALTON (New), Borough of, Forkshire. 23d Edw. I.

JOHN-CHARLES RAMSDEN, Esq. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 19, Arlington-street. Co. Se. Byrom Park, Yorkshire. Rel. Eld. son of Sir John Ramsden,

Bart.: bro.-in-law to Baron Dun-das: kinsman to Earl Fitzwilliam.

THE RT. HON. FRANCIS JEFFREY . (Elected in the room of SIR JAMES SCARLETT, Kt. A King's Counsel; (Late Attorney-General to the King;) who resigned his seat on account of his hostility to Reform of the Commons' House of Parliament.)

Offi. Lord Advocate of Scotland †.

R. of E. In the holders of certain bur-

gage-tenures, and the inhabitants pay-ing scot and lot. N. of V. About 400. Pop. 4226. R. O. A Bailiff, who is nominated at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, who is

E. I. Earl Fitzwilliam.

MARLBOROUGH, Wiltshire. 25th Edw. 1. 2 Bas.

THOMAS - HENRY - SUTTON - BUCK-NAEL ESTCOURT, Esq. 2d Park. cl. Son of T.-G.-B. Estcourt, Esq. M.P. for Oxford University: sonin-law of Frank Sotheron, Esq. M.P. for Nottinghamshire.

. The learned Editor of the EDINBURGH REVIEW from its commencement until the year 1829.

† "The Lord Advocate is the same in Scotland as the Attorney-General in England; and his business is to pursue and defend in all causes where the king has an interest. His office is very honourable, and he is in virtue of it styled my lord; his power and privileges are very great; he is allowed to sit within the bar of the Court of Session, covered, where only the Peers of the realm are allowed to sit. He can issue warrants for searching, apprehending, and imprisoning in any part of Scotland; and his warrants are as valid as any judge's. And as it was decreed in the Parliament of Paris in 1685, that the King's advocate might at the same time be a judge; so in like manner it was allowed in Scotland; as both Sir William Oliphant and Sir John Nesbit were Lords Advocates and Lords of Session at the same time." -Beatson's Polit. Index.

WILLM.-JOHN BANKES, Esq. 2d Par. To. Res. 5, Old Palace-yard.

Co. Sc. Soughton Hall, near Northupt, North Wales.

Rel. Son of Heavy Bankes, Esq. M.P. Dorsetshire : brother to Geo. Bankes, Esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle: grandem of the Earl of Eldon: cons. to Viscount Encourbe, M.P. for Truro; and grand-neph, to Baron Stowell.

R. of E. In a mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 17

capital burgesses.

N. of V. 21.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Aylesbury, in whose family it has existed ever since the Restoration of Charles II.

MARLOW, Borough of, Bucks. 2 B11. 28th Edw. I.

5th Parl. OWEN WILLIAMS, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 41, Berkeley-square.

Co. Sr. Craigydon, Anglesca; and Temple House, Great Marlow, Bucks. Rel. Bro.-in-low to the other Member

for Marlow. Parl. Pat. 2 Members for this Borough.

THOS. PEERS WILLIAMS, Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner-

To. Res. 41, Berkeley-square.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot and lot-

N. of V. About 250. Pop. 3340. R. O. A Constable, chosen at the court Pop. 3340.

leet of the lord of the manor.

E. I. Exercised by the family of the present Members for more than thirty years. They bought the property from Sir William Clayton and Sir John Borlese Warren. Mr. O. Williams returns himself and his bro. andow.

The influence of Mr. Williams has been encroached upon by Colonel Clayton, who has built some new houses in this Borough. He is very popular, on account of his protection of the voters, who were ejected from the houses they held of Mr. Williams."— Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

MAYOSHIRE, Ircland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

2 Kis.

DOMINICE O. BROWNE, Esq. 4th Park A Land Owner.

Off. A Governor of the County. Co. Se. Castle Macgaratt, in the same

County. Rel. Cous. to Viscount Dillon, I. P.

JAMES BROWNE, Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 2, Mansfield-street, Portlandplace.

Co. Sc. Mount Browne, Mayoshire. Rel. Cousin to the Marquess of stage.

I. Possessed by the Marquess of Sligo, and Viscount Dillon.

MEATHSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

SIR MARCUS SOMERVILLE, Bart. 6th Park

A Land Owner. Co. Se. Somerville, near Navan,

Meathshire. LORD KILLEEN.

N. 5- S. Arthur-James Phinkett. Offi. A Trustee of Maynooth College. To. Res. 37, Jennyn-street. Co. Sr. Killeen Castle, Meathabire.

Rel. Son of the Earl of Fingall. His Lordship is a CATHOLIC.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of Headfart, for one Member.

In many of the Irish Counties, but particularly in Meathshire, great numbers of the people are without employment, and in the greatest distress, from having been turned out of their small possessions (the forty-shilling freeholds) by their landlords; who, having now no further occasion for their votes at elections, have ousted them from their comparatively comfortable cabins and halfacres of pointee-land. Many of them, but particularly in this county, are crowded along the skirts of the bogs, and in the villages; and the distress among them is inconceivable, amounting often to absolute want of food!

MERIONETHSHIRE, North Wales. 27th Hen. VIII.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS VAUGUAN, 10th Park Bart. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Naunan, Merionethshire.

I. E. Possessed by the Member himself; by whose family it has been exercised for more than a century.

This County, in point of Representation, is the very antipodes to the Duchy of Comwall-sending only one Member to the House of Commons, in fact, it is not even upon a par with the Sentish Counties; for even the most poorly represented of them possesses a moiety of Borough-representation, inasmuch as each of them contains one or more towns belonging to a District of Borongh; whereas Merionethshire returns only one solitary Member!

#### MIDDLESEX. 49th Hen. III. 2 Kts. GEORGE BYNG, Esq. 11th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Off. A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

To. Res. 5, St. James's-square. Co. Sc. Wrotham Park, near Barnet, Middlesex.

M.P. for Milborne Port; cons. to Rel. Viscount Torrington.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. 4th Parl. A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor. To. Res. G. Bryanston-square.

Co. Se. Sommerton Hall, Norfolk.

This County is famous for the inde-pendent spirit which the freeholders displayed in a lengthened contest with the Government and the House of Commons, from 1768 to 1782. The celebrated John Wilkes, the author of the North Briton, having returned from exile, was immediately imprisoned in the King's Ikneh, in consequence of the proceedings against him, "by o general warrant," in 1763, previously to his residence in France. Notwithstanding his imprisonment, he was elected one of the Knights of the Shire for Middlesex, by an overwhelming majority, in March, 1768. At the meeting of Parliament in November, he petitioned the House for an order to produce copies of the records of the several informations against him, &c. &c. Liberty was accordingly granted him to attend the House, and counsel allowed, to support the allegations of his petition, on the 27th of January following. The whole affair would, perhaps, have passed off very quietly, had not Mr. Wilkes, in the mean time, among other things, given mortal offence to the ruling powers, by

publishing in the newspapers the copy of a letter (which he somehow procured) from the then Secretary of State to certain Surrey magistrates, urging " the coupleyment of soldiers by them, to aid the civil power in quelling a riot in St. George's Fields;" by which s young gentlemen named Allen lost his life.

The Secretary of State acknowledged bimself to be the writer of the letter, and made complaint in the House of Lords, as a Peer, of a breach of pri-vilege; and the publishers of the newspapers having acknowledged that they had received the letter from Mr. Wilkes, complaint was made to the Commons of the conduct of their Member; and a conference held upon the subject by the two Houses. This matter heng agitated, during the m-quiry into the merits of Mr. Wilkes's petition, he with great boldness, before the House, confessed himself the author of the prefatory remarks to the letter, as well as of having sent the whole to the news-printer.

The matter of the petition having undergone a long examination (during which, Mr. Wilkes, in the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench, attended the House), it was finally resolved, among other things, "That the 'in trustuction' to a letter, addressed to D. Ponton, Esq., Chairman of the Lambeth Quarter Sessions, of which John Wilkes, E-q., a Member of the House, had confessed himself the author and publisher, was an insolent, scandalous, and malicious libel; tending to inflame the minds of his majesty's subjects to sedition, and to a total subversion of all good order and legal government."

These resolutions were, after long and violent debates, followed by expulsion; in the vote for which, the crimes formerly alleged against him, and for which he was then suffering punish-ment, were coupled with the present charge; and a new writ was accordingly issued for the election of a member in his room.

The next day, at a numerous meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex, James Townsend, Esq. M. P. for West Looe, recommended the re-election of Mr. Wilkes; observing, "That he had never seen nor spoken to Mr. Wilker before his late expulsion; but that he regarded bis cause solely as the cause of the people, divested of every personal consideration or connexion; that the oppression and injuries Mr. Wilkes had suffered were sufficient to rouse the indignation of every man, who had one generous sentiment in his breast, or the least sense of freedom and regard for the constitution; and that he would assert the right of the freeholders to the choice of their representatives, by going to give his vote for Mr. Wilkes, in case of future expulsion, as long as he should have a shilling left, or one leg to hop down to Brentford!

John Sawbridge, Esq., M.P. for Hythe, seconded this motion with great spirit, concluding with the words of Mr. Wilkee's own address, "That if once the ministry shall be permitted to say whom the freeholders shall not choose, the next step will be to tell them whom they shall choose." Mr. Wilkes was accordingly re-elected by the unanimous voice of more than 2000 of the most respectable freeholders; who, although it proved a dreadfully wet day, astended at their own expense, early in the morning, lest any candidate in the opposite interest should, by a party, be surprised upon the County, at the hustings. This re-election did not cost Mr. Wilkes a single shilling, so unanimous and so hearty were the people in his favour.

The next day, the 17th of February, 1760, the return of the previous day having been made known to the House, it was resolved. "That Mr. Wilkes having been expelled this session, was, and is, incapable of being elected a Member for the present Parliament." This second election was declared void, and a new writ ordered to be issued accordingly.

On the 16th March, a third election was held at Brentford, when Mr. C. Dingley tunde an offer to oppose this popular candidate; but being roughly handled by the populace, he thought it most prudent to decline; upon which Mr. Wilkes was again re-elected without

opposition.
It appears that, at the above election, Mr.
Dingley had not properly considered
how tar his natural fortunde was equal
to the ardnows task of opposing the
predominant spirit of a free people;

for, if he had stood the poll only for one hour, it was the determination of the ministry (as they had declared in the circle of their private friends to get him seated by a special vote of the House, as they afterwards did in the case of Colonel Luttrell. The mception, however, that he met with, had such an effect upon him, that he was glad to retire with his life, not having been able to find one man in the county that was hardy enough to put him in nomination !- This election, as well as the former, was declared void; and nearly another month was suffered to elapse before the time was fixed for a new one. was now thought that this mode of electing and declaring void would have been carried on to the end of the session, but a different line of conduct was adopted. Colonel Luttrell, a gentleman of considerable connexions, though of no fortune or interest immediately in the county, was hardy enough to vacate his own seat in Parliament, by acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and to encounter the whole weight of popular odium, by declaring himself a candidate an Middlesex :- a measure supposed to be at that time fraught with so much danger, that policies were actually opened upon his life, at some of the insurance offices in the City.

This danger, however, proved to be only imaginary; for though some riots happened upon the road, the election was conducted with great order; the fear of giving any handle to dispute its validity, having proved superior to every other consideration with the fresholders.—Although the whole weight of court interest was thrown into the scale, in this gentleman's favour, a majority of nearly four to one appeared against him upon the election; the numbers being, on the poll,

For John Wilkes, Esq. . 1143 Colonel Luttrell, only 206

Two days after this election, however, a resolution was carned in the House, by a majority of 221, to 139, "That Colonel Luttrell ought to have been returned a kinght of the drive for the County of Middlesex; and the deputy clock of the crown was ordered to amend the return, by crasing the name

of Mr. Wilkes, and inserting that of Colonel Luttrell in its place!! Although the latter continued to keep his neat, in consequence of this unconstitutional decision of the House, until the close of that Parliament (in 1771), he was never acknowledged by the electors of Middlesex, or by the people at large, as one of their representatives; and whenever an order was made for a call of the House, the Sheriff of Middlesex always summoned "John Wilkes and John Glynn, Esqs., to attend their duty in Parliament," as the legal representatives of the County.

At the ensuing general election, in 1774, Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Sergeant Glynn were unanimously re-elected, and the House of Commons, feeling themselves so unequal to opposing the sense of a whole nation, suffered Mr. Wilkes to take his seat without any further op-

position.

the general election in 1786, Mr. Byng was unanimously chosen, together with Mr. Wilkes, who received that honour from his constituents the tirth time.

On the 3d of May, 1782, the motion which had been annually made for twelve years—for expanging from the Journals of the House of Commons the resolution of the 17th of February, 1769, for the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes-after so long a succession of defeats, now terminated, by a majority of sixty-eight; the numbers on the division being, ayes, one hundred and fifteen, noes, forty-seven, for rescinding it It was afterwards resolved unanimously, that the said expulsion was illegal and unconstitutional.

The celebrated WILLIAM PULTENEY, afterwards Earl of Bath, represented this county in 1734.

This County sends, altogether, only eight Members to Parliament, though, without doubt, the richest and most populous district in the kingdom; viz., 2 Knights of the Shire, 4 Citizens of London, and 2 of Westminster.

MIDHURST, Borough of, Suerex. Ath Edw. III. Bun.

GEORGE SMITH, Esq. 7th Parl. A Land Owner.
Offi. A Director of the East India

Company.

Occ. A Banker in London, of the firm

of Smith, Payne, and Smith.
To. Res. 1, Upper Harley-street.
Co. Sc. Selsdon, near Croydon, Surrey. Rel. Bro to Baron Carrington; to Samuel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Wendover; and to John Smith, Esq. M.P. for Chichester: nucle to the other Member for Midnurst; to Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. for Wendaver; to the Hon. Robert - John Smuth, M.P. for Buckinghamshire; and to the lady of Lord G.-C.-H. Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire.

JOHN-ABEL SMITH, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Occ. A Banker in London, of the above firm, and an East India Proprictor.
To. Res. 47, Belgrave-square.
Co. Sc. Dale Park, Sussex.

Rel. Son of J. Smith, Esq. M.P. for Chichester: nephew to Buron Carrington. Related otherwise as above.

R. of E. In the burgage-holders, who can never exceed 113, yet, the number

below that is indefinite.

N. of 1. 18! Pap. 1370.

R. O. The Steward of the Lords of the Pap. 1370.

Manor, who are

E. I. Baron Carrington, and Mr. John Smith, M. P. for Chichester.

The greater part of the inhabitants of this village do not know, in fact, who are the Members. The property which constituted the above burgage holds was sold on a lease of 999 years; the nominal freeholds having been reserved for the purpose of making legis-lators. Lord Carrington bought them of the Earl of Egremont, who bought them of Lord Montague. During the discussion which followed the first reading of the Reform Bill, now before the Commons' House of Parliament, Mr. John Smith, one of the proprietors of this Borough, delivered himself in the following candid and liberal manner :- " He happened," he said, " to be one of those who had an interest in a borough, and he was perfectly convinced that the power in his hands had been improperly placed. He had a right to say this, for he had possessed the power for twenty-nine years of putting a Member into that house for the borough of Midhurst, but he could say that he never had received one

single shilling from any person for his | right, nor had it been of the slightest | importance to him in point of selfinterest, nor in any respect, except that it enabled him to do what was delightful to himself ; - that was, to put one or two Whigs into the House of Commons. Sonic parts of the present measure he entertained great difficulties about; though, when he heard it, it had the effect of taking away his breath, -so surprised and delighted was he. (Cheers.) It could not be denied that there existed a great degree of anxiety among an immense number of people on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. It was not unreasonable that the people should demand Reform, when it was considered how much they had suffered from the conduct of Parliament. They felt the weight of taxation, and attributed the burden to the inconsiderate and extravagant proceedings of the Legislature. An independent and intelligent House of Commons would not have run into the last French war; and had this and similar injudicious acts been avoided, there was not a man in the country but would have resped advantage. He called upon the noble lord to persevere in his plan, and told him that the people of England were with him. (Cheering from the Treasury benches.) Although the noble lord might not be the individual to succeed on this occasion, his scheme, or something like it, must be adopted."

MILBORNE-PORT, Borough of, Somersetshire. 20th Edw. 1.

RICHARD LALOR SHIEL, Esq. Off. A King's Counsel in Ireland. Res. Leinster-street, Dublin. This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

GEORGE STEVENS BYNG, Esq. (in the room of the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, who has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)

Rel. Son-in-lan to the Marquess of Anglescy: - toll. Byng, Esq. M.P. for Middlesex.

R. of E. In the capital bailiffs and their deputies, the commonalty-stewards; and in the inhabitants paying scot and loc

N. of V. From 92 to 100. Pop. 1460, R. O. Two out of the nine Burgage-Bailiffs, who preside yearly, by rotation. These may appoint sub-bailiffs to act for them; - which deputies are generally the servants of the Proprictors.

E. I. Possessed by the Marquess of An-

glesey.

The constitution of this Borough (if an establishment that has puzzled a dozen Committees of the House of Commons to understand and explain deserves that name), is feudal, and as absurd as most of the manorial customs introduced since the conquest. Nine patches of borough-land give a right of voting for Members of Parliament to any nine persons to whom the proprietor chooses to convey them for that purpose. But, besides these burgagetenures, there are seventy scot and lot houses, which are also the property of the Marquesa; one mosety being his own, and the other being farmed by him upon lease from Sir W. Medlycutt.

MINEHEAD, Borough of, Some eastshire. 1st Eliz. 2 Bin.

JOHN FOWNES LUTTEELL, Esq. 14th Parl.

A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Dunster Castle, Somersetshire. Parl. Pat. 2 Members for this Borough.

WM .- EDWARD TOMLINE, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 1, Carlton-House Terrace. Co. Sc. Ryby Grove, near Brigg, Lincolnshire.

R. of E. In the parishioners of Minehead and Dunster, who are house-keepers within the Borough, not receiving alma.

N. of V. 10. Pop. 1250.

R. O. Two Constables, annually chosen at the court leet of the lord of the Manor.

E. I. Mr. Luttrell returns himself and his colleague. The patronage and property have been in the hands of his family ever since this place was a Borough.

EVELYN-JOHN SHIRLEY, Esq.

2d Parl

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 11, North Audley-atreet. Co. Sc. Eatington Park, Warwick-shire; and Coolderry, Monaghanshire.

THE HON. CADWALLADER-DAVIS BLAYNEY, Esq.

Off. Captain in the 80th Foot. Co. Sc. Castle Blayney, in this County-Rel. Eldert sou of Baron Blayney, I. P.

E. 1. Possessed by Viscount Cremorne.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. 27th Hen. VIII.

2 Kts.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN, Bart. 12th Par. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 70, Pall-Mall. Co. Sc. Tredegar House, near New-port, Monmouthshire.

Rel. Father of C.-M.-R. Morgan, Esq. M.P. for Brecon: fa.-in-law to Baron Rodney.

Parl. Pat. One Member for Brecon: one Member for Glamorganshire,

LORD GRANVILLE - CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET. 4th Parl.

Offi. A Privy Councillor. Chairman of the Metropolitan Commission of Lunacy.

Rel. 2d son to the Duke of Beaufort : son-in-law to Baron Carrington: hro. to the Marquess of Worcester, M.P. for Monmouth: neph. to Lord R.-E.-H. Somerset, M.P. for Glou-

cestershire.

E. I. One moiety is exercised by the Duke of Beaufort; the other by Sir

Charles Morgan.

This, like the Welsh Counties, is but poorly represented, sending only three Representatives to the Commons' House of Parliament: - that is, two Knights of the Shire, and a Burgess for the town from which it takes its name.

MONMOUTH, NEWPORT, and USK, a District of Boronghs in Mon-mouthshire. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Br.

THE MARQUESS OF WORCESTER.

5th Parl. N. & S. Henry Somerset. Off. A Major in the Army.

To. Res. 8, Park-place, St. James's. Rel. Eld. son of the Duke of Beaufort: sephew to Lord R. E. H. Somerset, M.P. for Gloucestershire: merset, M.P. for Gloucesterante r bro. to Lord G C. H. Somerset; M.P. for Monmouthshire.

MONT

R. of E. In the burgesses being inhabitants of these Boroughs, paying scot and lot.

N. of V. Between 800 & 830. Pop. 6854. E. I. The Duke of Beaufort, and Sir C. Morgan, the County Member.

" Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. M.P. for Monmouthshire, enjoys the prevail-ing influence in Newport, and the Duke of Beaufort in Monmouth and Usk; but, by a tacit agreement be-tween them, Sir Charles Morgan is allowed to take the seat for the County, on condition of his interest being exerted in the Borough on behalf of the Duke of Beaufort's nominces! 1"-Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, North Wales, 27th Hen. VIII.

THE RT. HON. CHARLES-WATKIN-WILLIAMS WYNN, D.C.I. and 9th Parl. F.S.A. A Land Owner.

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

Late Secretary at War.

President of the Royal Asiatic Society.

A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy.

To. Res. 20, Grafton-street, Bondstreet.

Co. Se. Llangedwin, Montgomery shire. Wynn, Bart. M.P. for Denbighshire: nephew to Baron Grenville.

The representation was long contested between the families of Wynn and Clive: the last contest was in 1774.
The marriage of Sir W.-W. Wynn with Lady Harriet Clive, the daughter of Earl Powis, has ever since confirmed Mr. Wynn's seat.

This County sends only two Members to Parliament, viz., the Knight of the Shire, and the Representative of the Borough from which it takes its This town, like all the others in Wales, which were privileged to send Mem-

bers to Parliament, had its contributory Boroughs, which participated in the

right of election until the year 1728, when one of those resolutions of the House, which has swept away the constituents of most of the English Boroughs, extended the disfranchising

arm of authority to those of Machinleth, Lian: flocs, Lianvilling, and Welsh

Poole; and the right declared to be in the bargesses of Montgomery only! The number of electors is not now there than III); consequently, its parliamentary independence is at an end; for this Borough, like that of Beau-

maris, is entirely at the disposal of a patron.
Of the Boroughs disfranchised by the resolution of the Committee of Privileges

in 1728, Welsh Poole contains 760 houses; Machinleth, 500; Llauvilling, 362; and Llauvillees, 635; and the four Boroughs united have a population of 11,560 persons, who were all deprived of the right of representation, to confine it to Mortgomery; a place with only 170 houses, and 1084 inhabitants. In what way can this be

accounted for, except that Montgon

BELL. Offi. A Capt. in 1 A Groom of the Rel. Brother to E R. E. The freshe ties send a Me

Rel. 4th son o brother to V.

R. of E. In the

N. of V. About 2

R. O. Two Town E. I. Exercised b

and Mr. Ord; 1

chiefly from let

burgesses at a

keeping the numi as possible, by of

their admission.

NAIRNA CROI

Scotland. A. U. THE HON. GEORG

for Yorkshire

alternately. N. of V. Real for same for Cromat

WILLIAM-F. HANDLEY, Esq.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants within the Borough, who pay, or ought to pay, seet and tot.
N. of F. From 1500 to 1600.
Pop. 8400.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. The Duke of Newcastle and Baron Middleton.

"The Duke of Newcastle's influence here is somewhat on the wane. Lord Middleton's also has been declining; and a third party—the corporation, and a few leading men-have gained the ascendancy so far as to return one Member, by compelling the tradesmen to join what is styled the united interest. It is said that few except the artisans dare to speak for themselves." \_Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

One of the most singular instances of Boroughmongering rancour, perhaps, ever recorded, occurred at the last election for this Borough. many others of the patron's tenants who received "notice to quit," was one who had actually voted in his interest; but who was to be ejected from his home, because he had, without thought, gone to be shaved at a barber's shop who had voted on the other side!

A cause was lately tried at the Nottingham assizes, in which the Duke of Newcastle obtained a verdict against an unhappy brazier, who had been the duke's tenant for nearly thirty-five years; but who had refused to quit the premises occupied by him, after re-ceiving notice from his Grace so to do. It seems that the defendant was one of many of the inhabitants of the borough who have been, or are to be, ejected from their homes (of which the Duke is proprietor), for having refused to vote for his grace's parliamentary protegées.

The following account of a trial, rendered peculiarly interesting at the present crisis, is extracted from the Morning Herald newspaper of March 16, 1831.

### " THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE V. GILLSON.

46 Mr. F. Clinton (with whom was Mr. Waddington), for the plaintiff, stated that this was an action for ejectment. The defendant rented a house and premises from the plaintiff in the town of Newark. He entered under an agreement as yearly tenant on Lady-day, 1823. He was served, on the 14th of September, 1829, with notice to quit on the Lady-day following. This was even more than half a year's notice, and it required the defendant to quit at the end of his year, but the defendant refused, and has not yet left. The learned counsel was at a loss to know what defence could be set up to this action.

44 A witness proved the service of the notice on the 14th of September, 1820, to quit on the Lady-day following. It appeared to be signed by Mr. Tallents, the agent for the Duke of Newcastle, who was called, and proved that he was agent to the Duke of Newcastle, and he had authority from the duke, and that it was with his

privity he served this notice.

"Mr. Hill endeavoured to cross-examine witness as to the motives of the duke in turning out the defendant, and whether it was not in consequence of the vote he gave

at the Newark chethon in the March preceding.

" Mr. Clinton objected to the introduction of this topic, and the Court held the objection to be good, observing that this Court was no place to discuss the Newark election.

"The witness, in his cross-examination, said the defendant claimed an allowance for money laid out by him in improvements; to which he said, he would not hear of any claim till defendant first quitted. In a conversation afterwards with defendant and Mr. Godfrey, witness's predecessor in the agency to the Duke of Newcastle, witness did consent to leave it to Mr. Godfrey to say what allowance ought to be made defendant for the money laid out. It was Mr. Godfrey that let the premises to the tenant in 1823, and it was during his agency, up to 1826, that the improvements were made. The tenant had now overheld the premises nearly twelve months, and though he had of course to pay double rent, the overholding was a great meon-remence to the person to whom they were let. The defendant kept an iron-bar NEWC ( 366 NEWC

Borough of, Staffordshire. 2 Bss. 27th Edw. 111.

RICHARDSON BORRADAILE, Esq. 2d Parl.

Occ. A Merchant in London. An East India Proprietor and Owner of East India Company's Shipping. To. Res. 14, Duke-street, Westminster. Co. Res. Worthing, Sussex.

WILLIAM-HENRY MILLER, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. Res. Craigentinny, Mid Lothian; and Britwell House, Bucks.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, | R. of E. In the mayor, burgesses, and resident freemen.

N. of V. From 660 to 680. Pop. 7368. R. Ö. The Mayor,

E. I. Said to belong to the Marquess of Stafford, who is proprietor of many houses in the Borough.

Col. Jones states in one of his " Letter," that at the last election, nearly twentyfive thousand pounds were thrown away in riot, drunkenness, and bribery in a few days; and that twenty-five pounds and thirty pounds were given for a vote.

warehouse, nail shop, &c. The person to whom witness let the premises was to

follow the same business.

" Mr. Hill addressed the jury for the defendant. He was sorry that the Court did not let him go into the motives of the noble plaintiff in serving this notice, because, if he were allowed to examine as to them, this notice would be vitiated. It was not for non-payment of rent that the defendant was to be turned out; on the contrary, no rent was due. He was, besides, an improving tenant, and, after laying out his money in improvements—after being in this tenement since 1796, he was now to be turned out to the wide world with his family, without any means, in law or equity, of being remunerated for his money laid out, and without any objection in the world against him but that he would not vote for the duke's nominee for the town of Newark. Was not this an interference by a peer in the election of members of the House of Commons? Was not that a high offence against the law of Parliament? Was not a notice to a tenant to quit, vittated by the motives of the plaintiff? The learned counsel read a passage from Mr. Justice Blackstone's Commentaries, to show that it was against the constitution and laws of parliament for a peer to interfere in elections. He entreated the jury not to treat the notice to quit as a legal notice, having regard to the motives of the duke in his conduct towards his tenants. He would admit that a man had a right to ' do as he pleased with his man'. under this restriction, however, that he was not to use it so as to injure others. duke's agent was ready enough to go into evidence to show how generous the duke was in making his tenants allowance for improvements, but it was not allowed hun to examine the witness as to the duke's motives in this proceeding, and if he were allowed, he could show that the duke was not so generous, in other respects, to his tenants. To aggravate the hardships of the defendant, his house was to be occupied by a person in the same business, and he would be deprived of his cus-

"Mr. Baron Vaughan, in summing up to the jury, told them he was sorry he allowed the witnesses to be asked as much as he did. This was no place for discussing the politics of the election of Newark. The learned gentleman's speech and defence was fitter for the hustings than for this Court. It was not for the jury to m-quire into the motives imputed to the plaintiff. The defendant came in as a yearly tenant at Lady-day, 1823; he had notice in September, 1829, to quit on the Lady-day following. This was good notice, and this Court was not to inquire whether it was suggested by political motives. He had a right to state the law to the jury, and if they believed the witnesses they should find a verdiet for the plaintiff. As to the money laid out in improvements, there could not be a question about that in this proceeding; but if the allowance was not made, as it ought to be, by the landlard or agent, the defendant had his remedy at law! So it was not true to say that he had no remedy at law or equity.

"The jury having consulted together for a few minutes, found a vertice for the

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE, Borough of, Northumberland. 26th Edw. I. 2 Bu.

SIR MATTHEW - WHITE RIDLEY, Bart. 6th Parl.

A Land Owner. Occ. A Banker in Newcastle.

To. Res. 10, Carlton House-terrace. Co. Sc. Heaton Hall, and Blagdon

House, Northumberland.

Brother to Nicholas - William Rel. Ridley-Colborne, Esq., M.P. for Horsham.

### JOHN HODGSON, Esq. A Land Owner.

R. of E. In the corporation and free burgesses, as well as in the freeholders

at large, resident and non-resident. N. of V. Upwards of 2500. Pop. 37,450. R. O. The Sheriff.

I. Sir M .- W. Ridley, the Member, has long had great influence in Newcastle.

The representation of this town is a complete nullity. The enormous expense of collecting non-resident voters from all parts of the kingdom deters every person from hazarding a contest, and this populous town is therefore represented by a compromise of two parties. The Members are generally found in opposite lists upon every division, leaving their constituents without any weight in the Council of the Bation.

NEWPORT, Borough of, Duchy of Cornwall. 6th Edw. VI. 2 Bus.

JONATHAN RAINE, Esq. 7th Parl. Prof. & Offi. A King's Counsel and Welsh Judge. To. Res. B, Bedford-square.

SIR HENRY HARDINGE, K.C.B. 2d Parl. Qft. A Privy Councillor.

A Major General and Colonel in the Army.

Late Secretary at War.

- Chief Secretary for Ireland. To. Res. 11, Whitehall-place.

Co. Sc. Retton, Durham.

Rel. Bro. in-low to the Marquess of Londonderry.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot and lot. N. of V. 62.

R. O. Two Vianders appointed at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor,

E. I. The Duke of Northumberland.

This Borough is a small part of the town of Launceston, but not within the limits of that corporation, being separated by a small rivulet. That this place retained the name of Dunkeved, as well as Launceston, is plain from the first return of Members; for, anno 6 Edward VI., the Sheriff of this county sent up Members for Dunheved, aliar Newport; and again, in one of the indentures it is called Villa Dounheved, alias Launceston; though, in some of the intermediate ones, it is named Newport, justa Launceston; and in others, Newport, as at this day. The Duke is Lord of the Manor, and owner of the greatest part of the Bo-rough, which, under the names of Newport and Launceston, sends as many Members to Parliament as the city of London! Like East and West Loce in this county, Weymouth and Mel-combe Regis in Dorsetshire, Ald-borough and Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and Brumber and Steyning in Sussex, they are only different names for the same places-split into two Boroughs each, to answer the corrupt purposes of the times they were created to serve.

NEW PORT, or MEDINA, Borough of, late of Wight. 23d Edw. IV. 2 Bus.

SPENCER PERCEVAL, Esq. 2d Parl. Off. A Teller of the Exchequer.

Clerk of the Ordnance. Metropolitan Commissioner of

Lunacy. To. Res. 85, Pall-Mall. Rel. Nephere to Baron Arden.

HORACE TWISS, Esq. 2d Parl. To. Res. 5, Park-place, St. James's.

R. of E. In the mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, and 12 burgesses, resident and non-resident.

Pop. 4260.

N. of V. 24.

E. I. The family of Holmes possesses great property and influence in this town and neighbourhood. They have nominated the two Members for three quarters of a century-

Many curious instances are recorded in the Journals of the House, of the corruption of this Borough. In 1698, W. Smith, a clerk in Portsmouth Dock-yard, wrote to a Mr. Matthews, of Newport, offering " a pursership in the navy to the mayor's son, and to employ the inhabitants in making oakum from old junk, on condition of their returning Commissioner Greenhill to Parliament: all which was to be effected through the interest of my Lord Cutts. On Mr. Matthews making these benevolent intentions of the government known to his worship the mayor, the lady mayoress, who was present, soid, as many other mothers would have done, 'the interest of our son, my dear, is more to us than that of any parliament man, or even of the whole parliament together.'-As it was in the beginning, so it has ever since been: - as Eve tempted Adam, so did the mayoress his worship, and like him, he fell!"

But the following case is more important: On Feb. 13, 1700, "the House was informed that Samuel Shepherd, Esq., a Member of this House, had been guilty of bribing several corporations &c. &c., one of which was Newport, of which this wholesale corruptionist was the representative. March 18,-Resolved "That Samuel Shepherd, Esq., is guilty of notorious bribery in obtaining his election as a burgess for this Borough, and that he be com-mitted a prisoner to His Majesty's Tower of London." March 19,— Resolved "That Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., has made good his general charge against Samuel Shepherd, sen. Esq., of bribery and corruption in several boroughs that send members to Parliament;" and further --

Resolved, nem. con. "That the thanks of this House be given to Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., a Member of this House, for the great service he has done the public in detecting the bribery and corruption which has been practised in the election of several Members to serie in Parliament:" and the thanks of the House were accordingly given!!

April 15 Resolved, 66 That the said Samuel Shepherd, sen., Esq., shall be expelled this House, and that he do receive the said sentence at the bar of this House."

April 16 .- He was brought to the bar by the sergeant with the mace; where, being upon his knees, Mr. Speaker pronounced the sentence of his being expelled the House.-It is only necessary to add, that Mr. Shephenl's more ignoble associates in borough-bribery were "committed to His Majesty's gaol of Newgate."

NEW-ROSS, Borough of, Weeferdshire, Ir. A. U. 41st Geo. 111.

CHARLES-POWELL LESLIE, Esq. A Land Owner,

Offi. Governor of Monaghanshire. To. Res. 3, Upper Harley-street. Co. Sc. Glaslough Castle, Monaghanshire.

R. of E. In the 12 self-elected burgesses and corporation.

N. of V. 32. E. I. Possessed by Mr. Tottenham and Mr. Lec.

NEWRY, Borough of, Don sahire, A. U. 41st Geo. 111. Ircland.

THE HON. JOHN-HENRY KNOX. 2d Parl.

To. Res. 31, Grosvenor-street Co. Sc. Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.

Rel. 3d son of Viscount Northland: brother to the Hon. J. J. Knox, M.P. for Dungannon: son-in-lase to the Earl of Kilmorey: ucphere to the Bishop of Derry.

R. of E. In the inhabitants. N. of V. About 2500.

E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Kilmorey.

NEWTON, Borough of, Lancashire. 1st Eliz. 2 Bu.

THOMAS LEGH, Esq., D.C.I., 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

Ogi. A Colonel in the Army.

Co. Sc. Lyme Park, Cheshire; and Heydre's Lodge, Concessive, Parl. Pat. Two Members for this

Borough

LDSWORTH, Esq. 4th Parl. ktm-manufacturer.

chester.

e free burgewes who possess of the hurgage-holds. Pop. 1786. Steward and Bailiff, who are

at the Court-Leet of the e Manur, viz.

legh, one of the Members, mates his colleague as well

DW'N. Borough of, Isle of 27th Eliz. 2 Bss.

CHNEY, Esq., F.S.A. 5th Par. 9, St. James's-square. Keswick Hall, near Norwich.

ther to R.-H. Gurney, Esq., br Norwich.

CHARLES - ANDERSON-MEY PELHAM. Warra's Hotel, I, Regent-

sow of Baron Yarborough.

is the mayor and burgesses, by or all of 36 borough-lands, -halds, within the Borough. som 38 to 40. Pop. None! Mayor, who is appointed at n-Leet of the Lord of the

Mawilliam Barrington, Bart. Yarborough.

gh has not so much as a of a habitation—the plough the whole; and the ceremony the proprietors, sent there iture and provisions for the 111

ays a land-tax of 3s. fid. per and yet it sends as many to Parliament as the County the land-tax of the whole 1.After this, let it never be property is represented in excepting, indeed, Borough

its franchise from Queen at the request of her faer Goorge Carew.

dill. Esq., afterwards the agh in 167R

NORFOLK, County of. 49th Hen. 111.

THOMAS-WENMAN CORE, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Holkham Hall, Norfolk. Rel. Grandfuther to Viscount Anson: son-in-law of the Earl of Albemarle.

SIR WM .- JOHN - HENRY-BROWNE FOLKES, Bart. A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Hillingdon, Norfolk.

Pop. 347,658.

Norfolk returns, altogether, trockee Members to the House of Commons ; viz. 2 knights of the shire, 2 citizens of Norwich, and 8 burgesses for four Boroughs.

NORTHALLERTON, Borough of, Yorkshire. 26th Edw. I.

THE HON. HENRY LABCELLES.

2d Parl.

To. Res. 14, Hanover-square. Co. Se. Goldsborough Hall, Yorkshire.

Rel. 2d son of the Earl of Harewood: brother-in-law to Edmund-Berkeley Portman, Esq., M.P. for Dorsetahire.

SIR JOHN - POE BERESFORD, Bart. 5th Parl. K.C.B. Offi. A Vice Admiral of the White.

To. Res. 54, Harley-street. Co. Sc. Bedule, Yorkshire. Rel. Eld. bro. to Viscount Beresford.

R. of E. In the holders of burgage-

tenures. N. of V. About 200. Pop. 4464. R. O. A Bailiff appointed by the Bishop

of Durham, who is Lord of the Manor. E. I. The Earl of Harewood.

The right of voting is annexed to the site of the greater part of the houses adjoining to, and fronting the High-street; few or none of the back tenements are considered as part of the burgage-tenures, or, consequently, cntitled to votes. Some of those tenures are now in the form of stables, or cowhouses, in which the appearance of one or more chimney is usually preserved as a memorial of their right; others are let out to poor persons, at a small rent, on condition of their keeping them in repair; and many are totally ruinous and uninhabited. The vote is ruinous and uninhabited.

trusted to the custody of the voters!

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

18th Edw. 111.

WILLIAM-RAEPH CARTWRIGHT, Esq. 9th Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. A Licu. General.

Co. Se. Aynho, Northamptonshire. Rel. Uncle to Viscount Chetwynd.

THERT. HON. VISCOUNTALTHORPE.

5th Parl. A Land Owner.

A Land Owner.

N. & S. John-Charles Spencer.

Offi. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A Privy Councillor.

To. Res. 12, Downing-street.

Co. Sc. Wiseton Hall, Bawtry, York-

shire; and Althorpe, Northamptonshire.

Rel. Eld. son of Earl Spencer. Pop. 165,560.

The Whig Lords and gentry in this County invariably bring in one Mem-ber, and the Tories the other.

This County returns nine Members to Parliament, including two citizens for

Peterborough, four burgeness

the estates of be sold soon benefit of his Northampton

2 Kts.

the parties er

country; and cer to be con-

enormous expe roxysm for p

have since per party to exercis tion of their re

NORTHUME 49th Hen. 111.

MATTHEW BELL A Land Owner To. Res. 35, V Co. Sc. Wolsin Tyne.

THOMAS-WENT Esq. A Land Owner An East Irdia To. Res. 24, S

Co. Sc. By-well

RICHARD-HANBURY GURNEY, Esq.

A Land Owner. Occ. A Banker.

To. Res. 34, Montagu-square.

Co. Sc. Northrepps, Norfolk.
Rel. Son to G.-W.-Hudson Gurney,
Esq. M.P. for Newtown, Iale of Wight.

ROBERT GRANT, Esq. 2d Parl An East India Proprietor.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.
Off. Judge Advocate General.

King's Sergeant in the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

Standing Counsel to the East India Company.

A Commissioner of Bankrupteles. To. Hes. 2, Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

Rel. Brother to the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, M. P. for Inverness-shire.

R. of E. In the freeholders, and those freenen only who are registered in the books, and do not receive alms or charity.

N. of V. (including 1000 non-residents) upwards of 4000). Pop. 53,648.

E. I. In the Corporation.

The freemen and freeholders are alike entitled to vote, Norwich being a County and City; and the freeholders retaining their right of voting, of which in London and some other places they are deprived. The freedom is obtained either by birth, servitude, or purchase. There is no controlling influence, either corporate or individual: but much money is expended on Norwich—it has cost the family of the Gurneya many thousand pounds. The dismany thousand pounds. The dis-missal of Colonel Peel cost him dearly. The expense of a disputed election is about 4000/L; and even where there is no contest, from 1200/L to 1500/L is necessary. The out-voters always expect to pay their friends a visit at an election, at the candidate's expense; and unless a very considerable number are conciliated in this way, they will procure a third candidate." - Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

A custom has likewise been established at Norwich of giving half a guinea to each of the poor voters after the election in over.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

18th Edw. III.

2 Kts.

5th Parl FRANK SOTHERON, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Vice Admiral of the Blue.

To. Res. 58, Grosvenor-street. Co. Sc. Kirklington Hall, Southwell,

Rel. Fa.-in-law to T.-H.-S.-B. Est-court, Esq., M.P. for Marlborough.

JOHN-SAVILLE LUMLEY, Esq. 2d Par.

A Land Owner. To. Res. 95, Park-street, Grosvenorsquare; and 26, Chapel-street,

Grosvenor-place. Rel. Niphew to the Earl of Scarborough.

N. of V. About 6000. Pop. 189,656.

"Nottinghamshire is generally represented by a Whig and a Tory; though from 1722 until a few years back, the Whigs alone carried the election. Each candidate is nominated by a few of the great families of the parkery and the dukery, as the northern part of this County is called, from the great number of noblemen's seats. The majority of the freeholders live within a few miles of Nottingham, and have lately much increased in number, by the new vil-lages creeted for the hosiery and lace trades. A great portion of the north of the County is copyhold.

"The Shire hall, in the city of Nottingham, is the place of election; and the Forest, north of the city, is the place for polling." \_Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

This County returns, in all, only seven Members to Parliament, including Newark, Nottingham, and the Hundred of Bassetlaw, which obtained the elective franchise on account of gross bribery and corruption among the electors and the elected of the Borough of East Retford.

NOTTINGHAM, Borough of, Nottinghamshire. 23d Edw. I.

SIR THOMAS DENMAN, Kt. 3d Parl. Off. King's Attorney General.
A Privy Councillor.

To. Res. 50, Russell-square; and 7, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.

SIR RONALD-CRAWFORD FERGUSON, 7th Pail. K.C.B.

A Land Owner.

and also such persons as served apprenticeship to any freeman of Not-

tingham, were well entitled to demand their freedom. June 10, 1701.

N. of V. About 4500, of whom 1500

are non-resident.

Pop. 42,650. R. O. The two Sheriffs. Nottingham being, like Norwich, a County

of itself, the freeholders vote with the burgesses at the election of Members, This town has for very many years been warmly contested. The Tory

party have created new votes by sub-dividing freeholds; the Reformers, to meet this movement, extended the freedom of the corporation to any Reformer who would take it. Not more than a third of the inhabitant householders are electors.

The corporation has little influence (though it can make voters), and that is always exerted for the Radicals. The elections have always been expensive till the present year, not only from the cost of fetching out voters, but also in the purchase of hundreds of votes among the artisans. Sir Thomas Denman's election was cost-free.

OAKHAMPTON, Borough of, Devonshire. 28th Edw. 1.

charters and b N. of V. From 2 R. O. The Maye E. I. This Bords

Duke of Bedfi to Messrs Robe re-sold it to Mr.

ORFORD, Bar 23d Edw. J. SIR HENRY-FRE

Offi. A Colonel To. Res. 50, Ch square.

SPENCER-HENRY A Land Owner.

To. Res. 8, Uppe Co. Sc. Great Gla R. of E. In the ma ceiving alms or che N. of V. About 20. R. O. The Mayor. E. J. Possessed by Hertford; whose !

from the executors

## OXFORDSHIRE. 18th Edw. 111.

2 Kts.

JOHN FANE, Esq.

3d Park

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 6, Bolton-row, May-fair. Ret. Nephew to the Earl of Macclesfield: cousin to the Earl of Westmoreland.

LORD NORREYS.

Opprairie

N. & S Montagu Bertie. Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Abing-

This county is remarkable for having had the last great contest between the Whig and Tory factions , which happened at the general election in 1764, and first brought the famous Mr. Charles Jenkinson, who afterwards became the first Earl of Liverpool, into court favour and public notice, procuring him, at first, the humble situation of a clerk in the Treasury; from whence he arose by a regular gradation, in 1762, to be private secretary to Lord Bute; in 1763, to be Secretary to the Treasury, in the ad-

grandfather to the present Duke of Buckingham; in 1766, to be a Lord of the Admiralty, under the admini-stration of the Duke of Grafton; in 1767, to be a Lord of the Treasury, under the same nobleman; in 1778, to be Secretary at War, under Lord North; in 1786, to be created Lord Hawkesbury, and made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster by Mr. Pitt; in 1790, to be made First Lord of Trade and Plantations, under the same minister; and in 1796, to be created Earl of Liverpool; besides holding, for many years, the sinecure place of Collector of the Customs in the port of London, worth 6000L per annum. He at last retired from office with the addition of an enormous pension for life!!! - All this accumulation of wealth, fortune, and favouritism ori-ginated in his being, what is com-monly called, squib weiter to the court candidates at this memorable election. Viscount Parker and Sir Edward Turner were the Whig candidates, supported by the Duke of Marlborough, the Earls of Guildford, Harcourt, and Mucclesfield, and the administration of that day; -the Whigs being then in place. It was Lord Parker who first

introduced Mr. Jenkinson to the Duke of Newcastle, at that time minister, and procured for him the first appointministration of Mr. George Grenville, ment he ever obtained. . Whis was originally a party name, or distinction, given to the field covenanters in the western parts of Scotland, on account of their poverty, and feeding much on sour milk. It was afterwards applied by the high-church party in England to all persons who dissented from their tenets, who pretended to austerity of manners, and who adopted the doctrines of the evangelicals. It next became the designation of that powerful party who drove James II. from England, and brought in and maintained William III. and the family of Hanover on the throne, in opposi-

tion to the repeated efforts of those who wished to recall the Stuarts. Ever since, the Whigs have been those persons who maintain what are called "the glorious principles of the Revolution;" but they have been in reality a party out of place and authority; and consequently in opposition to the generality of the measures of those who held the reins of government.—The word Tonk, on the other hand, was originally applied to the Catholics of Ireland; particularly to certain lawless parties of them (otherwise styled Rapparces) who were said to have plundered and massacred the Protestants. Its Catholic application induced the adoption of it in England by the revolutionists, as an epithet of repreach on their enemies the high-church and king party, who had previously stigmatized them by the nickname of Whigs .-Since the extinction of the unfortunate family of the Stuarts, the word Tory has been applied to those ministers and their favourers who carry things with a high hand, regardless of the rights and will of the people. Both epithets are now at most obsolete; having given way to the more obvious distinction of Ministry and all Partied.

At the easuing general election, in 1761, the Duke of Marlhorough nominated one Member, and the Tory party the other, and they continued to do the same for a period of 55 years. In 1815, however, on Lord F .- A. Spencer being created Baron Churchill, W.-H. Ashurst, Esq., was elected in his room, in opposition to the Duke of

Marlborough's numination and in-

terest: thus the Tory party again obtained the ascendancy, which they have taken care to preserve ever since.

Oxfordshire returns nine Members to Parhament, vir. 2 knights of the shire, 2 representatives of the University, 2 citizens of Oxford, 2 burgesses of Woodstock, and I of Banbury.

2 Cita.

3d Parl.

23d Edw. 1. JOHN HAUGHTON LANGSTON, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Offic. Verdurer of Wychwood Forest.

ONFORD, City of, Oxon.

To. Res. 143, Piccadilly Co. No. Sanden House, Chipping

Norton, Oxon, WILLIAM HUGHES HUGHES, Esq.

Penf. A Barrister-at-law. To. Res. 15, Manchester-buildings.

writing it she into the cust

Arms. They and brought in and were by

gate; but afte considerable ti. and setting for

hearty sorron for their offen. after being repri by the Speaker cestor of Earl E

lowing words :-" Philip Ward, Thomas Munday Nicholas, John

rence, Richard T binson, and John " The offence of guilty has justly the severe disple

A more cuormous well commit, si could not have & stitution itself; 0 dangerons attent

made to subpert dependence of this 41 this House is th try, which can co while the voices are uninfluenced

)

the lowest state of misery and servitude. This is the abject condition to which you have attempted to bring your fellow-citizens.

Many circumstances concur to aggravate your offence. The place of your residence was a singular advantage. You had at all times the example of one of the most learned and respectable bodies in Europe before your eyes. Their conduct in every instance, but especially in the choice of their representatives in Parlianeut, was well

worthy of your imitation.

40 You are magistrates of a great city. In such a station, it was a duty peculiarly incumbent on you to watch over the morals of your fellow-citizens, to keep yourselves pure from venality; and to prevent, by your influence, those under your government from being tainted by this growing and pestilential vice. How have you abused this trust? You yourselves have set the infamous example of prostitution in the most public and daring manner; surely, you must have felt some remorse from the generous disdain with which your corrupt offer was rejected by your representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that o reat in this House, obtained by a free and independent choice of their constituents, was the highest honour to which a subject can aspire; and that, discharging their duty as such representatives, was the noblest of services. Sorry I am to say, that these considerations do not appear to have had the least weight with you. However, you have at least acknowledged your guilt, and, by your petition yesterday, you seem conscious of the enormity of your offence. This House, in the terror of its judgments, always thinks upon mercy: nor do they ever inflict punishment but for the sake of example, and to prevent others from becoming the objects of their resentment. The censure passed upon you will, You are they hope, have that effect. now the object of their mercy, and are brought to the bar to be discharged.

"May you be penetrated with a due sense of their justice and lenity! May you atone for your past offence, by a constant endeavour to make a right use of the invaluable privileges which you enjoy as electors!—Consider these privileges as a sacred trust reposed in you. Discharge it with integrity. But before you rise from your present posture, I do, in obedience to the commands of this House, reprimand you! I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged, on the payment of your fees."

About an hour after this solemn address, the above-mentioned culprits, having paid their fees, were thus accessed by a Peer, as they were walking in Westminster Hall: —"Well. Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, were you not terrified to death at the awful dreasing you had from the man in the wig?" "Why, my lord," replied his worship the mayor, "we were a little dashed (abashed) to be sure, at first; but, when Sir John began to talk of 'the freedom and independence of the House,' and 'our keeping ourselves pure from vennity," I almost bit my lip through in trying to prevent myself from laughing outright in his face: so, as our Members were looking hard at us, I nudged Sir Thomas, here, with my elbow, and held down my head; and all passed off as smoothly as heart could wish."

Whether the contrition expressed by these persons was feigned or sireere, may be gathered from the above anecdote.—
In the case of New Shoreham, about four years after this punishment by reprimand, the members of the Christian Club, who had been guilty of similar venality, were entirely distranchized. Corruption, however, did not cease to infect the voters of the city of Oxford; for, after the election in 1912, a petition was presented to the House of Commons by certain electors, complaining that "the Duke of Marlborough, a Peer of the realm, had distributed the sum of 25001, amongst the voters, to influence their election of a Member to serve in Parliament;" but

no notice was taken of it!

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Ovon. 1st James I. 2 Reps.

THOMAS GRIMSTONE BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Esq. M.A. 6th Parl. A Land Owner.

Prof. A Barrister-at-law.

Co. Sc. Newpark, Wilts; and Estcourt, Gloucestershire.

Rel. Father to T.-H.-S.B. Estcourt, Esq. M.P. for Marlborough.

N. of V. Upwards of 1200.
R. O. The Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Colleges.

The political principles of the Members of this University are, with a few exceptions, those of Toryism. They

have always assisted and given shelter to royalty, whenever it was distressed by the Parliament or people. So

little are they, however, to be in-fluenced in the choice of their repre-

sentatives, that they do not suffer any canvass to be made; nor either of the candidates to be, at the time of

election, within ten miles of the juris-diction of the University. Their representatives are men possessing the same sentiments respecting civil and

religious government which they themselves do. Christchurch College always nominates one of the Members for this University; having as much political influence as the remaining 24 Colleges and Halls.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, Scotland.

A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com. SIR GEORGE MONTGOMERY, BARL

A Land Owner. Off. Presenter of Signatures in the

Exchequer Court of Scotland. Co. Sc. Machie Hill, Peebles-shire

a third for F

PEMBROL TON, a Dista Pembrokeshire.

HUGH OWEN

Rel. Son of Lord Lieut brokeshire.

R. of E. In t burgesses of th N. of V. About R. O. The Mayo E. I. Has been of

family since the

11. The father ber, whose name that of Owen estates of that ! come extinct in

PENRYN, B Cormeall. Let M SIR CHARLES LA A Land Owner To. Res. 43, 0

Co. Se. Carcley, JAMES-WILLIAM A Land Owner Off. Solicitor to To. Res. 9, Up Co.

them not to interfere in each other's Boroughs of Helston and Penryn; in consequence of which Sir Francis became sole patron of the latter Bo-

His interest was however disturbed at the general election in 1802, by John Milford, of Exeter, and Henry Swan, Esqs. who opposed his Lordship's nomination of the late Sir Stephen Lushington and Sir John Nicholl, and obtained a majority of legal votes upon the poll. A number of names, however, were by some means intruded into the poor-rate, the night before the election, and admitted the next day to vote, which of course caused the return of his nominees.

A petition was accordingly presented, and actions for bribery to an enormous amount were commenced; but a compromise was effected before either of them came to trial; for which the injured parties are said to have received 10,000%, besides having all their ex-

penses reimbursed.

In 1806, another case of bribery occurred: the candidates were Henry Swan, Esq. Sir Christopher Hawkins, and John Bettesworth Trevanion, Esq.; the two former were returned, and Mr. Trovanion petitioned against the return of Sir Christopher, for bribery and other corrupt practices. On the 4th of Feb. 1807, the Committee reported, " That Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart, had by himself and his agents been guilty of bribery and corrupt practices to procure himself to be elected for the Borough of Penryn," and thereupon ordered the said Sir C. Hawkins to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General for the same.

In 1818, a contest again took place: the candidates were Sir Christopher Hawkins, Henry Swan, and J. C. Anderdon, Esqs.: the two first were returned, but Mr. Anderdon petitioned against Mr. Swan, who was reported to the House to have been guilty of bribery, his seat declared vacant, and he was ordered to be prosecuted by the Ausmey-General. The House also ordered that no new writ should issue during that session; and a bill was

brought in to extend the right of voting to the Hundreds of Penwith and Kerrier; but it did not pass.

Mr. Swan's trial came on at Bodmin, at the next assizes for Cornwall, on Aug. 11, 1819. Mr. Serjeant Pell, in addressing the jury, said that " he felt the greatest pain, that though others were proved to be equally amenable to the laws with Mr. Swan, yet, for some reason-God only knew for what-Mr. Swan was alone brought forward to stand the brunt." He also said, that "it was right to mention that all the witnesses whom he should call, were purticipators in the crime

of the accused." The culprit, in his address to the jury, said that "his first connexion with the town was through the late Marquess of Hastings, then Lord Moira, at whose recommendation he agreed to answer for 2500%; and if that sum included every thing, he would be content with such terms. He went to a house called Belle-vue, and was told if he meant to be returned, he must quit that house, which he did, and went to Falmouth; he then found that the terms of the Borough were those of broad cor-ruption. The return was not then in his favour, for in 1802 the election was thought to be in the freeholders and leaseholders, which gave a most preponderating influence to a noble lord. He petitioned the House, and withdrew the petition upon the pay-ment of all costs. Four thousand guineas were paid, but after paying his own expenses, the surplus amounted to only 1600%, which was divided among the inhabitants for what was called a breakfast : and yet a person well acquainted with the town had unblushingly said before the Committee, that he had never heard of such a thing as a breakfast. At the next election he was never asked for a breakfast; and again, in 1812, he was elected by a great majority. He had always set his face against those In eakfasts; but it was very natural that those whom he had obliged should be well inclined towards him. He had procured places for many, and was

<sup>•</sup> These Penryn breakfasts consisted in a gift of 24h or 25h to each voter, on the morning of the election.

all of which was laid out in labour, distribute one lution of parls for scarcely any was spent for the raw would not carry material. He had supported the adhim, that he n ministrations of the country, and, as tions of the 14 upen him. It the other Members were in the opposition, it was through him alone that public breakfurt Penryn persons could be provided for. they would not Mr. Swan was -It was in consequence of what had passed between the two brothers-in-law, who had the contract for the stone for Waterloo Beidge, that he have not heard th of him has in an corruption of Per had been placed, last election, in jeo-pardy. "If," continued he, "such Boroughs as Eye were not in being, there would not be so many Attorney-Generals and Solicitor-Generals who find their way into Parliament. It was, it seemed, a monstrous crime in these poor men to receive their 5l. and 25l. a man, while the noble and right honourable proprietors and patrons of Boroughs can sell seats for 4000l. each? Bribery in the lump." he ob-served, "was nothing; it was nothing to pay money into the Treasury, or to

the Secretary of the Treasury, to be

paid over to the proprietor or patron of a Borough for a seat." He might

be consigned to the King's Bench or Newgate, while, at the same time,

persons in high stations might act with impunity. If that should happen, he

could never forgive those who placed

PERTHSHIRE A. U. 6th Anne.

THE RT. HON. SIR G.C.B., K.G. H., K.R.E., and K.B A Land Owner. Offi. A Pricy Co

and Ireland. Late Secretary nial Departus A Lieut. Gener 42d Regt. of To. Re. 5, Belgu Co. Sr. Bleadon, 1

N. of V. Real, 161 Total, 184. E. I. Possessed by

PETERBOROE

SIR ROBERT HYRON, Bart. 5th Parl. A Land Owner.

Co. S. Stubton Hall, Lincolnshire.

J. N. FAZAKERLY, Esq.

A Land Owner.

R. of E. Previous to March, 1825, in the inhabitants within the preciocts of the Minster, being householders not receiving alms; and in the other inhabitants within the City paying scot and lot. This right is now vested in the mayor and burgesses.

N. of V. 460
Pop. 4820.
R. O. A Bailiff appointed by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral.

E. I. Earl Fitzwilliam.

"When Lord Milton recently resigned the representation of this Borough, on account of the death of his lady, he signified to the electors that he should not interfere in the election. They returned their grateful acknowledgments for this cond-accusion; but begged his lordship to agreet their judgment? Lord Milton then recommended Mr. Fazakerly, whom the electors chose, as in duty bound."—Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

PETERSFIELD, Borough of, Hants. 35th Edw. I. 2 Bss.

SIR WILLIAM - GEORGE - HTLTON
JOLLIS PE, Bart.
A Land Owner.

5th Parl.

Offi. A Col. in the Army. Co. Sc. Merstham, Surrey.

Parl. Pat. 2 Mumbers for this Borough.

GILBERT EAST JOLLIPPE, Esq. A Land Owner.

Rel. Brother to the other Member for this Borough.

R. of E. In the burgage freeholders of lands, or ancient dwellings, or shambles, &c. built on ancient foundations, &c. within the Borough\*.

N. of V. About 140. Pop. 1752.
R. O. The Mayor, who is appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

E. I. Exercised by Colonel Sir W. Jolliffe, who is the proprietor of a majority of the nominal freeholds; as Lord Carrington and his brother are the owners of those of Midhurst, in this neighbourhood.

PLYMOUTH, Borough of, Devonshire. 26th Edw. 1 2 Bss.

THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE COCK-BURN, G.C.B. 4th Parl.

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

A Vice Admiral of the White.

Maj. Gen. of the Marines.

Late a Lord of the Admiralty.

SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN, G.C.B. 4th Parl.

Off. A Vice Admiral of the Red.

Comptroller of the Navy.

A Director of Greenwich Hospital.

To. Res. 8, Somemet-place, Somemet-house.

R. of E. In the mayor and commonalty; which term extends to the freemen of the Borough only—17th Jan. 1740.

they have all the other local distinctions of a separate county; each having a Lord Licutemant, and a militia different from the Counties of Middlesex and Northampton, in which they are situated.

\* It is necessary here to distinguish the difference between a barough-freehold and a barguge-tenure. It is not required that either of them should be worth forty shillings per annum, like a county freehold; the smallest portion of land, in some instances, gives the qualification to vote; a pig-sty, or a place of less respectable occupation, in certain Boroughs, has this important right attached to it; but the essential difference between a borough-freehold and a burgage-tenure is, that the latter pays a quit-rent to the Lord of the Manor, which the former does not.—They are equally insignificant, and are scarcely of any value to the proprietor, but in the important business of nominating Members of Parliament. It is for this reason that Boroughs so constituted are deemed the most valuable parliamentary property, as their owners can return Members without trouble or expense, or consulting a single individual. They are, therefore, called nomination-boroughs, because they are more valuable than any other, as the proprietors can sell the seats by the year, or for the Parliament; the price being generally 10001, by the year, and 50001, for the Parliament;

come their Recorder, they considered themselves under his royal patronage, and two gentlemen of his household represented them until the general election for 1818.

PLYMPTON-EARLE, Borough of, Devoushire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bis. GIBBS-CRAWFURD ANTROBUS, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.
To. Res. 11, Grosvenor-square.

Co. Sc. Eaten Hall, Cheshire.

SIR COMPTON DOMVILLE, Bart.,

(in the room of Viscount ValleTont, who accented the Steward

TOBT, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, but was afterwards returned for Lostwithick.)

A Land Owner.
Co. Sc. Santry House, near Dublin.

R. of E. In the mayor, bailiffs, freemen, and sons of freemen of this village, who have a right to demand their freedom.

N. of V. About 210.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Exercised by the proprietors, who

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Exercised by the proprietors, who are the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, and Mr. Treby a country gendeman in the neighbourhood.

In 1684, the corporation had been

right of elections

PONTEFRA Borough of, Fork

SIR CULLING A Land Owner Co. Sc. Hadley

THE HON. B
STAFFOUD.
Rel. Eld. for c
This gentleman
R. of E. In the rea

holders.

N. of V. About I
R. O. The Mayor
After many contra
nittees, this Bor
atance of the on
atance of the on
to representative
by the "resident holders." for, by
authorities, all oth
to corporations, but
to corporations, but
holders, freemen
holders, freemen
holders, treemen
lege by birth or a
paying to church a

POOLE. Romand

Hon. WILLIAM - FRANCIS-SPENCER PONSONBY. 2d Parl. To. Res. 20, St. James's-square. Co. Sr. Great Canford, Dorsetshire. Rel. 3d son of the Earl of Bes-borough, I.P. (Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, U.K.): brother to Vis-

count Duncannon, M. P. for Kilkennyshire.

Parl. Pat. One Member for this Borough.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and in-and-out burgesses, exclusive of the commonalty.

N. of V. About 150. Pop. 6570. R. O. The Mayor, who is Admiral within

the Liberty.

E. I. Mr. Ponsonby and the Corporation. It came into Mr. Ponsonby's possession by his marriage with the daughter of the late Earl of Shaftenbury.

Poole was confirmed in the inestimable privilege of choosing its members by the communalty or inhabitants at large, in consequence of a charter granted by Elizabeth. It enjoyed this privilege by immemorial usage; but, by the intrigues and contrivance of the select part of the corporation, consisting of about 100 resident and non-resident burgeases, the right has been wrested from the inhabitants, and assumed exclusively by them. This right has, therefore, been four times agitated in the House of Commons; and each time determined to be in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses only.

In the cases of Abingdon, Southampton, and others, the word "commonalty" has been determined to mean all the inhabitants; at this place to mean the

corporation only !!!

It is not an uncommon thing for a man to give 500% to become a burgess of this member-making body, and the next election is expected to "bring him home;" besides the chance he has of partaking of the good things distributed by government amongst the corporation.

The celebrated Charles-James Fox was once returned for this Borough. petitioned for the elective franchise in favour of the inhabitants at large, -but unsuccessfully.

PORTARLINGTON, Borough of, Queen's County, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111. 1 Ba.

SIR CHARLES OGLE, Bart.

Offi. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

To. Res. 4, Belgrave-square.

Co. Sc. Worthy, Hampshire.

R. of E. In the self-elected burgesses.
N. of V. 15.
E. I. The Earl of Portarlington, and Viscount Galway.

"Portarlington is the sole property of the Earl of Portarlington, and very corrupt. It is regularly sold to the highest bidder, whether Tory, Whig, or Radical Reformer. The patron names a sovereign, and six or eight of his own creatures, as burgeases, who return any candidate recommended by the cark.—Mr. Ricardo sat for this Borough. He was succeeded by Mr. Farquhar, a Tory attorney, who was actually unknown to the electors or inhabitants."-Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

PORTSMOUTH, Borough of, Hants. 23d Edw. 1.

JOHN-BONHAM CARTER, Esq. 3d Parl. Prof. A Barrister-at-law. Offi. An Alderman of Portsmouth.

FRANCIS BARING, Esq. An East India Proprietor.

Off. A Lord of the Treasury.

A Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy. To. Res. 17, New-street, Spring-gar-

dens.

Rel. Son to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M.P. for Wycombe: neglicity to Alexander Baring, Enq., M.P. for Callington: cousin to Francis Baring, Jun., Esq. M.P. for Thetford; and to W.-Bingham Baring, Esq., M.P. for Callington.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses only. N. of 1'. From 105 to 110. Pop. 47,460.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Mr. Carter, one of the Members, bas very great influence in Portsmouth; on account of his father and grandfather having served in the mayoralty for many years; and contributed in no small degree to preserve the municipal and electorial rights of the Borough. On Dec. 5, 1696, a pecition of divers inhabitants

to poll for Mr. Dummer, and also in a hostile manner keeping a guard of soldiers, to Varcaten and discourage Mr. Dummer's friends from voting for

him; by which, and many other flagrant

and unconstitutional practices, the said

mayor procured himself to be returned. The famous admirals, Sir George Rooke, Sir Charles Wager, and Sir Edward

Hawke, have sat for this Borough. PRESTON, Borough of, Lancashire. 23d Edu. 1.

JOHN WOOD, Esq.

Prof. A Barrister-at-law.
To. Res. 1, Tanfield-court, Temple.

HENRY HUNT, Esq. A Land Owner.

Occ. Manufacturer of Blacking. Roaster of Corn. Compounder of Radical Tea.

Patentee of the New Polish for Boots and Shoes. To. Res. Stamford-street, Blackfriars-

road, Surrey. Co. S. The Manor of Glastonbury,

Somersetshire, of which he is Lord. R. of E. In all the inhabitants of 21

years of age, who have resided six months in the town, and obtained a parochial settlement. of V. About 6000. Pop. 28,560.

election, howes of the town ga. by opposing t

coalition the na Mr. Cobbett ti c and Mr. Hunt. the latter to the

they gained a it : and it would well letter" of M grandson, that i Derby is set for

Many attempts have tition, to lamit the this town, and to tion of a committe us was the case in

when the word of mined to mean a p five persons, an respecting Poole, " commonalty" the corporation of QUEENBOROU 12th Eliz.

JOHN CAPEL, Est An East India P Occ. A Stock-bit Offi. Treasurer to Lying-in He "A double return was made for this Borough at the last election: a petition was subsequently presented against the return of Sir P. Durham and Mr. Holmes, which the latter declined to oppose. On the above occasion the influence of the Ordnance was paraded In the most wanton and impudent manner. Voters were brought from London in the king's vessels; regimental bands were in use; and the government members displayed flags bearing the Ordnance arms. It is said that the late ministry offered Mr. Capel and Mr. Gladstone scats in the Commons House free of expense, provided they would abandon their petition."-Spectator, Jan. 2,

Most of the voters hold places under the Admiralty or Ordnance: several of them are naval or artillery officers; labourers on the gun-wharfs at Sheer-ness or Purfleet; or employed on the river Thames; and are as completely under the influence of those Boards, as their messengers and porters.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111. 2 Kls.

SIR CHARLES-HENRY COOTE, Bart. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner. To. Res. 5, Connaught-place. Co. Se. Ballyfin, Queen's County.

SIR HENRY PAUNELL, Bart. 8th Parl. (Re-elected.)

A Land Owner. Offi. Secretary at War. To. Res. 89, Jermyn-street.

Rathlengue, near Mary-Co. Sc. borough, Queen's County.

Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Earl of Portarlington: fo.-in-law to the present Baron Clifton (Earl of Darnley, I.P.)

N. of V. About 600. E. I. Sir C -11. Coote possesses much property in this County; which, with the assistance of government, enables him to retain his seat. The other patrons are the Earl of Portarlington, Viscount de Vesci, and Sir Henry Parnell,

RADNOBSHIRE, South Wales. 27th Hen. V111. 1 Kt.

THERT. HON. THOMAS-FRANKLAND LEWIS. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

A Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

Late Treasurer of the Navy. Co. Se. Harpton Court, Radnorshire.

E. I. The principal land-owners in this

County are the Earl of Oxford and Mr. T.-F. Lewis, the Knight of the Shire.

Two Members, only, are returned to Parliament by this County; viz. one for the Shire itself, and the other for a district of five Borougha!

RADNOR (New), RHAYADER, KNIGHTON, KNUCKLAS, and KEVENLIEL, a District of Welsh Borougha. 27th Hen. VIII. 1 Bs.

RICHARD PRICE, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. Hyde-park Hotel, Hyde-parkplace.

Co. Sc. Knighton, Radnorshire.

R. of E. In the burgesses, resident and non-resident, of these five Boroughs. N. of V. From 1150 to 1200. Pop. 2753. R. O. The Mayor of New Radnor.

READING, Borough of, Berkshire. 23d Edw. I.

CHARLES-FYSHE PALMER, Esq. 4th Parl.

A Land Owner. To. Res. Cocoa-tree, Clubhouse, 64, St. James's-street. Co. Sr. Langley House, Berks.
Rel. Bro.-in-law to the Duke of Gordon,

CHARLES RUSSELL, Esq. A Land Owner. An East India Proprietor. To. Res. 27, Charles-street, James's.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

N. of V. Between 900 and 1000. Pop. 13,364.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. In the corporation.

REIGATE, Borough of, Surrey. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bm.

SIR JOSEPH-SIDNEY YORKE, K.C.B. 7th Parl.

Offi. Vice Admiral of the Red. A Director of Greenwich Hospital. To. Res. 14, New Burlington-street. Co. Sc. Sidney Lodge, near South-

ampton. Rel. Half-bro. to the Earl of Hardwicke.

JAMES COCKS, Esq.

An East India Proprietor.

Occ. A Banker in Westminster.

To. Res. 7, Chesterfield-street, May-

Rel. Cousin to Earl Somers : 2d cous. to Viscount Eastnor, M. P. for Hereford.

R. of E. In the possessors of certain freeholds.

N. of V. About 200. Pop. 3128. R. O. A Bailiff appointed by the Lord of the Manor.

Possessed by Earl Somers and the Earl of Hardwicke; in whose families the patronage has existed for more than a century, by possession of the freeholds.

RENFREWSHIRE, Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

SIR MICHAEL-SHAW STEWART, BARL 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

A West India Proprietor.

To. Res. 4, Carlton House-terrace. Co. Sc. Carnock, Stirlingshire; and Ardgowan, near Greenock, N. B.

of V. Real, 4; Nominal, 78:Cotal, 82. Pop. 95,460. Total, 82. E. I. Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart, the present Commissioner.

RICHMOND, Borough of, York-ire. 19th Eliz. 2 Bis. shire.

THE HON. SIR ROBERT LAWRENCE DUNDAS, C.B. Offi. A Major General in the Army.

To. Res. 19, Arlington-street. Rel. Brother to Baron Dundas : uncle to the Hon. Thomas Dundas, M.P. for York : consin to Viscount Melville; to the Hon. Henry Dundas, M.P. for Winchelsea; and to the other Member for this Borough.

THE HON. JOHN-CHARLES DUNDAS.
Rel. Third son of Viscount Melville.

R. of E. In the holders of certain burgage-tenures; being the right of pasture in a common field, called Whitcliffe Pasture.

N. of V. 270. R. O. The Mayor. Pop. 3570.

E. I. Baron Dundas.

RIPPON, Borough of, Yorkshire. 23d Edw. I.

Louis-HAVES PETIT, Esq. 2d Parl. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

To. Res. 9, New-square, Lincoln'a-inn.

GEORGE SPENCE, Esq. Prof. A Barrister-at-law.

To. Res. 35, Pall Mall; and 2, Stunebuildings, Lincoln's-inn.

R. of E. In the possessors of 146 buryage-holds. Pop. 14,746.

N. of V. 146. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Kt.

All, or at least a majority of these burgage-holds, were some years ago in the possession of a female. Mrs. Allanson, who of course returned the two Members! They are at present in possession of another lady, named Miss Lawrence, and under the management of Sir Launcelot Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor. Miss Lawrence is a near relative to Viscount Goderich and Baron Grantham, who are likely to become the future proprietors of this Borough. -The nomination for these burgageholds was possessed by Miss Lawrence's progenitors, the Aislabies of Studley Castle, for 150 years.

ROCHESTER, City of, Kent. 23d Edw. I. 2 Cita.

RALPH BERNAL, Esq. 4th Parl.

A West India Proprietor. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law.

To. Res. 11, Park-crescent, Portlandplace.

VISCOUNT VILLIERS.

N. S. George-Augustus-Frederick Vuliers.

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Jersey.

R. of E. In the freemen of the city not receiving alms.

N. of l'. From 1075 to 1100. Pop 9284. E. I. The Admiralty possesses one moiety. The number of electors not being limited to a self-elected corporation, prevents the representation of Rochester from being entirely at the disposal of the Admiralty; but it has always been customary to compliment that board with the recommendation of one member.

A correspondent of the Spectator Newspaper thus characterises the late Election for Rochester. There were four candidates; one of them, a Tory, after a few days, bolted, leaving Church, State, and publicane, in uter dismay.
A second, for eight-and-forty hours'
amusement, paid 12001. The government candidate, Lord VILLIERS, paid 25(M)L; and the favourite candidate, MR. BERNAL, 4000l. !- One of the parties paid 1201. for a supper to a few freemen from London. In another case, the quantity of spirits charged by one publican exceeded his whole yearly stock, as appeared by the inspection of the Excise-officer's books !- Some of the London voters would not vote without the advice and presence of their London friends and relatives; who were, of course, brought down along with them at the candidate's expense: having arrived, their scruples would not allow them to vote until the last They were, therefore, to be moment. brought down, maintained, and sent back, at the candidate's charge; so that the vote of a single worthy and independent freemen might be valued, in some cases, at 100/. !

At the general election in 1818, Lord Binning (now Earl of Haddington, S. P., Baron McIrose, U. K.) being returned on the government influence, Major Torrens petitioned against him on the ground of ineligibility. An estate in Scotland, by the Act of Union, was no qualification to represent any place in England; it was therefore presumed, that a Scottish peerage could not qualify the eldest son for such a situation, the law not having enacted such a qualification. committee, however, determined it to be a legal qualification, and voted Major Torrens' petition frivolous and vea ations.

Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who was lost with his fleet off the Island of Scilly, represented Rochester in 1695, 1698, and 1705.

ROMNEY, NEW, a Borough and Cinque Port, Kent. Hen. III. 2 Barons.

WILLIAM MILES, Esq.

Occ. A Banker. Co. Sc. Beesthorpe Hall, Nottinghamshire.
Rel. Son of Philip-John Miles, Esq.

M. P. for Corfe Castle.

Sig Roger Gresley, Bart, (in the room of the Hon. Arthur Trevor (son of Viscount Dungannon), he himself having vacated his acat for the City of Durham, on account of irregularity in the late election.)

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 29, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

Co. Sc. Drakelow Hall, Derbyshire. Rel. Brother-in-law of the Earl of Coventry.

R of E. In the mayor, jurats, and such freemen, only, as have a right to their freedom by birth, as eldest sons of freemen, or by serving seven years' apprenticeship; or who have it by redemption, inhabiting the Borough at the time of their being made free.

N. of V. About 150. Pop. 984.
R. O. The Mayor, who is chosen at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the

E. I. The heirs of the late Sir Manasach Lopez, Bart, and Sir Edward Dering,

This has generally been a Treasury Borough, from the number of places in possession of the patrons and their friends.

Sir Edward Dering has, by a very simple method, possessed himself of an influence in this port, not easily to be rendered insecure. His property in the neighbourhood is tenanted out, without lease, at very easy rents, to the electors; who, feeling that gra-titude which never fails to inspire those immediately interested in the present possession of a good thing, could not be so ungenerous as to oppose the inclination of a passive land-lord, in so triffing a concern as that of the election of a Member of Parliament!

ROSCOMMONSHIRE, Iecland.
A. U. 41st Geo. III. 2 Kts.

ARTHUR FRENCH, Esq. 3d Parl.
A Land Owner.

Offi. A Green nor of Roscommonshire. Co. Sc. French Park, in this County.

OWEN O'CONNOR, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Belanagar, in this County.

E. I. Mr. French returns himself.

ROSS-SHIRE, Scotland.

A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

SIR JAMES-WEMYSS MACKENZIE, Bart. 3d Parl. A Land Owner.

Off. Lord Lient. of Ross-shire. To. Res. 47, Parliament-street. Co Sc. Scatwell, Ross-shire.

N. of V. Real, 37; Nominal, 33:— Total, 70. Pop. 55,653. E. I. The present Commissioner.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, Scotland.
A. U. Oth Anne. 1 Com

HENRY-FRANCIS SCOTT, Jun., Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 9, John-street, Berkeley-square.

Co. Sc. Harden, Roxburghshire.

N. of V. Real, 94; Nominal, 49:— Total, 143. Pop. 3B,760. E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, and the Earl of Minto.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

13th Edw. 111. 2 Kts.

SIE GENAND-NOEL NOEL, Bart. 10th Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 11, Chandos-street, Caven-dish-square.

Co. Sc. Exton Park, near Stamford; and Catmore Lodge, Rutlandshire. Rel. Father to Baron Barham.

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE, Bart. Sih Park.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 12, Langham-place, Port-land-place.

Co. Sc. Normanton Park, Stamford, Rutlandshire; and Durdans, Epson, Surrey.

Rel. Sem-in-law to the Countess of Dysart: kineman to Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for Hampshire.

E. I. The Marquess of Exeter and his ancestors nominated one Member from 1747 to 1812; when the freeholders became independent of his control by electing Sir Gilbert Heathente. Sir Gerard Noel's family have always returned the other Member.

This County, which is occurred the smallest in England, returns only the above two Members to Patliament!

RYE, a Borough and Cinque Port, Surger. 42d Edu. III. 2 Barons.

HUGH-DUNCAN BAILLIE, Esq. Oec. A Banker and West India Merchant.

Offi. A Lieut. Col. in the Army. To. Res. 34, Morumer-street.

FRANCIS-ROBERT BONHAM, F.sq. A Land Owner.

Res. Brighton, Sussex.

R. of E. In the mayor, jurats, and freemen, inhabiting the port of Rye, and paying scot and lat.

N. of V. About 100. Pop. 3608. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Possessed by the Rev. Dr. Lamb, whose family has enjoyed the patronage for nearly 100 years. This is managed by their influence in the corporation, of whom, though not resident, they form the greatest number. At the time they acquired this ascendancy, they entered into a soleum convention with the other influential persons in the Borough, to keep it close.—The office of mayor is always filled by a Lamb.

• It appears from the old custumal of Rye, still in existence, that the right of voting formerly belong d to every person possessed of a freehold within the corporation, and to every son of a freehold.—(For other particulars respecting the Right of Election, &c. in this and other Cirque Ports, see Dover and Hastings.)

Before Mr. Crewe's bill, this place was, in the strictest sense of the app flation. a Treasury Borough; all the freemen, with scarcely an exception, being possessed of places in some department of the revenue. Since this bill, it has become necessary to make a small addition to the usual number of freemen, in order that there may be some persons duly qualified to go through the formal part of the farce of an election; all which freemen, who are not estensibly holders of a place, are quartered upon, and, in a certain degree, divide the profits with those who are in possession of the more lucrative

posts.

We must not here omit to make mention of the new harbour of Rye; for the making of which an Act was passed about 90 years ago. The only real object of which statute was, to give additional force to Treasury patro lage and ir fluence. After much labour and expense, the new harbour was wholly abandon d in 1778; netwithstanding which, the enormous tax of two-pence per ton on all vessels of this kingdom, as often as they pass the Straits of Dover, is still continued! - The mode in which the produce of this vast burthen on the commerce of the nation is now applied is well worth the investigation of Parliament: certain it is, that all the officers, artisans, and workmen (most of whom are freemen) still continue to enjoy their pensions and saluries, though their places are now become, in the strictest sense of the word, sinecures!

The conduct and management of this enormous mass of influence was exercised for a long time by Mr. Thomas Lamb, father of the present manager; who became agent and first officer of the Treasury in this B rough on the death of his father :- constantly siding with the Fast Land of the Treasury for the time being, the Jambs have continued in quiet and undisturbed posression ever since. On the passing of Mr. Crewe's bill, Mr. T. Lamb made an attempt at setting up a private interest of his own, independent of the Treasury; and actually returned one Member, with the government candidate. However, he was quickly given to understand, that the Treasury was determined to have both the Members of its own nomination, and that the loss of place, &c. would be the immediate and certain consequence of disobedience. In a short time after, he returned to his duty and allegiance; having previously stipulated, that, in future, the Treasury nominees should make him some douceur or compliment!

In consequence of the slaughter which took place at the battle of Evesham, in the time of Henry III. this place, for that time, returned four Members to Parliament, as did the rest of the Cinque Ports.

ST. ALBANS, Borough of, Hert-edulire. 23d Edu. I. 2 Bis. fordshire.

VISCOUNT GREMSTON. N & S. James-Walter Grimston. Eld. son of the Earl of Verulam.

CHARLES TENNANT, Esq. Prof. A Solicitor. To. Res. 62, Russell-square.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and freemen, and in such householders as

pay scot and lot. N. of V. From 700 to 800. Pop. 4783.

R. O. The Mayor. E. I. Poss seed for one moiety, by the Earl of Verulam; in whose family the patronage has been vested for upwards of 150 years.

ST. GERMANS, Borough of, Duchy of Cornwall. 3th Eliz. 2 Bss.

CHARLES Ross, Esq. 3d Parl A West India Proprietor. Offi. A Metropolitan Commissioner of

Lunacy.
To. Res. 60, Portland-place. Rel. Son-in-late of Earl Cornwallis.

WINTEROP-MACKWORTH PRAED, Esq.,

(in the room of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law Res. 6, King's - bench - walk, Temple.

mey, in this county, where the whole number of voters are only tea, and here they are only seven. This infringement of election-right would become the subject of legal investigation in a larger place, where the temptation of obtaining a seat might repay the expense of the adventure; but the contradictory decisions of committees, and the enormous charges attending a petition against the undue return of a Memler, begin to deter gentlemen from having recourse to that

methed of obtaining justice. Philip Stanhope, afterwards the celebrated EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, represented this rotten Borough in 1761. In order to show the condition and value of such Boroughs in his time, we shall here quote a passage from one of his letters to his son, dated Bath, Dec 19, 1767. It seems that the Great Earl of Chathans, then Prime Minister, had sojourned at Bath for some time, for the recovery of his health. In writing of him, the Earl thus addresses his son :- "In one of our conversations here, this time twelvemonth, I desired him to secure you a seat in the new Parliament; he assured me he would, and, I am convinced, very sincerely; he said even that he would make it his own affair; and de-

sired I would give myself no more

tell you truly from all thes Lord Chathan minister; bu any body.

ST. IVES, 1

Cornwall. 5th THE HON. WIE LONG. WEE A Land () whel To. Res. 39, D Co. Se. West-Hants. Rel. Eld. son of

nephew to the to the Marqu to Baron Co Marquess of L burgh. Parl. Pat. Borough.

JAMES MORRISON A Land Owner. Occ. Wholesale H don. Co. Se. Balaam I R. of E. In the inhi N. of F. About wan N. of F. About 200. R. O. The Mayor. E. I. Mr. Wellesley,

a division of the estates, to the latter, | This small burgage-tenure Borough is only by whom it was alienated.

"The Lord of the Manor of this place is entitled to tithe on the pilchard fishery. The voters are commonly fishermen, and their suffiages are secured by permitting them to enjoy the full benefit of their labours until an election approaches. The lord then threatens the enforcement of his right. If the poor fisherman gives his vote as his lord bids him, the claim is abandoned."-Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

A remarkable instance of bribery occurred here in 1775. Samuel Stephens, Esq. having peritioned the House, proved by evidence that Praed, the father, was the agent both for his own son and for Mr. Drummond; and that the money advanced by him to the voters, on their notes-of-hand, payable with interest at the Bank of Trure, were only colourable loans; that they received the money on condition that they should vote for his son and a friend; being given to understand that, on this compliance, the payment of their notes would never be demanded; also, that the petitioner would have had 40 more votes; but that he was deprived of them by the persons who were ready to give them, not being rated, although every one of them had rateable property. The consequence was, that Mr. Praed was compelled to vacate his seat, and afterwards sold the manor of St. Ives to Sir Christopher Hawkins.

ST. MAWES, Borough of, Duchy of Cornwall. 5th Eliz. 2 Bss.

GEORGE-GRENVILLE-VANDISFORT PIGOTT, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Colonel in the Army.

Co. Sc. Duddon Hall Park, Bucks.

SIR CODRINGTON - EDMUND CAR-2d Parl RINGTON, KL

A Land Owner.

Late Chief Justice of Ceylon.

To. Res. 93, Jermyn-street. Co. Se. Chalfont, St. Giles's, Bucks.

R. of E. In the mayor and resident bur-

N. of V. From 20 to 24. Pop. 68. R. O. The Portreeve, appointed at the Court-Lect of the Lord of the Manor, viz. E. I. The Duke of Buckingham.

one mile across a ferry from the town of Falmouth, which contains a population of more than 5000 persons; and though it is a borough, and has a corporation, sends no Members to Parliament; while St. Mawes, which consists of only a row of fishermen's cottages fronting the sea, and has no corporation, sends two representatives, who are not chosen by the inhabitants, but by the burgage-tenures, which are all of them the property of the Duke of Buckingham, who nominates both the Members, by creating a few electors for the day!

It is a standing joke in Cornwall, as this Borough consists of only one row of small houses, for persons to ask "on which side of the street the MAYOR lives?" which demonstrates the strong feeling of centempt entertained, even by the people themselves, for these rotten excrescences upon the constitu-

tion.

ST. MICHAEL, or MIDSHALL, Borough of, Duchy of Cornwall. 6th Edw. VI. 2 Bas.

THE HON. LLOYD KENYON. Rel. Eld. son of Baron Kenyon.

JOHN-HEYWOOD HAWKINS, Esq. A Land Owner.

R. of E. In a high lord, five deputy lords, and the inhabitant householders, paying acet and lot.

N. of V. 32. Pop. 128. R. O. A Portreeve, appointed by the High Lord at his Court-Leet from the five Deputy Lords.

E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Falmouth and Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. father to one of the Members.

Although St. Michael never had the honour of having a corporation, Sir ('. Hawkins purchased his moiety of the property from Sir Francis Basset (now Lord de Dunstanville) for a large sum of money.

Arthur Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington) was returned for this Borough in 1807.

SALTASH, Borough of, Duchy of Cornwall. 6th Edw. VI. 2 Bas 2 Bas. THE EARL OF DARLINGTON. 5th Par. N. & S. Henry Vane.

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Licut. Col. in the Army. To. Res. 40, Upper Brook-street. Co. Se. Snettisham Hall, near Lynn. Rel. Eldest son of the Marquess of Cleveland : brother-in-law to Earl Poulett; and brother to Lord W .. G.-F. Poulett, M.P. for the Co. of Durham.

P. C. CHAMPTON, Esq. Offi. Solicitor-General for Ireland. Res. Dublin.

R. of E. In the mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 28 freeholders and free members of the corporation; who are, severally, the possessors of 36 burgageholds.

N. of V. 36. R. O. The Mayor. Pop. 1556.

E. I. Exercised by John Buller, Esq. the proprietor of the above burgageholds, and of East and West Looe.

Parliamentary influence was an object of legal contention in this Borough for more than twenty years. The question was, whether the right of election was in the corporation, consisting of 28 members, or in the freeholders of ancient houses on their sites, held by burgage tenure. This question was seven times contested at different elections between 1785 and 1807; - four of the Committees, to whom the petitions were referred, decided that the right was in the Corporation; and three that it was in the burgage-holders. The final determination under the amended Grenville Act was in favour of the latter; the consequence of which was, that since 1807, Mr. Buller, of Morval, being the owner of the burgageholds, has been the sole proprietor of the Borough; instead of the Admiralty, who formerly held the patronage by means of situations in Plymouth dock-

yard, and other places under Gov. rnment During these contests, Messes. Jenkinson and Amblen were returned by the Corporation in 1785, and they were declared to be duly elected by a Committee. A vacancy happening, however, in 1786, on Mr. Jenkinson being created a Peer, the Earl of Mornington (now Marquess Wellesley) was returned by the corporation in his against this return, in layour of the right of the burgage-holders; and the next Committee decided that the Earl was not elected; but that Mr. Lemon was duly elected! Thus, two Members were sitting in the House of Commons, at the same time, for the same Borough, upon the right of different descriptions of electors, who had both been deemed incligible in the same Parliament! Lord Grenville's Act, which, from the time of its enactment, made the last determination of Committee final, for each place, was certainly wanting to put an end to such moustrous anonalies. The above let gibened contest (no doubt profitable enough to the gentlemen of the long robel, cost the disputants upwards of 100,0007.1

SANDWICH, a Borough and Cinque Port, Kent. 42d Edu. III. 2 Barons.

JOSEPH MARYATT, Esq. 6th Parl. Occ. A Banker and Merchant in London; Ship-owner and West India Proprietor.

To. Rex. 6, Richmond-terrace, Co. Sc. Wimbledon House, Surrey.

SAMUEL-GROVE PRICE, Esq. Prof. A Burrister-at-Law. To. Res. 9, Gray's-inn-square.

R. of E. In the freemen, resident a d non-resident, except those who receive alms .

The freedom is obtained by birthright, apprenticeship, and by marrying the widow or daughter of a freeman. An attempt was made, March 22, 1620, to limit the right of voting to the mayor and twelve jurats only; as we find by the Journals.

"By order of Lord Cobham Warden, confirmed after, by the Lords of the Council, the mayor and jurats only to make elections. The Commons thereupon d barred from giving their voices in the election, with threatening of imprisonment."

"Sir Robert Hatton, chose by the mayor and jurats only, not by the commons."

" Sir Edward Sandstall chose by all."

"The Committee held the election of Sir Robert Hatton void."

N. of V. About 700, of whom 450 are non-resident. Pop. 2050.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. Possessed usually by the Admiralty, from the influence of incu-

merable places.

From the number of its electors, however, this Cinque Port has, since 1784, on some occasions, exhibited symptoms of independence. In that year Sir Horace Mann was chosen in opposition to the government candidate, Lord Parker.

The late Sir Philip Stevens, Secretary to the Admiralty, represented this town in eight successive Parliaments, for a period of more than forty years. voters were bound to him by every tie of gratitude, as there was scarcely a single family connected with Sandwich, which was not provided for by him in the Admiralty, pavy, or marines .-But the system of thus conciliating the favour of the electors of Sandwich is of a still older date. In 1695, Mr. Sergeant Thurbarn petitioned against the return of Edward Brent and John Taylor, Esqs., and produced evidence that the votes for them "had been gained by ill practices;" of which the following was a specimen :-

Ralph Goodchild said, 6 about a month before the election, at the desire of some of Mr. Taylor's friends, he went to Mr. Taylor's house, with an account of what men they thought would engage for him; and that Mr. T. said to him (Messrs. Paramour, Mandy, and Gregg, being by), that he heard some got places of profit by being Parlia-ment men; and that if the town chose him, and he got a place of 1000% or 1500% a-year, as he hoped he should, he would give the half to the corporation, and 20% a year to the poor, and give the corporation a treat, on the day he was chosen, yearly; and Mr. Cricket said, he would give his bond, that Mr. Taylor should expend 40% or 50%. rearly upon the town; that Mr. T. bid him speak of it; and he did accordingly make use of it to persuade several to vote for Mr. T., and said, he believes he saw bills of charges of 300L on Mr. T.'s account; and that Mr. Cricket was Mr. Taylor's agent.

4 Clarke, Jenkinson, and Stone, said, that a letter was read from Sir Cloudesley Shovell, in which it was threatenedthat all the seamen, who would not vote for Mr. Brent, should be pressed! -Ricksey and others were present, and some scamen were scared out of the town by it."

Notwithstanding that this infamous corruption and intimidation was fully proved, the learned Sergeant got nothing by his petition; the House resolving " That Edward Brent and John Taylor, Esqrs. are duly elected !"

The members belonging to this Cinque Port are, Deal; Walmer; Fordwich, near Canterbury; Ranisgate and Serre, in the Isle of Thanet; Stonar, opposite to Sandwich; and Brightlingsey, in Essex.

SARUM (NEW), or SALISBURY, City of, Wiltshire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Cits.

WADHAM WYNDHAM, Esq. 4th Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. Clarendon Hotel, 169, New Bond-street.

Prov. Res The College, Salisbury. Parl. Pot. One Member for this City.

THE HON. DUNCOMBE PLEYDFLL. BOUVERIE. 2d Parl.

Off. A Captain in the R. Navy. Hel. Bro. to the Earl of Radner; and to the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P. for Cockermouth.

R. of E. In the Corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, 23 aldermen, and 30 common-councilmen.

N. of V. 54. Pop. 9160.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. The Earl of Radnor is High Steward; but Mr. Wyndham has a moiety of the influence.

SARUM, OLD, Borough of, Wiltshire. 23d Edge. I.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq. 6th Parl. Occ. East India Agent and Proprietor. Vice-President of the Royal Offe Asiatic Society.

To. Res. 12. Devonshire-street, and 9, Carlton House-terrace.

Sc. S. merh.ll, Tonbridge-town, Kent.

Rel. Cousin to the Earl of Caledon, I. P.: futher to the other representative, vie. :

JOSIAS DUPRE ALEXANDER, Esq. 3d Parl.

Offi. An East India Director. To. Res. 7, Grosvenor-square.

R. of E. In the freeholders, who are burgage-holders of the Borough, but non-resident.

N. of V. 7! Pop. None! R. O. A Bailiff appointed at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor,

E. I. The Earl of Caledon.

When Governor Pitt returned from the East Indies, he purchased the whole manor, which is very small, for less than two thousand pounds, and it was sold by his descendant, the late Lord Camelford, for nearly £40,000. Lord Caledon gave £70,000 for it. The land and mauorial rights produce about £700 per annum. The Borough of Old Sarum retains only the vestige of a house!! - The late Lord Camelford, of eccentric memory, threatened to send his footman into the House of Commons to represent him in Parliament; intending thereby to exhibit to the world the vice and impudent frauds practised under the close borough syetem.

The representation of Old Sarum is literally that of a thorn-bush, for here are neither houses, inhabitants, nor any thing but a name. It seems to retain the name of a Borough, for the purpose of ridicule only. To see a spot of ground, because it was for-merly inhabited, possess municipal rights, have a nominal bailiff and burgesses, and return two Members to Parliament, who are called the virtual representatives of the nation; while Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and the most populous towns are unrepresented, is an absurdity so with a virtual representation, the government ought to be satisfied with virtual taxation; for it is the first principle of our constitution, that representation and taxation are inseparable.

The celebrated philologist, John Home Tooke, represented this place for some time.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorkshire. 26th Edw. 1. 2 Buz.

THE RT. HON. CHARLES-MANNERS SUTTON. 7th Parl Offi. Speaker of the Honouruble the

House of Commons.

A Privy Conneillor.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations. Registrar of the Faculty Office.

To. Res. St. Stephen's Court, New Palace-yard.

Co. Sc. Mistley Hall, Manning-tree, Essex.

Rel. Nephew to Baron Manners: 2d cousin to the Duke of Rutland; and to Lord Robert-William Manners, M.P. for Leicestershire: 3d consis to Baron Forester: we to the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE HON. EDMUND PHIPPS. 10th Par. Offi. Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance.

A General in the Army, and

A Colonel-Commandant of the 60th Regiment of Foot

To. Res. 64, Mount-street, Grosvenoesquare.

Rel. Uncle to the Earl of Mulgrave.

R. of E. In the corporation or common council, which is relf-elected: consisting of 2 bailiffs, 2 coroners, 4 chamberlains, and 36 burgesses.

N. of V. 44, of whom 13 are incapacitated by age, by distance, and by having places, from voting. Pop. 8730.

R. O. The two Bailiffs.
E. I. Exercised by the Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Mulgrave, in whose families the patronage has existed for nearly 70 years.

On one occasion, £1000 were given in thus Borough for a single vote, to a person who was cunning enough to hold back until the price grew high. At later periods, custom-house and excise places, commissions in the army and may, and even church-preferments have been the considerations. But these good things are now gone, and it is said the Memhers are chosen by the Corporation on their respective merits.

SEAFORD, a Borough, and Cinque Port, Susua. As a Borough, 2016 Edw. I.; as a Port, 30th Hen. VIII. 2 Harons. JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 39, Portland-place.

Co. Se. Seaford Lodge, Sussex; and Wherstead Lodge, Ipswich.

Parl. Pat. One Member for this Borough.

LYONE, Esq.

(Apetition having been presented to the House against the return of THE Hon. Augustus - FREDERICK ELLIS [2d son of Baron Seaford: bro. to Baron Howard de Walden], the Committee appointed to try the merits of the case decided that Mr. Ellis was not, but that Mr. Lyons, the petitioner, was duly elected.)

R. of E. Not only in the bailiff, jurats, and freemen, but in the populacy also, viz., the inhabitant housekeepers, paying scot and lot ... N. of V. From 98 to 100. Pop. 1075.

R. O. The Bailiff.

E. I. Exercised by Mr. Fitzgerald and Baron Seaford: the latter, as Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. was long the leader of the West India party.

This was a Treasury Borough until 1782, and cost the country 9000%, a year in places and pensions while it continued to return Treasury Members; but the right of voting being extended, in 1786, to all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the corporation (consisting mostly of non-resident freemen) having been determined, in 1792, to have no right of voting except they be resident, the Treasury interest became annihilated.

The influence under the Treasury was exercised for nearly two centuries by the family of Thomas, of West-Dean, near this place, whose title became extinct for want of male heirs. The estate, with the patronage, descended to the late Mr. Harrison, of Suttonplace, and from him to his son, Launcelot Harrison, Esq. In 1774, Mr. Pelham, afterwards Earl of Chichester. whose father had owned the tithes and about half the landed property in the Borough, attempted to revive the political interest of his family, which had been neglected ever since the death of the Duke of Newcastle; but with no

success until 1786. A Mr. Alves, and a Mr. Harben, had by this time insinuated themselves into the management: the first, being on his own account, was soon obliged to give it up; his supporters having been out-bribed by the other party. Harben had perby the other party. Harben had per-fidiously taken the Treasury manage-ment out of Harrison's hands, and retained it until his death; when his son sold it to the Hon. Mr. Bowes, brother to the Earl of Strathmore; who, being unsuccessful in 1812, in his petition against the bribery of his opponents, resold it to Mr. Pindar, first clerk in the house of Cox and Greenwood, the army agents; and from him this moiety descended into the hands of Mr. Fitzgerald. The other moiety (nearly half the houses in the Borough) was sold in 1792 by Mr. Pelham (who had joined the ministry) to Charles Rose Ellis, now Baron Scaford. In the mean time Mr. Leach, the counsellor (now Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls), having taken up his residence in Scaford, soon obtained the political interest of the Borough, and procured the return of both Members in the short Parliament of 1806, and in the succeeding one of 1807, in opposition to Mr. Ellis; with whom, however, he soon after coalesced; each agreeing to return one Member. In 1818, Sir John sold his interest to George Watson Taylor. Esq. We have been thus particular in our account of the changes in the patronage of Seaford, in order to show, from such frequent alterations, what a good thing Borough property must be, when well managed. The contrary will be seen in the case of Shaftesbury. But, in the present instance, we must not forget to record a few of those venal and pertidious tricks, for which this Borough has been so famous. It was at the election of 1761, that the distinction between populacy and tax-payers, which has since been the subject of so much expense and litigation, took place. On this occasion, the House being prevented by the 2d of theo. II. from altering the right of election, contented themselves with explaining it away, by resolving that the word

This right was confirmed by several resolutions since 1761, with the addition in 1792, that those only of the freemen and corporation who are resident shall voice-

populacy meant inhabitant-housekeepers paying scot and lot.

From this period until 1786, the practice of taxing only the revenue officers, and four or five other individuals, who were sure to obey the word of command, prevailed, to the exclusion of all the other inhabitants. Petitions against this arbitrary exclusion were presented in 1774 and 1780, but were not attended with success; the committees not choosing to admit the rateability of men, whom the Seaford magistrates, in their high sense of justice, had deemed

ineligible.

In 1785, no less than 26 candidates offered their services to this immaculate Borough; and the number of electors being only 24, by the above mode of magisterial limitation, the whole town could not have supplied a single vote to each, had the would-be members persevered in the contest, to the end of the poll. One of these candidates was the Right Hon. Henry Flood, who was desirous of representing the inhabitanthouseholders, whose names had been omitted in the poor-rate, for nearly 30 years, on purpose to exclude them from the exercise of their franchise. Among the persons whom the overseers of the poor had placed in their legal description of paupers, by charitably disbur-thening them of their taxes, were the vicar of the parish, and 14 county freeholders; besides others, who could afford and actually had, at the time, tout money to some of the parish offieers, and even to one of the magistrates who allowed the rates!

These non-rated inhabitants commenced their claim to redress, by appealing to the quarter-sessions of the borough, on the ground of being excluded to answer election purposes. This appeal, however, appeared not to have been lodged at the sessions next ensuing the making of the rate, as the law directs, and the magistrates availed themselves of that pretence to dismiss it!

The overseers took care to prevent a second appeal, by maintaining the poor themselves, and making no rate, till the election, which was suspended for a year by a petition them before the House. This petition being at length heard in March, 1785, the previous election was declared void, and a new writ issued. On the day of

the next election, no less than seven candidates appeared on the hustings; but the returning officers behaved in the most shameful manner, by rejecting every vote for Mr. Flood and his colleague, curtailing those of the other candidates, and returning the Treasury nominees. Four petitions, presented against this return, were tried in Feb. 1786; and in consequence of equality of numbers (from alleged informality in lodging the appeal for the rates, as above mentioned), this second election was declared void.

The non-rated inhabitants or voters in the interest of Mr. Flood having had a second opportunity of appealing to the Scaford sessions against the poor rate (a new one being made the instant the last election was concluded, and the overseers, not expecting that the petitions against it would occasion a second void election), were now in a situation to prove their rateability before a committee of the House of Commons; and nineteen of that descrip-tion being in a state of opulence much superior to the majority of the taxpayers, Mr. Flood's success was placed beyond the possibility of doubt. At the election, however, the returning officer again struck off all such votes as did not appear on the poor rate (although that rate had been rejected by the committee as a corrupt one); and made his return to Parliament accord-

These proceedings were too flagrant to meet the eye of a committee of the House of Commons; therefore, the petition of Mr. Flood and Sir Godfrey Webster being presented to the House, and the day of hearing arrived, the counsel for the sitting members informed the committee, that their clients, being sensible that the petitioners had a majority of legal votes, would give them no further trouble! Thus was the cause of independence, in this little Borough, triumphant, at last, over the most unprecedented oppression,in opposition to the influence of the Treasury, to a family or junta of jurau. and to the united exertions of 17 sinecure placemen, pensioned on purpose to support the cause of injustice.

The system of politics in this place now took an entire change; the whole of Mr. Flood's friends, together with the other inhabitants, who had taken no part in the election, were put upon the poor rates, and Mr. Harrison (who had for thirty years enjoyed the confidence of government, and been the acknowledged patron of the borough), from the ill success that attended his late management, or from a determination to introduce a manager of less scruple into the dashing concerns of the party, was treated with coolness by the Treasury; but as he still retained the absolute command of the corporation, which consisted of a bailiff, 3 jurats, and 17 freemen, matters were not yet quite ripe for openly insulting and dis-

missing him. Mr. Harben, the hero of these political myrmidons, had therefore time to inveigle himself into the confidence of Mr. Harrison, and by an offer, apparently liberal, of undertaking to be at the expense of reinstating Harrison's influence, on being pennitted to share with him in the advantages attached to it, he obtained the purchase of several acres of land within the Borough, from Mr. Harrison's estate, on which he soon crected a stately mansion; and, having once got an establishment within the limits of its privileges, his next advance was upon the corporation .-Having managured himself into the freedom of the Port, he soon commenced open hostilities on poor Harrison; and the first act of his reign (for he now became the avowed and ostensible agent of government) was to procure his dismissal from the ninecure places of Supervisor of the riding officers and Captain of the custoin-house boat, worth together 270% per annum; the first of which he disposed of to Chambers, the late returning officer, and the other he kept by any means negligent of his own interest, having procured the Excise of the eastern part of the county to be paid into his hands, in its passage to the Treasury (an object of no little importance to a country banker), and obtained the place of receiver-general of the stamp duties for Sussex, worth 600% per annum, for his eldest son; and that of warehouse-keeper of the stump office in London, with a salary of 200/. per annum, for his second son, which he was allowed to hold as a sinecure, and to continue his re-

sidence at Lewes!

From that period, this insignificant little place exhibited the most disgusting acenes of profligacy in all their shades of deformity. Mr. Harrison had the merit of managing the government influence, without persecution; but now scarcely a session, assize, or term passed, without indictments for assaults, informations against pretended riots, in which the prosecutors were always the aggressors; indictments for perjury, robbery, and every crime which malicious ingenuity could give a colourable pretence of instigating. The expense and ruin brought on individuals by these means are inconceivable, independent of the disgrace and misery that the most innocent suffered from the infamy of such procerdings.

One mode by which this reckless borough agent managed the voters of Seaford, was by lending them sums of 50%, and upwards, upon their bonds, and while they continued obsequious to their dictator, neither principal nor interest was demanded; but the moment any one of these unfortunate men presumed to exercise a will of his own, the bond was exacted with unexampled rigour. Another engine of influence was the number of custom-house and sinecure places, now in his gift, amounting to more than 3000% a year; of which the returning officer, and the overseers who had the fixing of the rates, had each " a lion's share "."

Being still unable to draw over a me-

The reader will naturally imagine, from the number of tide-waiters, boatmen, &c. who reside here, that there must be a harbour commodious for shipping : that the imports and exports must be great, and the revenues arising from them to Government proportionable thereto; but so far is this from being the case, that the only business done here throughout the whole year is the discharging of one solitary cargo of coals! Newhaven, which is a considerable port, where much business is done, with a third part of the number of officers, is only four miles distant from

jority of the electors to his side, Manager Harben had recourse to a new expedient, which was not only contrary to the charter of the Borough, but also to its custom, practice, and constitution: this was the creation of 19 non-resident freemen; which he was weak enough to believe would invest them with the rights of election. A meeting of the corporation was accordingly convened at an alchouse; when the strangers were admitted to their freedom; and by way of amendment 4 more were added (in all 23), viz. the Duke of Richmond, the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, John Young, a jack-ars driver, and William Chambers, brother to one of the jurats!

But, the manager still deeming himself insecure, resorted to another notable expedient. There were 27 persons in his employment, as diggers of chalk, at the sum of 8s. per week, each: these he had brought into the Borough, and a new poor rate being made, he had each of them taxed for such houses as were occupied by widows, or customhouse officers, who, by Mr. Crewe's Bill, could not vote: one was even rated as the proprietor of the pour-house of the parish! These 27 chalk-diggers, with the 23 non-resident freemen (including Mr. Pitt and the ass-driver), making together 50 surreptitious votes, amounted to more than half of the whole number of real electors in the Borough; and if a returning officer could be found hardy enough to admit such persons to poll, little doubt was entertained that the conspirators would Bucceed at the ensuing election; as far, at least, as obtaining the return.

The dissolution of Parliament in 1780 happening, however, to take place 17 days before the 6 months' residence of the chalk-diggers was completed (as required by the statute of 26th Geo. 111.), the Treasury justa found themselves involved in a dilemma: but their craft soon extricated them. The

returning officer was not compelled by law to proceed to the election till the 8th day after proclamation; which happening to be Saturday, an adjournment of course took place till Monday. This managuvre carried them over to the 10th day, when it was agreed to dispose of the remaining 7 in the following manner :- the candidates were to insist on the six ouths required by the statute to be administ and to cach voter, viz. the Oath of Allegiance: the Oath of Supremacy: the Declaration of Test: the Oath of Abjuration: the Oath of Residence: and the Bribery Oath. The administration of these oaths would of course take up half an hour for each individual. The candidates and counsel were to object to every voter, objectionable or not, and to make a speech of half an hour each, on his incligibility: which mode would occupy an hour and a half more upon each vote, separately. Under these obstacles, it was deemed impossible to poll more than four votes a day, till the 7 days were expired; at which time the seven and twenty chalkdiggers might be brought forward, and polled, as having completed their six months' residence.

This plan was actually put in practice, and the ridiculous and disgraceful farce was absolutely played oil for the whole neven days!—The scene exhibited Condidates speaking against time, Counsellurs pleading against time, Counsellurs pleading against taw, Clergymen abjuring popery; and the immediate electors of Seaford purging themselves of bribery and

corruption!!

The seven days being at last got over by this management, the chalk-diaggers were brought forward on the 8th day, and every one of them received as good votes, by the conscientious returning officer!—Of the 14 voters who were rejected, nine were housekeepers, who had lived several years in the Borough, but whose political sentiments not cor-

hence; a convincing proof that these vermin are suffered to feed on the earnings of the laborious part of the public, only because their influence may have some weight at elections. The patronage of the custom-house at Newhaven, on account of its vicinity, is added as an amendage to the Treasury agent of this place.

vicinity, is added as an appendage to the Treasury agent of this place.

The revenue offices of Rotten Dean, East Dean, and the custom-house of East Bourne, are also supplied with placemen from amongst the electors of Scaford.—

Oldfield.

responding with those of the parish officers, they had not been assessed to the poor rate, though they had frequently appealed to the Seaford sessions to be admitted to pay their taxes; and five for not having their names marked in the poor-book, as having paid the last rate, one of whom was a gentleman possessing property worth at least 1000% per annum, and who had been a housekeeper in the place 26 years. A petition was of course presented to Parliament, on its meeting, complaining of the gross partiality of the returning officer, but it did not come to a hearing till March, 1792! when the 23 non-resident freemen (including of course "the Pilot that weathered the Storm," His Grace of Richmond, and the donkey-driver) and the 27 chalkdiggers were all declared bad votes, and ordered to be struck from the poll; without subjecting the petitioners to the trouble of examining a single witness! It also appeared that the above-mentioned appeals of those who wished to pay their rates had been urgiceted to be entered, by the attorney employed, on the record of the sessions; for which service he had received a bribe of 500%: -but the Committee refused to hear evidence to prove their rateability !- The report to the House was, that Sargent, one of the Treasury Members, and Tarleton, one of the petitioners, were duly elected; thereby excluding Sir Godfrey Webster and Mr. Joddrel.—At the same time they reported specially, "That the right of election for the Port and Borough of Seaford is in the inhabitanthousekeepers, paying scot and lot, and in them only."

By this last resolution, the corporation (unless resident) whom Harben had with so much difficulty and expense attached to his interest, were entirely shut out from all election rights within the Borough of Seaford, and the privilege was vested where the con-stitution originally placed it, viz. in the inhabitant housekeepers paying scot

SELKIRKSHIRE, Scotland. A. U. Gth Anne. Com.

ALEXANDER PRINCIE, Esq. A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor. Co. Sc. Whitebank, in this County.

N. of V. Real, 25; Nominal, 13:-Total, 38. Pop. 6270 Total, 38. Pop. 6270. E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Buc-

cleugh and Queensberry.

LIN-SELKIRK, PEEBLES. LITHGOW, and LANARK, a District of Scottish Boroughs.
A. U. 6th Anne. 1 Com.

3d Parl. HENRY MONTEITH, Esq. Occ. A Merchant.

Co. Sc. Carstairs, Lanarkshire.

R. of E. In 94 Town-Councilmen of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of F. 41 Pop. 14,950. E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

SHAFTESBURY, Borough of, Doractshire. 23d Edw. I.

EDWARD PENRHYN, Esq. A Land Owner.

WILLIAM STRATFORD DUGDALE, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Rel. Son to D.-S. Dugdale, Esq. M.P. for Warwickshire: cousin to Earl Howe.

R. of E. In the mayor, burgesses, and inhabitants, paying scot and lot.

N. of V. About 300. Pop. 2920. R. O. The Mayor. E. I. This Borough was for many years under the influence of persons returning with fortunes from India, who bribed the electors to their hearts' content. It now belongs to Earl Grosvenor. The Earl appears to be acting a most severe and impolitic part in this Borough. Since the election, he has served notices to quit on 33 of his tenants, who did not vote as they were expected, and he is daily increasing the number, by aniall degrees, to prevent any sudden effervescence of feeling. Of the 33 tenants who have already been served, 17 gave plumpers for the independent party; nine gave one for the landlord's nominee, and one for the independent candidate; five gave plumpers to the patron's own nominee, and two tenants are to be ejected for not having voted at all! These proceedings have proOn occasion of a petition from Hans Winthrop Mortimer, Esq. against the Members who were returned for this Borough in 1774, viz. Sir Thomas Rumbold and Sir Francis Sykes, evidence was given, that money, to the amount of several thousand pounds, had been divided among the voters, in sums of 20 guineas a man; and that the persons who were intrusted with the disbursement of this money, and who were chirfly the magistrates of the town, devised very singular and absurd contrivances, in hope of being thus able to conceal through what channel it was conveyed to the electors. A person concealed under a ludicrous and fantastical disguise, and called by the name of Punch, was placed in a small apartment, and through a hole in the door delivered to the votes parcela, containing 20 guineas each: upon which they were conducted to another apartment in the same house, where they found another person called Punch's secretary, who required them to sign notes for the money received: these notes were made payable to an imaginary character, to whom was

given the ranie of Glenbucket,- 'Two

of the witnesses swore that they had seen Punch through a hole in the door, and that they knew him

attorney. borougho. his latitud ranged, as ruptionist chased by t from Benga than one th Benfield co Members 1 bankruptcy opposition, purchase rai apostle of Burke accus House of sentatives of from four saying, that man had into more evil if On the banker and Co., Si dealer in parl the purchas the town, and being still a

an attorney

the new pre

1802, by pn gentlemen in

year, had

proprietor; but the latter, viz. the present Sir Charles Wetherell, and Sir Edward Kerrison, having petitioned the House, had them ousted, and took possession of their sents; by admitting the names of a few voters on their side, who had been refused the poll by the returning officer, on account of not having paid the last poor-rate, by which the poll was taken. This decision is at variance with that in the case of Seaford, and with all others that we have met with, except one solitary instance; but it shows what an uncertain thing Borough property is, after all, except in the hands of a Peer.

Mr. John Dynely now acted the part of a wise man, by looking out for a customer for his Borough; but he first purchased Messiter's interest, -as the Jews of Monmouth-street furbish up their old clothes, before they attempt to pass them off as new. At length he sold the whole concern, with all its imperfections of title, &c. upon its head, to the Earl of Roseberry, for 50,000%. From his lordship it descended to the present noble proprietor; and the market price of the votes is still 20 guineas.—Here end, for the present, the "ryghte merrye" adventures of a Rotten Borough.

SHOREHAM (NEW), Borough of, 2 Bus. 23d Edw. 1.

SIR CHARLES-MERRICK BURRELL, 7th Parl. Bart.

A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor.

To. Res. 5, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

Knepp Castle, Horsham, Co. Se. Sussex.

Rel. Beo. to the late Walter Burrell, Esq., M.P. for Sussex: son in-law of the Earl of Egremont.

2d Parl. HENRY HOWARD, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Aldingbourn, Sussex.

Ret. Nephew to the Duke of Norfolk: cousin to the Earl of Surrey, M.P. for Horsham.

R. of E. Was formerly in the freemen of this Borough only; but, in consequence of gross bribery at d corrup-tion on the part of the Christian Club in 1771, 81 of those gentry were dis-franchised by Act of Parliament, and the right of election at the same time was extended to all the freeholders of forty shillings per annum, of the rope or hundred of Bramber, one of the six divisions of the County of Sussex, in which New Shoreham is situated .

 The returning officer had on the above occasion returned a candidate with only 37 votes, in prejudice to another who had 87; of which he had queried 76; and made his return without examining the validity of the votes he had so queried.

It appeared by his defence before the Committee, that a majority of freemen of this Borough had formed themselves into a society, under the name of the Christian Club; who under the sanction of picty and religion, and the cover of occasional acts of charity, had profund that sacred name, by making it a veil for covering a traffic of their oaths and consciences, and setting up their Borough for sale to the highest bidder;—while the rest of the freemen were deprived of every legal benefit from their votes!—The members were bound to secrecy, and to each other, by oaths, writings, bonds with large penalties, and all the ties that could strengthen their compact; and they carried on this traffic by means of a select committee, who, under the pretext of scruples of conscience, never appeared or voted at any elections themselves; but who, nowithstanding, having sold the Borough, and received the stipulated price, gave directions to the others how to vote. By this complicated evasion, the employers and their agents, having fully satisfied their consciences, aharted the money as soon as the election was over, without any scruple!—The returning officer, himself, had belonged to this society, but having taken some disgust to his associates, he quitted it. The majority of voters whom he objected to, he said, were persons of whose corruption he had experimental knowledge; besides which, several improper acts had come within his knowledge, as a magistrate, upon the late election; particularly an affidavit that a very considerable sum of money had been distributed among them. Upon these grounds, though they had the hardihood to take the oath against bribery and corruption (!) he looked upon them as disqualified; and having, besides, taken the opinion of counsel, which it seems coincided with

To. Res. 19, Upper Harley-street. A Land ROBERT AGLIONBY SLANEY, Esq. Offi. A A Gros 2d Parl. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law. To. Res. To. Res. 16, Tavistock-square. Co. Sc. P Rel. Bro. I.P.; R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.

N. of V. About 1300.

R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. In the Corporation. King, N Pop. 20,150. EDWARD-ST A Land O Prof. A B Large sums have been expended on elec-Offi. A Gu tions for this Borough, which has more To. Res. 5 than once been overhauled for corruption. On one occasion (in 1796) Co. Se. Mi the candidates (viz. the brothers of Lord Berwick and Sir Richard Hill, E. I. The E Cooper, one of Hawkestone) were minus upwards of 100,000L SLIGO, B A. U. 41 Ges SHROPSHIRE (or SALOP). JOHN WYNE 18th Edw. 111. A Land On Offi. A Gos 2 Kts. SIR ROWLAND HILL, Bart. 3d Parl. A Land Owner. lorum e Co. Sc. Hawkestone, Shropshire. A Trustee Rel Nephew to Baron Hill. JOHN CRESSETT PELHAM, Esq. 3d Parl. nufactu To. Res. 89 Co. Sc. Hax Rel. Fa.-in-A Land Owner. rick, I.P. Parl. Pat. 7 To, Res. Warren's Hotel, I, Regentstreet. C. Sc. Cound Hall, Shropahire, and rough. the Castle, Shrawsho R. of R. In the

SOMERSETSHIRE. 18th Edw. III.

2 Kts.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, Esq. 10th Parl.

A Land Owner. A West India Proprietor.

To. Res. 8, Upper Harley-street. Co. Sc. Kings-Weston, near Somerton, Somerset.

EDWARD-AVSHFORDSANDFORD, Esq.

A Land Owner.
To. Res. 41, Grosvenor-street. Co. Sc. Nynehead, in this County.

Pop. 358,620.

The freeholders of this County have held out to all the people of England an example worthy of imitation. At a former county meeting, convened for the purpose of nominating the Members, previously to the day of election, they resolved and agreed unanimously not to give their votes either to the brother or son of a Peer of the realm, nor to any candidate supported by such an interest :- to such resolution they seem to have adhered ever since.

Including its five Boroughs and three cities, Somersetshire returns eighteen Members to the House of Commons-

SOUTHAMPTON, Borough of, Hants. 23d Edu. I.

AREL-ROUS DOTTIN, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

A West India Proprietor.

To. Res. 31, Argyle-street. Co. Sc. Bugle Hall, near Southampton.

JAMES-BARLOW HOY, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 27. Grosvenor-street. Co. Sc. Midenbury, near Southamp-

R. of E. In the burgesses, whether without or within the precincts of the Borough; and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

N. of V. About 800, of whom 72 are out-living burgesses. Pop. 13. R. O. The Mayor and two Bailiffs.

E. I. In the Corporation.

SOUTHWARK, Borough of . Sur-23d Edw. I. rey.

SIR ROBERT-THOMAS WILSON, Kt. 4th Parl.

Off. A Licut, General. To. Res. 18, Regent-street.

 The Borough of Southwark was governed by its own Bailiff till the year 1327, when the city of London, finding great inconvenience from the escape of malefactors thither, out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates, obtained a grant, by which the mayor of London was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and empowered to govern it by his deputy. The inhabitants, however, some time after, recovered their former privileges, which they enjoyed, till Edward VI. granted Southwark to the city of London, for the sum of 617l. 2r. 1d.; and about a month after the passing this patent, Southwark was made one of the city wards, named Bridge Ward Without, in consideration of the city's paying to the crown an additional sum of 500 marks. Upon this the number of aldermen was increased from 25 to 26, a new one being chosen to govern this Borough. Hence, Southwark has ever since been considered as subject to the lord mayor; but it has not, in common with the other wards of the city, the election either of an alderman or common-council; the former being chosen by the court of aldermen, from amongst such of their own body as have served the office of lord mayor; and the choice usually falls upon the senior.

The lord mayor, in his jurisdiction over Southwark, has under him a steward and bailiff, the former of whom regularly holds a court of record in the hall on St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages, and trespasses within his limits; and the lord mayor proclaims a fair held at Southwark on the 19th of September.

It is divided into two parts, viz. the Borough Liberty, in which the lord mayor's steward or bailiff holds the above courts; and the Clink, or Manor of Southwark, which is subdivided into the Great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the King's Manor: for each of which subdivisions, a court-leet is held, where the constables, ale-connors, and flesh-tasters, are chosen, and other business transacted. The Clink Liberty is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record here, by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, damages, and trespass.

R. O. The High Builiff. burgesser Pop. 74,650. niakers, r. N. of V. N None but a popular candidate ever suc-ceeds in being elected for the Borough R. O. The E. I. The fa of Southwark. had forme STAFFORDSHIRE. 18th Edw. 111. rough; be since the EDWARD-JOHN LITTLETON, Esq. 8th Park 2 Kts. of Earl Ta Stafford had A Land Owner. sented durb To. Res. 45, Grosvenor-place. of the most Rel. Son-in-law of the Marquess Welornaments | lesley.
Co. Sr. Teddesly Park, near Walsall, the late Ric BIDAN. Staffordshire. SIR JOHN WHOTTESLEY, BL 3d Parl STAMFOR A Land Owner. An East India Proprietor. colushire. Occ. A Banker. LORD THOMAS To. Res. 13, George-street, Hanover-Off. Major h 6quare. Co. Sc. Wrottesley Hall, Rel. Bro. 1 cter. hampton, Stuffordshire. Rel. Bro .- in-law to the Earl of Tan-THOMAS CHAP kerville. Off. Lieut Co To. Res. 32, 1 Rel. Son of C Pop. 345,370. The great Land Owners of this County for Lincolna are the Marquesses of Stafford, Bath, R. of E. In the in and Anglesey; the Earls of Stamford, Ferrers, Talbot, Dartmouth, and Dudand lot-and public charity. ley; and Barons Bagot and Vernon.

. of V. 540.

STEYNING, Borough of, Sussex. 4th Edw. II. 2 Ree.

GEORGE-RICHARD PHILIPS, Esq. 4th Parl.

Occ. A Manufacturer. To. Res. 12, Hill-street, Berkeleysquare.

Co. Sc. Sedgley, near Manchester. Rel. Son-in-law to Lord Waterpark, I. P., M.P. for Knaresborough.

EDWARD BLOUNT, Esq. A Land Owner. To. Res. 43, Bryanston-square.

R. of E. In the constables and householders,-inhabitants within the Borough paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms.

N. of V. About 140. Pop. 1340. R. O. A Constable appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, viz.

E. I. The Duke of Norfolk, who having, after several contests, purchased Sir John Honeywood's moiety, became proprietor of the whole.

"The houses of this small village are held in burgage tenure. The occupants hold them at a very low rent; their votes being expected in return. Mr. Blount is Auditor to the Duke of Norfolk. The father of Mr. Phillips, the other Member, a great spinner, lent a large sum of mency to the Duke. The son has ever since been returned for this borough."—Spectator, Jan. 2, 1831.

Steyning and Bramber, which join each other, and form one street, not more than two-thirds as large as Fetter-lane, send together four representatives to Parliament !- They formerly elected in conjunction, and intermitted till 31st Henry VI. One part of Bram-ber is in the centre of the Borough of Steyning, and a part of Steyning in-teracts Bramber in like manner. Enteracets Bramber in like manner. Enveloped in the dark cloud of legal quibble and intricacy, they present us, like all the rotten Boroughs, with a finished picture of political deformity; -irregular in their districts, unintelligible in their constitutions, indefinite in their rights, corrupt in the exercise of their functions, contradictory in their respective organizations, and adverse to the established principles of the constitution, and the rights of meu.-(Sec Bramber.)

STIRLINGSHIRE, Scotland. A. U. 6th Anne. I Com.

Esq. HENRY - HOME - DRUMMOND, 3d Parl.

L.L.B.
A Land Owner. Prof. An Advocate at the Scottish Bar. Co. Sc. Blair - Drummond, Stirling-

N. of V. Real, 73; Nominal, 30:-Pop. 60,300. Total, 103. E. I. The Duke of Montrose.

STOCKBRIDGE, Borough of, 2 Bu. Hampshire. 1st Eliz.

WILLIAM SLOANE STANLEY, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 21, Curzon-street, May-fair.

Co. Sc. Paultons, Romsey, Hants. Rel. Kinsman to the Earl of Derby; to Lord Stanley, M.P. for Lancashire; and to the Rt. Hon. E .- U .-S. Stanley, M.P. for Windsor.

GEORGE WILBRAHAM, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 56, Upper Seymour-street. Co. Sc. Delamere House, Northwich, Cheshire.

Rel. Son-in-law of Earl Fortescue: bro.-in-law to Viscount Ehrington, M.P. for Devonshire; to the Hon. G.-M. Fortescue, M.P. for Hindon; and to Baroness King: cousin to Baron Skelmersdale; and to the lady of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. M.P. for Cheshire.

R. of E. In the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

N. of V. From 106 to 110. Pop. 735. R. O. A Bailiff.

E. I. Exercised by Earl Grosvenor.

A petition against the above return was presented, but the Committee to which it was referred have declared the sitting Members duly elected.

This Borough cuts as distinguished a figure in the annals of bribery as any in England; not that it has been more venal than others, but less discreet in the practice of it. It has been six times convicted of bribery; and several times escaped disfranchisement by some of those side-wind accidents which have saved many other boroughs in the same predicament; such as " precious questions," " delays till the session was ended," " want of time to examine further evidence," &cc .\_ when

A West India Proprietor.
To. Res. 8, Clifford street, Bondstreet. Co. Sc. Montrath, Devonshire. Rel. Son-in-law of the Earl of Rosslyn. SIR JOHN BENN WALSH, Bart.

A Land Owner. To. Res. 28, Berkeley-square. Co. Sc. Warfield Park, Berks.

R. of E. In the freemen; who may become so by being the sons of freemen, born after their fathers were made free; by redemption; or by having served seven years' apprenticeship to a freeman. N. of F. About 800. Pop. 3950.

R. O. The Mayor.

The corporation of this Borough have for many years had a patron possessing the interest of Government, who generally returns one Member. The other seat has always been contested; but both are understood to go to the highest as notorious in this borough as in any other, it has not been brought before the

SUFFOLK, County of. 49th Hen. 111.

public.

JOHN IVATT A Land (1x

shire; ar

Strathave shire.

To. Res. 19.

square. Co. Sr. Che

enhain, M Pop. 404,678.

The principal I the Duke of Onslow, Ayle count Middlet

This County, (among which fourteen Mem

SUSSEX, Con 49th Hen. III. (VACANT, by BURRELL

for New Shi HERBERT BAS A Land Owns

Co. Sc. Pean Pop. 236,120. L. One

2 Kts.

stund Park,

to Sir ('har)

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, Scotland. A. U. 6th . lunc.

THE RT. HON. LORD FRANCIS-LE-VESON-GOWER. 3d Parl. Off. A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

Late Secretary at War.

To. Res. 1, Cleveland-square, St.

Hel. 2d son of the Marquess of Stafford.

of V. Real, 3; Nominal, 23: Total, 26. Pop. 24,200. E. I. The Marquess of Stafford; the Marchioness being Countess of Suther-

land, in her own right.

TAMWORTH. Borough of, Staffordshire and Warwickshire . 5th Eliz. 2 Bu.

LOND CHARLES - VERE FERRARS 3d Parl. TOWNSHEND.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Rainham Hall, Norfolk. Rel. Bro. of the Marquess Town-

shend: neph, to Lord I.-N.-B. Townshend, M.P. for Helston.

Parl. Put. One Member for this Borough.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, Bt. D.C.L. 6th Park A Land Owner.

Off. A Provy Councillor in England and Ireland.

A Governor of the Charter-house. Late Secretary of State for the Home Department.

To. Res. Whitehall Gardens.

Co. Sc. Drayton Park, Staffordshire. Rel. Bro. to William Yates Peel, Esq. M.P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. Bro. in. law to George-

Wight. Bro-in-law to tree Robert Dawson, Esq. M.P. Harwich.

. The writs for Tamworth are issued to the Sheriffs of Staffordshire and Warwick-hire; each of whom directs his precept to the bailiff of that part of the town standing within his bailiwick.

† Those who have accepted the Town Charities, and have not taken alms, or parochial relief, are deemed good votes; which implies a contradiction to the above

The qualification has bowever been defined to mean all the resident male inhabitunts, who have attained a parochial settlement, whether they are occupiers of a house, or lodgers; but gives occasion to such innumerable objections at an election, as to leave in the returning officer, who is umpire between the parties, the power of deciding in favour of whichever he pleases. Witnesses to qualify and disqualify every person voting are produced, and a decision is made in a court which has no authority, and before a returning officer, who has not the power to examine upon oath.

Parl. Pat. One Member for this Borough.

R. of E. In such persons, resident or not, as have freeholds within the Borough; and in the inhabitants, being house-holders paying scot und lot, and not receiving alms,

N. of V. About 300. Pop. 3260. R. O. Two Bailiffs. E. I. Exercised in their own persons by Lord Townshend and Sir Robert Peel.

"The late Sir Robert Peel intro-duced himself by purchase, and at-tempted to carry both seats, but failed. A similar attempt was, we believe, made at the last election. The proparty belonged formerly to the Ferrars family, and Lord Charles Ferrars Townshend still retains sufficient to secure a seat from this place."-Spectator, Jan. 2d, 1831.

One moiety of this Borough was sold, some years ago, by Mr. Robins, the auctioneer, for 132,000L

Thomas Guy, the munificent founder and endower of the hospital which bears his name in the borough of Southwark, represented Tansworth in the years 1695, 1698, 1701, 1702, and 1705.

TAUNTON, Borough of, Somersetshire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bu.

HENRY LABOUCHERE, Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner. To. Res. 4, Hamilton-place.

EDWARD THOMAS BAINBRIDGE, Esq. Occ. A Banker, connected with Ireland.

To. Res. 10, Park-place, St. James's. R. of E. In such of the inhabitants as are pot-wallopers, and do not receive alms or charity +.

sons of the lower orders—potentilopers—and they fuily exercise that character during the election. It is also customary to give a gratuity of two guineas; this originated in the plea that the poor voter should be indemnified for loss of time. The borough forms a very small portion of the town; being only part of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen. The Members are expected to support the races and charities, and to contribute largely in periods of distress.

treas. Parliamentary conduct is not much regarded.

This Borough was for a long time under the management of the late Sir Benjamin Hamet; who, with his son, represented it in eight successive Parliaments. He built a new street, which bears his name, purchased the castle and other property, and established a bank in Taunton, as did his opponent, William Morland, Esq. who was restained three times.—Upon the death of John Hamet, Esq. his estates in Taunton were sold, and part of them were purchased by the late Sir John

Lethbridge, for 15,000/. His son, Sir Thomas, who, of course, considered that this property constituted him the patron of one seat at least, nominated his brother-in-law, Mr. Collins, in 1818; but he was opposed at a great

and other

R. of E. In the holders of inhabiting to N. of V. From

R. O. A Port leet of the L. E. I. The Du

The following timents close mentary Ref out of the sele of Tavistock,

sulting to our tegrity, the st private pecual limitation of ti are quite sath to the public is of Parliamen

Borongh conts
you to apply
ballot to such
clectors."
William, Lord

rough in the Pale 1661.
TEWKESBUT

cestershire. 7th

headed in 1785

Tv. Res. 7, Park-place, and 25, Southampton-buildings.

Co. Sc. Poole Court, near Tewkesbury.

oth Parl. JOHN MARTIN, Esq.

A Land Owner. An East India Proprietor. Occ. A Banker, in Landon,

To. Res. 68, Lombard-street. Co. Sc. Overbury House, Worcester-

R. of E. In the freemen and freeholders of the Barough.

N. of V. Upwards of 500. Pop. 5140. R. O. The two Bailiffs.

This town had the honour of being represented in nine Parliaments by JAMES MARTIN, Esq. of Overbury, near this place. He was called the Andrew Marvel of his time; and it has been said of him. that, although he sat so many years in Parliament, he never gave a vote that cost his country a guines. He was too honest to purchase a seat, or to sell his vote; and his grateful constituents returned him as long as he was able to attend his duty, without expense. Since his death, they have continued to elect his son. It was the pride and consolation of his life that he had voted against every war the country had engaged in during his time; particularly that with America in 1774. He connected himself with no party, but voted upon every question agreeably to the conscientious dictates of his own upright mind: except when he was instructed to do otherwise by his constituents, whose opinions he thought it his duty most implicitly to obey-in conformity with the constitutional practice of the purest times. He was offered by the minister a very lucrative share in the loan of 1783; but instead of suffering this to influence his parliamentary conduct, be communicated to the House, the same afternoon, the indignity he conceived to be offered to the independence of a British senator !

THETFORD, Borough of, Norfolk. 2 Ras. 1 Edw. VI.

LORD CHARLES FITZROY, Jun. 4th Parl.

Off. A Lieut, Col. in the Army. To. Res. 47, Clarges-street, Piccadilly. Rel. 2d son of the Duke of Grafton: nephew to the Duke of Gloucester: bro. to the Earl of Euston, M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds : son-in-late to Lord George-Augustus- Henry Cavendish, M.P. for Derbyshire. Bro.-in-law to the Hon. H .- F. C. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby : ucphew to Baroness Churchill: his lady is aunt to W. Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge University.

FRANCIS BARING, Jun. Esq. 2d Parl.

Ove. A Merchant. Rel. Non of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M.P. for Wycombe: nephric to Alexander Baring, Esq. M.P. for Callington; and to Francis Baring, Esq. M.P. for Portsmouth: cousin to W.-Bingham Baring, the other Member for Callington.

R. of E. In the mayor, ten aldermen, and twenty common-councilmen.
N. of V. 31. Pop.

Pop. 2982. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Exercised by the Duke of Grafton. and Alexander Baring, Esq., M.P. for Callington. The latter gentleman derives his right of nominating one of the Members from having pur-chased a large estate in the neighbourhood, from Baron Petre, a Catholic nobleman; who during his own absence from the House of Peers, carried on a long and expensive contest with the Duke, and at length established his right of sending one Representative into the House of Commons.

THIRSK (Old), Borough of, York-23d Edw. 1. 2 Bss. thire.

SIR ROBERT FRANKLAND, Bart. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 15, Cavendish-square. Co. Sc. Thirkleby, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

ROBERT-GREENHILL RUSSEL, Esq. 7th Parl.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law. To. Res. 4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Co. Sr. Chequers Court, Buckinghamshire.

R. of E. In the burgage-holders. N. of V. Between 50 and 60. Pop. of New and Old Thirsk, 3502.

friends and dependants of the proprictor on the day of election, for the purpose of returning the Members, only; as he receives the rents and profits of the whole of them.

TIPPERARYSHIRE, Ireland.

A. U. 41st Geo. III.

THE HON. FRANCIS - H. - ALD-BOROUGH PRITTIE.

7th Park A Land Owner. Offi Cust. Rotulorum of Tipperaryshire.

To. Res. 59, St. James's-street.

Rel Brother to Baron Dunalby, R.I.P.:

half-bro. to the Earl of Charleville: bro.-in-law to Thomas Bernard, Esq., M.P. for King's-County, Ire-

THOMAS WYSE, Jun. Esq. A Land Owner.

To Res. 19, Manchester-buildings, Parliament-street.
Co. Sc. St John's, Waterford.

This gentleman is a Catholic.

E. I. The Earl of Llandaff, and Baron

Dunally.

TIVERTON, Borough of, Devonshire. 18th James I. 2 Bez.

TOTNESS, I 23d Edw. I.

THE RT. HON.

COURTEMA A Land Owner

Offi. A Prive

Trade.

A Commissi Agent for th

Cu. Sc. Clay Kent. Rel. Brother

Esq., Clerk ments: 2d the Earl of

CHARLES BER A Land Own To. Res. 6, P

King's-bent

R. of E. In the men, inhabith the Borough, N. of V. From R. O. The May E. I. Exercised Earl of Mo

hereditary bur TRALEE, P Ireland. A. U

TREGONY, Borough of, Ducky of Cornwall 23d Edw. 1. 2 Bus.

JAMES ADAM GORDON, Esq.

A Land Owner. A West India Proprietor.

To. Res. 29, Hill-street, Berkeley-

square.

Co. Se. Stock's House, Hemel Hempstead, Herts; and Naish House, near Bristol.

Part. Pat. Two Members for this Borough.

JAMES MACKILLOP, Esq.

Occ. A Merchant, and an East India Agent and Proprietor.

To. Res. 4, Montague-square.

R. of E. In all the householders who boil a pot, usually styled potwallopers, and who provide for themselves; whether they live under the same roof or not.

N. of V. Ahout 230. Pop. 1065. R. O. The Mayor. E. I. Exercised by Mr. Gordon, one of the Members.

- A petition was presented to the House of Commons against the return of the above gentlemen; but a committee decided that they were duly elected, and that the petition of Mesars. King and Gurney was both frivolous and vexatious.
- Tregony, which is an inconsiderable village, without trade, commerce, or manufactures (except, indeed, that of making legislators, or, as they are more facetiously styled, virtual representatives and stewards of the lives and properties of all the people of Great Britain and Ireland), is distant only three miles from the notoriously convicted and condemned Borough of Grampound; and not a whit behind it in corruption.-Indeed, as will be seen in another place, these Boroughs were in the habit of running in couple, in the career of venality; - returning as many persons to occupy seats in the Commons' House of Parliament, as the City of London; and possessing an equal share in swaying the destinies of Britons, as the representatives of that emporium of commerce for the whole world.

The electioneering influence was for some time contested between the Earl of Falmouth and Sir Francis Basset, as was also that of the Boroughs of St. Michael and Truro; but the parties having agreed to send one Member, each, for St. Michael, the Earl, who was lord of great part of the soil in this Borough, sold his property, and with it trans-ferred his interest, to Sir Francis Basset; conditionally, that Sir Francis should withdraw his opposition and transfer his interest, in Truro, to his Lordship. Matters being thus satisfactorily arranged. Sir Francis disposed of the whole to Mr. Barwell, the nabob, who afterwards sold it to the Earl of Darlington .- From his Lordship, Tregony came into the possession of Mr. Gordon. its present proprietor and representative.

The right of election in this Borough being in potwallopers, or all the house. keepers who have obtained a parochial settlement and provide for themselves, -whether they live under the same roof or not-it has always been the practice for the returning officer to refuse as many good votes for the party he was adverse to, and admit as many bad ones for the persons whose interest he espoused, as should make the majority preponderate as he pleased. This Borough being 262 miles from London, the expense of conveying witnesses so great a distance and providing for them during their absence (to establish the validity of the good votes and disqualify the bad ones before a Committee of the House of Commons), is so enormous, as many times to deter those who are otherwise duly elected from prosecuting their claim for redress. Indeed, the pretences on which good votes are rejected are the most frivolous and unjust; and others are frequently admitted without any claim at all.

When Lord Falmouth, and Sir Francis Basset (now Lord De Dunstanville), contested this Borough, every pour wretch who belonged to the parish was sought out and caused to boil a pot, in order to qualify them as voters; but after Mr. Barwell, the nabob, land purchased the whole place, he left the houses to tumble down as fast as they

decayed.

The Earl of Darlington (now Marquesa of Cleveland) having purchased it of Mr. Barwell, his nomination of Memburs was opposed in 1806, by

Jonathan Miles and John Nichols, Esq., who not being returned, petitioned against Messrs. O'Callaghan and Wentworth, the patron's nominees. On this occasion, a trick was played off upon the petitioners, which, we believe, is not equalled in the annals of electioneering or parliamentary delin-

One Nicholas Middlecoat, a tailor and publican of Tregony, who was afterwards so deeply concerned in the Grampound bribery, had undertaken to bring Sir Jonathan Miles into Parliament for this Borough, for four thousand guineas, and to defray all expenses incident to the election for that sum. Sir Jonathan, and his colleague Mr. Nichols, had a great majority upon the poll; but, by the partiality of the returning officer, a great many good votes were rejected for those gentlemen, and as many bad ones admitted for their opponents. This made a petition neces-Edwards, an attorney, at Truro, to conduct the same. Mr. Edwards ac-cordingly retained Mr. Plumer (afterwards Sir Thomas Plumer) and Mr. Pell (now Sergeant Pell), \_\_prepared the petition, and got it regularly signed and presented to the House; and a day for hearing was appointed.

Sir Jonathan Miles had advanced Middlecoat a large sum of money to defray the expenses, and a much larger sum in notes to make up the douceurs agreed upon. The day for hearing the petition approached. Middlecoat had been sent off to Tregony with the Speaker's warrants to bring up the witnesses, but neither Edwards nor the witnesses appeared! - The committee were therefore obliged to declare the sitting members duly

elected!

It was afterwards understood that the parties concerned in this transaction got 2500/. for their ingenuity from the patron's nominees, besides the 42001. from the petitioning victims; who had also to pay the expenses of the petition, &c.

In 1812 Colonel O'Callaghan, uncle to Lord Lismore, and Mr. Thornhill, of Derbyshire, were recommended by Lord Darlington, and opposed by Alexander Cray Grant, and William

Holmes, Esq. who were supported by Lord Yarmouth, warden of the Stannaries, and by the Treasury. The two latter were returned by a great ma-jority, and petitoried against by Colonel O'Callaghan, and Mr. Thornbull. It appeared upon the hearing before the committee, that a great deal of bribery had been committed; that 5000. had been distributed among the voters; and that Mrs. Allen, the wife of a shopkeeper here, had given them money to pay their rents to Lord Darlington, which she luckity found in a drawer in her husband's shop, and charitubly divided among her indigent neighbours ; \_reserving only a small portion to herself! - an instance of disinterestedness not equalled since the creation of the world; except perhaps at elections for Cornish Boroughs. Notwithstanding this unblushing bribery, the committee declared the sitting Members to be duly elected; but they reported to the House that Thomas Croggan, a Currier of Trure, had endeavoured corruptly to procure their return! for which he was sent to Newgate for nine weeks. - He was discharged on a motion made by Lord Archibald Hamilton, in June 1813; refusing even to acknowledge the offence for which he had been committed, and declaring himself unable to pay the fees!! In 1818, the Earl of Darlington nominated

his son (then) Viscount Barnard, and James O'Callaghan, Esq. to be two of his representatives in Parliament; little dreaming that an opposition was intended by the celebrated Mr. Nicholas Middlecoat the Tregony tailor, of previous Boroughmongering notoriety. seems that this redoubtable knight of the thimble had disposed of the two seats, in a very different manner, at the Bell and Crown Inn, Holbern This man, accompanied by four others, was deputed by the honest and independent electors of Grampound and Tregony to carry the representation of their respective Boroughs to the London market; and had actually completed the sale of both, -the one for

7000%, and the other for six thousand guineas!-Mr. Middlecoat saying to

the negociators for Tregony ..... be-

cause, in election mutters, we always reckon in guineas!!!"

Unfortunately, however, a London NATHANIEL-WILLIAM PEACE, Esq-banker, and a general officer, who had purchased Tregony, having ar- A Land Owner. rived at St. Austle, a town about 8 miles distant from that Borough, on the eve of the election, could not prevail on the voters to depend on their promise of remuneration, immediately on the close of the poll;—although they showed them that they were amply provided with the necessary supplies, and assured them of being paid 50th per man. The electors, adhering to the old proverb, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," would not trust; neither would they confide in Aonest Mr. Middlecoat and his attorney, whom they rebelliously accused of having sold them upon a former occasion, and appropriated the money to their own use !- On the other hand, the candidates would not trust the electors, knowing that their neighbours, the immuculate burgesses and freenien of Grampound, had just swindled Sir Manasseh Lopez and his friend out of 20001., and had immediately afterwards sold their Borough to another couple of virtual representatives ! !- It was in vain that so-lemn assurances of the most kononerable intentions were given on both sides: the electors positively refused to vote unless they were paid beforehand; and the duped candidates were as positive in their determination not to advance another shilling until the

In consequence of this unlucky distrust on all sides, Lord Darlington was left in quiet and undisturbed possession of his Borough; and the banker and general returned to London, proclaiming their disappointment at every inn on the road, and cursing the scoundrels who would not trust to their honour!

election should be terminated.

TRURO, Borough of, Duchy of promuell. 21st Edw. I. 2 But. Cornwall. 2d Parl

VISCOUNT ENCOMBE.

N. & S. John Scott. To. Res. 109, Piccadilly.

Rel. Grandson and heir-app. to the Earl of Eldon: Grand-nepheto to Baron Stowell: nephew to H. Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Dorsetahire: cousin to W.-J. Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Marlborough; and to G. Bankes, Esq., M. P. for Corfe-Castle.

Co. Sc. Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk; and Hyde, near Warcham, Dorset. To. Res. 13, Saville-street.

R. of E. In the mayor and a select number of burgesses. Pop. 2796.

N. of V. 26. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Falmouth, and by the Marquess of Hertford, as Lord Warden of the Stannaries. It was for some years warmly contested between Lords Falmouth and De Dunstanville, but in consequence of their

agreement respecting Tregony, the latter discontinued his opposition.

This was a borough in the time of the Saxons; and sent Members to Parliament ever since the restoration of the right of boroughs, in the 23d of Edward I., as is shown by the returns. It probably did so from the 18th of that reign; but the returns from the 18th to the 23d of Edward I. are lost. The right of election from that period to the 31st of Elizabeth, when it received a new charter, was in the "populace," a word of the most extensive signification which the English language can employ, and which, in the several cases respecting the borough of Seaford, was six times determined to mean all the inhabitant householders, paying scot and lot; but was here determined to mean only the corporation, consisting of a mayor, four aldermen, and twenty-one capital burgesses! The burgesses claim to vote, but the elections have hitherto been decided by the votes of the capital burgesses only, many of whom are not resident, and have no other connexion with the Borough.

TYRONESHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. III.

THE HON. HENRY-THOMAS-LOWRY 3d Parl. CORRY.

To. Res. 15, Jermyn-street.

Co. Se. Ahenes, Tyroneshire. Rel. 2d son of the Earl of Belmore: brother to Viscount Corry, M.P. for Fermanaghshire: son-in-law of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

SIR HUGH STEWART, BARL

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Ballagawley, in this County. N. of V. Previously to the Irish Dusfranchisement Act, Tyroneshire con-

tained 20,000 freeholders.

E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Belmore and the Marquess of Abercorn.

WALLINGFORD, Borough of, Berkshire. 2 Bu. 23d Edw. 1.

WILLIAM-LEWIS HUGHES, Esq. 5th Park

A Land Owner. Offi. Col. of the Anglesey Militia. To. Res. 75, South Audley-street. Co. Sc. Kinmel Park, St. Asaph, N.W.

ROBERT KRIGHT, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 44, Grosvenor-square, Co. Se. Barrett, near Henley in Ar-den, Warwickshire.

R. of E. In the corporation, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms.

R. of V. About 210. Pop. 2130. R. O. The Mayor. E. I. There is no regular patron of this once extensive town; but the marketprice of votes seldom varies, being 40 guineas a man.

Richard Tonson, the celebrated bibliopole of the last century, represented this Borough in 1747.

WAREHAM, Borough of, Dorict-2 Bss. shire. 30th Edw. I.

THE RT. HON. JOHN CALCRAFT. 5th Parl

A Land Owner.

Offi. A Privy Councillor. Late Paymaster General of the British Forces.

Co. No. Leeds, Kent; and Kempatone Hall, Dorsetshire.

Part. Pat. Two Members for this Borough.

JAMES EWING, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Hes. 18, Park-crescent.

R. of E. In the mayor, magistrates, 6 capital burgesses, 12 assistants, and the freeholders of lands and tenements (being in actual possession of the same for one year before the election, except in cases of marriage, descent, or benefice) paying scot and lot.

N of V. From 175 to 180. Pop. 1930. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Exercised by Mr. Calcraft, one of the Members, whose ancestor pur-chased the houses, &c. of this Burough

for a very small sum.

The honour of representing this borough (which was once very considerable, having no less than 17 churches) was for a long time contested between the Pitt family and Mr. Drax, of Charborough, the former of whom were patrons of the livings, and possessed of a considerable part of the freeholds; the latter was lord of the manor. Here the modern system of sham conveyances has been practised in its fullest extent Houses were divided into many tenements, and the whole mark 1-place parcelled out in different allotulents so that the votes were multiplied without number!—On one occusion the contest was so violent, that all the stamps in the county were consumed in the mock transfer of property (of which, a space of ground, scartey affording room for a grave, was forquently the subject); and a farther supply was necessary to be sent for from the metropolis. The expense of contention increased with the voice, so that the fortunes of both parties appeared in danger. At length, for the purpose of putting an end to such ruinous linigation, the two contending parties parted with the whole of their votting property to one person. Caleratt, the late army agent, was the fortunate purchaser.

WARWICKSHIRE. 18th Edw. 111.

2 Ku.

DUGDALE. DUGDALE - STRATFORD But Park Esq. A Land Owner.

Off. A Trustee of Rugby School.

To. Res. 23, Brook-street.

Co. Sc. Mereval Hall, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

Rel. Uncle to Earl Howe: father to W .- S. Dugdale, Esq. M.P. for Shaftesbury.

FRANCIS LAWLEY, Esq. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner. To. Res. 18, Grosvenor-square.

Co. Sc. Middleton Hall, Warwickshire. Pup. 278,800.

The principal land owners in Warwickshire are, the Marquess of Hertford, the Earls of Warwick and Craven, and Baron Willoughby de Broke; but the populous and rich town of Birming-ham, though itself unrepresented, has sufficient weight to return one of the county Members.

This large, fertile, populous, and rich County sends only sir Members to Parliament, including the City of Coventry and the Borough of Warwick.

WARWICK, Borough of, Warwick-ire. 23d Edw. I. 2 Bss. shire.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES-JOHN GRE-VILLE, K.C.B. 6th Parl. Offi. A Major-General in the Army. To. Res. 15, Chesterfield-street. Rel. Bru. to the Earl of Warwick.

JOHN TOMES, Esq. 2d Parl. Occ. A Banker in Warwick. To. Ree. Exchequer Coffee-house,

New Palace yard.

R. of E. In such housekeepers as pay to church and poor.

N. of V. Not exceeding 550. Pop. 8560. R. O. The Mayor.

E. I. Exercised by the Earls of Brooke and Warwick; between whom and the independent party, there have been many struggles for superiority.

WATERFORDSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111. 2 Kts.

LORD GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD. 2d Parl

Offi. Comptroller of the King's House-

A Major-General and Colonel of the 3d Dragoous.

Governor and Custos Rot. of the

County.
Res. 30, Charles-street, St. James's.

Co. Sc. Curraghmore, in this County. Rel. Uncle to the Marquess of Waterford.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. 2d Pari. A Land Owner.

Prof. A Barrister.

To. Res. 14, Manchester buildings. Co. Sc. Derinane Abbey, Kerry. Ret. Father to M. O'Connell, Esq.

M.P. for Clareshire. This gentleman is a CATHOLIC. R. of E. in the freeholders, who, before the forty shilling disfranchisement Act, were 3000 in number.

E. I. Viscount Grandison, I. P. (the Earl of Jersey, E. P), and the Be-resfords, have long had great influence in this County.

WATERFORD, City of, Waterfordshire, Ireland.

A. U. 41st Geo. III. 1 Cit.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. D.C.L. M.R.I.A. 7th Park A Land Owner. Offi. A Privy Councillor in England

and Ireland.

To. Res. 40, St. James's-place. Co. Sc. New Park, near Waterford.

R. of E. In the corporation and freeholders.

N. of V. 1300.

E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Jersey, and by the Member, Sir John Newport,

WELLS, City of, Somerscishire. 2 Cits. 23d Edw. 1.

JOHN EDWARDS VAUGHAN, Esq. A Land Owner.

JOHN LEE LEE, Esq. A Land Owner.

R. of E. In the mayor, masters, and burgesses, and those admitted to their freedom, (by consent of the mayor and common-council) in any of the seven trading companies, on account of birth,

N. of V. About 450.
R. O. The Mayor. Pop. 6120.

The voters of this Borough have been of late much increased in number, but many of them are non-resident. The many of them are non-resident. expense of collecting them from all quarters, therefore, is so considerable, that there has been no contest since that of Robert Child, Esq. and Peter Taylor, the Army Commissary, in 1768; at which time the candidates were under the necessity of bringing in the wives and children of the out-votcts, as well as themselves, and main-taining them luxuriously during the whole time of the contest! From 1762 to 1812, inclusive, Clement Tudway, Esq. possessed one moiety of the influence over this little city, and was himself returned for twelve succeeding Parliaments, as was his son, John Paine Tudway, until lately. WEND ( 414 WEND

WENDOVER, Borough of \*, Buckinglamshire. 28th Edw. I. 2 Bas. SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. 5th Park

A Land Owner.

Occ. A Banker in London, and East India Proprietor.

To. Res. 39, Berkeley-square. Co. Sc. Woodhall Park, near Ware,

Hertfordshire.

Bro. to Baron Carrington; Ret. John Smith, Esq., M P. for Chichester; and to George Smith, Esq., M.P. for Midhurst: futher to Abel Smith, Esq. the other Member for Wendover: bro.-in-laze to William Manning, Esq., M.P. for Penryn:
uncle to John-Abel Smith, Esq.,
M.P. for Midhurst; to the Hon.
Robert-John Smith, M.P. for Buckinghamshire; and to the lady of Lord Granville-C .- H. Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire: granduncle to Baron Gardner.

ABEL SMITH, Esq. 3d Parl. A Land Owner. Occ. A Banker in London.

To. Res. 15, Portland-place.

Co. Sc. Woodhall Park, Herts.

Related as above; and bro.-in-law of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

R. of E. In the inhabitant-householders within the Borough, paying and and lat, and not receiving alms.

N. of V. About 140. Pop. 1638.

R. O. Two Constables.

E. I. The lands and messuages of this

insignificant Borough formerly ap pertained to the Earl of Verney; and although his tenants pand no rent, yet in 1784 they refused to teturn him of Parliament. The Borough was after-Parliament. The Borough was after-wards sold by his trustees to Mr. John-Baker Church, who had amassed a large fortune during the American war by acting as Commissary-Gonetal to the French troops.

It now belongs (almost entirely, as may be seen by the names of the present Members) to the firm of Smith, Payne. and Smith, Bankers in the City of London; of which firm Baron Car-rington is the chief or head parmer. Part of the Borough, however, was purchased by the Marquess of Chandos, who made a fruitless attempt at the last election to oust the present Members.

• This Borough returned burgesses to Parliament, in common with Amersham and Marlow, in this county, so early as the 28th, 33d, 34th, and 35th of Edward I., and in the 1st and 2d of Edward II.; and it then ceased sending till the reign of

James I., —a period of more than 400 years.

In the 21st year of that reign, Mr. Hakewell, a learned barrister of Lincoln's Inn, discovered, amongst the ancient Parliament writs in the Tower, the returns for these three Boroughs. Petitions were therefore preferred to the House of Commons, that they might be restored to their ancient right, or franchise; and that writs might be directed to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire for that purpose. Notice of these petitions was given to the king, who declared himself unwilling to have the number of burgesses increased; saying that he was troubled with too great a number already. He commanded Sir Robert Heath, his then solicitor, to uppose it to the utinost of his power; and most of the Commons, understanding the king's inclination, used their utmost endeavour to cross it; but so irresistible did the justice of their claim appear, that, it was stated "if such neglect were suffered in one borough, it might be in more, and, consequently, in all the boroughs in England; and then it might follow, that for want of burgesses, there might be no Parliament."-It appeared accordingly, that these three boroughs were ancient Parliament boroughs

These petitions were presented to the House, in May 18, 1621, and May 4, 1624.

The committee reported by Mr. Glanville, their chairman, that Wendover, Amerikan, and Marlow, had proved their ancient right to send burgesses to Parliament; whereupon the House ordered a warrant from the speaker, to issue new writs accordingly. This precedent ought to justify the City of Ely, and the ninety-four Boroughs which are mentioned in the "Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland," as having sent Members to Parliament in former reigns (as well as Manchester, Leeds, and other large towns, which have sent Members at other periods), in demanding a restoration of their rights; especially, as some of them have risen to great opulence, and extensive population, while those which remain have mostly sunk into wretchedness and contempt; - or, like Old Sarum and Gatton, have

become annihilated in every thing but the name-

66 When this Borough was in possession of the late Earl Verney, certain circumstances occurred, which are too renarkable to be omitted. Although the tenants in general lived rent free, on condition of giving their votes to such gentlemen as his Lordship should nominate, they were prevailed upon, in 1768, to accept a present advantage in preference to the above privilege.

44 A Mr. Atkins, a considerable lace manufacturer in this place, had undertaken, by a coup de main, to carry the election against his Lordship's interest, and conducted his measures with such secrecy, that no opposition was expected until the day of election. At this moment, to the astonishment and confusion of the Earl and his agenta, Sir Robert Darling, a former sheriff of London, was proposed, and immediately returned by a considerable majority !- This disobedience was punished by the voters being instantly ejected from their houses, and being obliged to take refuge in huts and tenta, where they remained for six months, until a promise of good be-haviour in future so far softened the rigour of his Lordship's resentment as to suffer them all, with some few exceptions, to repossess their former dwellings.

"The inhabitants, however, keeping this severe treatment in remembrance, took the first opportunity to retaliste, by a repetition of their former conduct, and in 1784, when his Lordship, having every reason to apprehend that he should lose his seat for the county, offered himself and Mr. Jolliffe as their candidates. The electors well knowing that the deranged state of his Lordship's private affairs would oblige him, very shortly, to sell his property in the Borough, took the opportunity of again putting up their suffrages to the highest bidder. One individual engaged, that two persons abould be chosen, against his Lordship's interest and influence, for 60000l. This being settled, a gentleman was employed to go down; and he was met (according to previous appointment) by the electors, about a mile from the town. The electors asked the stranger where he came from? He replied 'From the moon: they then asked, " What ucres from the vioon? -He answered that

'he had brought from thence 60001to be distributed among them, by the borough agent;'-to whom the money was then delivered. The electors being thus satisfied with the 'golden neces from the moon, chose the candidates,

and received their reward!

"We have frequently heard of lunar influence; but we never remember to have met with such prevailing arguments in favour of it as the above. No one can therefore be surprised, that nearly one hundred persons should be so affected by this Cynthian impulse, as to lose all sense of obligation to their noble friend ;-except that of giving him the trouble of guarding their political interests any longer. -Oldfield.

Sir Richard Steele was returned for this Borough in 1722.

WENLOCK, Borough of, Shropshire. Edw. IV. 2 Bss.

PAUL-BEILBY THOMPSON, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner. To. Res. 29, Berkeley-square. Co. Se. Escrick Park, Yorkshire.

THE HON. GEORGE - CECIL-WELD FORESTER. 2d Parl. Off. A Lieut in the Horac Guards, 2d Parl.

and a Groom of the King's Bedchamber Co. Sc. Wilbey Park, Shropshire.

Rel. Bro. to Baron Forester. R. of E. In the burgesses at large.
N. of V. About 200. Pop. 2140.
R. O. The Bailiff.
E. I. The Earl of Bradford and Baron
Forester.

This is said to be the first Borough that sent burgesses to Parliament by virtue of a Royal Charter: the same was

WEOBLY, Borough of, Herefordshire. 23d Edw. I.

dated the 29th of Nov. 1478.

LORD WILLIAM THYNNE. 2d Parl. Off. A Capt. in the 7th Regt. of Foot. Rel. 4th son of the Marquess of Bath: nephew to Lord John Thynne, M.P. for Bath; to Baron Carteret, and Earl Ashburnham: cousin to the Earls of Aylesford and Chesterfield: bro. to the other Member for Weably: bro.-in-law to the Duke of ! Buccleugh; to Earl Cawdor; and to the Hon. H. Lascelles, M.P. for Northallerton.

LORD HENRY-FREDERICK THYNNE. 2d Parl.

Off. A Capt. in the Royal Navy.
Ret. 2d son of the Marquess of Bath; and as above.

R. of E. In the inhabitants of the ancient vote-houses of 20 shillings per annum rent, or upwards; residing in the Borough 40 days before the election, and paying scot and lot; also in the owners of such vote-houses, paying scut and lot, who shall be resident in them at the time of the election.

N. of V. Between 90 and 95. Pop. 750.

R. O. The two Constables.

E. I. Exercised by the Marquess of Bath, who is the proprietor of the Borough.

The houses in this small handet are geperally deserted until the period of an election, when the servants of the Marquess of Bath bring beds, and occupy them for several nights : - having elected the Marquess's nominces, they return to their homes!

WESTBURY', Borough of, Will-ire. 27th Edw. III. 2 Bos. thire. 27th Edie. 111.

SIR ALEXANDER-CRAY GRANT, Bart. 5th Parl.

A Land Owner. A West India Proprietor.

Offi. Chairman of the Committees in the House of Commons. Recorder of East Retford.

To. Res. 1, Carlton-gardens, Pall.

Co. Sc. Mulshanger House, Hants.

MICHAEL-GEORGE PRENDERGAST, Esq 3d Parl. Late Inspector of the Opium Mono-

poly in Bengal.

To. Res. 2, Grove-end-road, St. John'swood.

Co. Se. Ballyfare, Kildare, Ireland. Rel. Nephew to Viscount Gort, R.I.P.

R of E. In the tenants or peacessors of certain burgage-holds, in fee, for life, or for 99 years determinable upon lives, or by copy of court-roll (paying a rent of four-pence, or two-pence, yearly), resident in the Borough, and not receiving alms.

N. of V. Between 60 and 61. Pop. Of the Borough, 2160; of the Parish, 7950.

R. O. The Mayor; who is elected by

the burgage-holders.

E. 1. The late Earl of Abingdon possessed a majority of these lungagetenures, which were off red for sale by public auction before a Master is Chancery. The late Sir Manasch Lopez purchased them for 60,000 guineas; and, as a reward for his inportant services to the government, he was advanced to the dignity of Baronet, although a Jew; and expected to be created a Peer; but his unlucky conviction at the Launceston and Exeter assizes for bribing the borough of Grampound, and his expulsion from the House of Commons, for bribing the borough of Barnstaple, threw a trifting obstacle in the way of his amhition.

Westbury in point of extent is very small, has very few houses, and the property is absolutely worth very little as land: but its privilege of returning two Members to the Commons House at 5000L each, renders it invaluable to the owner.

WESTMEATHSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. Alst Geo. III.

GUSTAVUS ROCHFORT, Esq. 2d Parl. A Land Owner.

Offi. A Colonel in the Anny. Co. Se. Rochfort, Westmeathshipe.

MONTAGU-LOWTHER CHAPMAN, Em. A Land () wner.

Co. Sr. Killnar Castle, in this County.

E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Longford, and Mr. Rochfort, the Member.

 The first instance that occurs of election bribery was so early as the 13th of Elizabeth, when one Thomas Longe, being a simple man, and of small capacity to serve in Parliament, acknowledged he had given the returning officer and others, of the Borough of Westbury, 4l. to be returned member, and was for that premium elected; but for this offence ("the said level and scandalous attempt") the Borough was americed in the sum of Twenty Pounds, the Member was removed, and the officer fined and imprisoned. -Blackstone.

WESTMINSTER, City of, Middle-2 Clie. 1st Edw. VI.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bt. 9th Parl. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 25, St. James's-place. Co. Sc. Foremark, Derbyshire; Rams-bury Manor, Wiltshire; Draycott, Leicestershire; and Wimbledon,

Rel. His lady is aunt to the lady of Viscount Sandon, M. P. for Tiverton.

JOHN-CAM HOBBOUSE, Esq. 3d Parl. Land Owner.

To. Res. 21, Charles-street, Berkeley-

square.

Whitton Park, Middlesex. Mcl. Eld. son of Sir Benjamin Hob-house, Bart.; bro. -in-luw to the Marquess of Tweeddale.

R. of E. In the inhabitant-householders, paying scot and lot within the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, and the several parishes of St. Paul, Covent-garden, St. Ann's, St. James's, St. George's, Hanover-square, and in so much of the parishes of St. Martinin-the-Fields, St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary le-Strand, as are not within any of the four wards of the Duchy of

Lancaster .... May 11, 1589.

A revision being made of the above on March 19, 1795, it was determined that the right of voting extended to so much and such parts of the said parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Mary-le-Strand as are within the liberties, district, limits, or jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster); also to the liberty or districts of St. Martin-le-grand, in the county of Middlesex, and of the precinct of the Savoy.

N. of V. About 17,000. Pop. 200,000. R. O. The High Bailiff, who is ap-pointed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

This City has been the scene of many

great political struggles.

was formerly considered as a Court Borough, from being the seat of royalty and the residence of the government; most of the offices of which are situate within its limits. Its representatives were generally selected from the sons of those noblemen who were highest in court favour, or from ministerial admirals, whose naval character rendered them acceptable to the people. As a proof, however, that the people—wherever they have the exercise of that power which a free constitution gives will exercise it in defiance of control, the electors of Westminster, on a vacancy which happened in 1709 (by Lord Sandys succeeding to the peerage), feeling a just resentment at the unconstitutional measures adopted in respect to the Middlesex election, and which were reprobated by the whole kingdom, returned Sir Robert Bernard, who had distinguished himself in support of the rights of the freeholders of Middlesex, against all the influence and intrigue of the administration of that day.

In 1774, Viscount Mahon, afterwards Earl Stanbope, and Viscount Mountmorres, were candidates on the independent interest; and Earl Percy, in conjunction with the Earl of Lincoln, son of the Duke of Newcastle, were supported by the united interest of the aristocracy and administration. two latter succeeded against the former by a majority of nearly two to one.

From this period until the general elec-tion of 1780, the city of Westminster was maked in public opinion with the most obsequious Boroughs; the Dukes of Newcastle and Northumberland being considered as its political commanders-in-chief. So completely did the ascendancy of these noblemen appear to be established, that upon the accession of Earl Percy to the pecrage, on the death of his mother, their nomination of Lord Malden, son of the Earl of Essex, was submitted to with scarcely a show of opposition; although Sir Watkin Lewes was proposed by several independent electors, who offered to defray the expenses of a poll.

In 1780, this city effectually burst the chains of aristocratical influence. The inhabitants having formed an association for the purpose of effecting a parliamentary reform; correcting the expenditure of the revenue; and putting an end to the ruinous American war; and that association having appointed a committee, composed of gentlemen of the first ability, patriotism, and integrity; the emancipation of this populous city was effected by their united exertions. The ministry, fearing the vigorous arm of associated independ

of the dier Lord In 1782, Sir George Rodney vacated his seat by accepting a peerage, when Sir Cecil Wray, Bart, was invited by the committee of the association to become a candidate, and was unanimously approved and elected by the constituent body. The unpopular coalition which took place the following year-which divided the people from the Parliament, and the supporters of liberty from the cause itself-created a division between the great assertor of this city's independence, and his virtuous colleague, our Cecil Wray; -men whose integrity was inviolable, whose patriotism was un-shaken, and in whom the genuine principles of freedom were congenial. The anstocracy did not fail to improve this opportunity; and, in alliance with the administration of the day, took advantage of popular resentment and disurion, to introduce Lord Hood at the ensuing general election in 1781. His Lordship, however, vacating his sear in 1788, on being appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, the independence of the city again manifested itself in the rejection of a placeman, and in the choice of Lord John Townshend, by a majority equal to that was at that the which was obtained by Mr. Fox on his by a dangero first election. received in th

This victor

Lurd berlan noblen out op tion in after, Il Hon. the Nat Hood, M.P. for Burdett to stand Mr. Pau nolution o followed lowed by nevion b Francis, \_ 15 days, & nt last term Hoost and petitioned a parliement six months Was not brow On the discolu Sheridan, Mi Paull, and E candidatea: commenced &

Stock Exchange prosecution, his constituents manifested their opinion of his innocence by unanimously re-electing him. He took the oaths and his by Sir F. Burdett; but many of the seat on his escape from the King's Bench prison, on the 4th of July, 1815; and it is remarkable, that, on that day, the hill for grasting an additional provision to the Duke of Cumberland, in emsequence of his marriage with the Duchoes of Salms, was thrown

out by a majority of one!

In 1818, the ministry, thinking the disunion that prevailed between the Whigs and the Reformers gave them a fair apportunity to recover the government influence in Westini ister, made a great effort to bring in Captain Sir Murray Maxwell. The Whigs, not less anxious to restore the interest established by the late Mr. Fox, proposed Sir samuel Romilly. The independent interest was entortunately divided; the friends of Sir Franci. Burdett nominating the Hon. Dauglas Kinnaird, in conjunction with their popular and respected Member :- for, Lord Cochrane had declined previously to the election, on accepting the command of the naval force of the new republic of Club. Moor Cartweight, whose talent and weight of character, whose undeviating patriotism, and constant exertions in the cause of reform, during forty years, had given him the highest claim, was proposed by many of the most independent electors; as was, also, Mr. Henry Hunt, one of the present Members for Preston. In this contest the Tories were defeated; and it was demonstrated that, if the Reformers and Whigs had been united, their victory would have been sig-nalized by a majority of two to one. Sit Samuel Romilly and Sit Francis Buttlett were the successful candidates.

Reformers, thinking Major Cartwright had a claim superior to any other person, proposed that gentleman, and finding that a division among the friends of Reform was likely to defeat the success of both, actually voted for the Hon. George Lamb. The latter was supported by the Whig interest, and succeeded, after a violent contest and a poll of fifteen days, in consequence of this disumon among the independent supporters of parliamentary reform.

At the next election Sir Francis and his protegée. Mr. Hobhouse, were both chosen; and they have represented this

city ever since.

WESTMORELAND, County of \*. 2 Kts. 49th Hen. 111.

VISCOUNT LOWTHER. 5th Pr N. & S. William Lowther, r.s. A. Offi. A Privy Councillor. 5th Parl.

A Director of Greenwich Hospital. Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Westmoreland Militia.

Late First Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

To. Res. 14 A. Albany. Co. Sc. Lowther Castle, Westmorelatel.

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Lonsdale: bro. to the Hon. Henry-Cecil Lowther, the other Member for Westmoreland: hro,-in-late to the Rt, Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., M.P. for Haslemere; and to Lord W.-J.-F. Powlett, M.P. for the County of Durhum: nephew to Sir John Lowther, Bart., M.P. for Cumberland: courin to John-Henry Low-ther, Esq., M. P. for Wigton.

This county seems to have been overlooked by William I., either on account of its apparent barrenness, or its remoteness from the capital; for the lands were not disposed of till the reign of King John; who, to reward the great services of Robert de Vipont, granted him the castles of Battle and Brough, together with the whole bailiwick of Westmoreland. It is remarkable, also, that it never was divided into hundred-, wapen akes, or rapes, like other counties; the reason of which is supposed to be, because the inhalutants paid no subsidies, they having been thought sufficiently charged in being obliged to defend that part of the kingdom against the Scots. This county is scated in the province of York: that part which is called the Barony of Westmorehard, is comprehended in the discrete of Carlisle; and the other part, called the Brown of Kendal, in the discrete of Chester;—hoth baronies containing thirtytwo large parishes.

pleby, returns only four Members to The Earl of Thanet is hereditary sheriff

of this county, and proprietor of the castle at Appleby; and many inde-pendent gentlemen reside within its limits; but the most spirited efforts of the freeholders to support their right to a free election are here inefficient: for no opposition to the Earl of Lons-

dale's nomination of Members to re-

present it in Parliament can ever be productive even of a probability of success; his large estates being sufficient to procure a passive obedience to his authority on all occasions.

WEXFORDSHIRE, Ireland. A. U. 41st Geo. 111. ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Esq. 2d Parl.

A Land Owner. Off. A Licut. Col. in the Army. To. Res. 38, Portman-square. Co. Sc. Coalhurst, Sussex; and Dun-

brody Park, Ireland.
Rel. Nephere and heir-apparent to the

Marquess of Donegal.

VISCOUNT VALENTIA.

N. § S. George-Arthur Annesley.
Co. Sc. Carnolin Park, in this County. Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Mount-

norrie.

REGIE, VI 12th Edw. 11

MASTERTO Prof. A W Ocr. A W

Trustee : To. Res. 16

THOMAS-FOW Occ. A Brau improve

plice, & Treasurer ! day Scha To. Res. 54, land-place. Co. Sc. Crott

JOHN GOADON A Land Own To. Res. 25, Co. Sc. Cluny Occ. An East A West Ind for Sir P

SIR EDW .- BO Kt. Prof. A Batt Offi. A King

in favour of themselves: the other by the corporation.

These Boroughs were united by Queen Elizabeth into one corporation, she permitted them still to retain the privilege of returning 4 burgesses to Par-liament.—Weymouth, which is a sen-port in the parish of Wike Regis, is divided from Melcombe Regis by the river Wye, over which there is a wooden bridge of seventeen arches. It formerly carried on a considerable trade, and was the principal port of the County; but it is now rivalled by Poole: as a summer watering place, however, it still retains its celebrity, since the visits of his late Majesty George III., about 50 years ago.— Melcombe is a market town, in the parish of Radipole, in the same county. These Boroughs were the property of the famous Bubb Doddington, in whose celebrated Diary their history forms a complete account of the politics of the periods when Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Henry Pelham, when Sir Robert Walpole, the Dukes of Newcastle and Devonahire, and the first Mr. Pitt, were ministers. They afterwards became the property of Gabriel Steward, Esq., who, in consequence, obtained the lu-crative office of Paymaster of Marines, worth 60001. per annum. This gentle-man sold them to Sir William Pulteney, from whom they descended to his daughter; and afterwards to his nephew, Sir John Johnstone. In consequence of a decision of a Committee of the House, in Feb. 1804, that the right of election was "in persons seised of freeholds within the Borough," 200 freeholds were immediately split into 2000; and freeholders of Weymouth were to be found in London, and in almost all the towns and villages to the Land's-end in Cornwall, and in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey; whence many hundreds were afterwards brought at an enormous expense, to vote at every election for this Borough!\_Some, even, voted for the thirteen hundred and sixticth part of a nipenny freehold! — Upon the death of Sir John Johnstone, father of the present proprietor, no less than 1200 freeholds, which had been created for occasional voting, and made for the joint lives of Sir John Johnstone and

the freeholders, became extinct; and

it cost more than 10,000L to renew the parchments for creating a new set of surreptitious voters, who were made by substituting the name of Mr. Urc, to come of the trustees for the Minn, ) instead of that of the defunct Baronet. It is well known, that on this occasion, hundreds of persons made interest among the attorness employed, to get their names inserted in the deeds; in order to have the opportunity of partaking of the drunkenness and feasting that take place at elections.

It is said that 130,000% have been spent to keep up the family interest in this Borough.

This system of creating votes on fractional parts of freeholds was put an end to, in consequence of a report of a committee of the House of Commons in 1813. An Act was passed in that year, extending the operation of the statute of King William against fraudulent conveyances, (intended to multiply freeholds and divide the interest in them), to cases where such multiplication or division of interest in freeholds was made by decire with the same object. Since April, 1813, therefore, the right of voting in Weymouth and Melcombe Regis has been only in persons acised of real freeholds within the Horough, and corporators.

There have been many contests respecting these freeholds; but, at the general election of 1818, a coalition took place between the trustees for the proprietor, and what is called the town interest; -the former were compelled to admit two Members named by the town interest to be united with two of their own nomination. As regarded the parliamentary interests of the Minor, these guardians considered that such could not be in safer keeping than their own; consequently, they have always returned themselves as the representatives of Sir G. F. Johnstone; and one of them, it would appear by a late inquiry, considered that a coronet would not be too great a reward for his patriotism, and attention to the interests of the young baronet .- Those of his constituents were of course beneath the consideration of this wouldbe' Lord :- they were to serve merely as the steps of the ladder of his ambition. The celebrated George-Bubb Dodding-

ton represented this united Borough,

and took his title of Lord Melcombe from one part of it.

Sir Christopher Wren sat for Melcombe in 1701; and Sir James Thornhill, the painter of the Dome of St. Paul's, the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital, &c. act in the Parliaments of 1722 and 1727.

In the list of its representatives, we also find the name of the notorious Authony Henly. This was the cirtual expresentative who, in reply to his constituents, who had written to him, requesting that he would oppose the Excree Bill, wrote the following pithy reply, for which he was afterwards to nyelled to beg pardon, on his knees, at the bar of the House:—

a Gentlemen,

"I received yours, and am surprised at your insolonce in troubling membrat the Excise. You know, what I very well know,—that I bought you: and, by (i—! I am determined to sell you. And I know, what perhaps you think I do not know,—that you are now selling yourselves to somebody else. But I know, what you do not know, and that is, that I am buying another borough. May (I—'s erres alight on you all! May your houses and shops be as open and common to all Excise officers, as your wives and daughters were to me and mine, when I stood for your rascally corporation!

"Yours, most disobediently,
"ANTHONY HERLEY."

Well did that clever young legislator, Captain Shelley, say, during the late discussion of the Reform Bill, that the noticen bonoughs produced the MOST INDEPENDENT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT?

WHITCHURCH, Borough of, Hante. 27th Eliz. 2 Res.

SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart. oth Farl. A Land Owner.

Occ. A Banker and Corn-factor. Tu. Res. 1, Cavendish-square.

Co. Sc. Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent; Lytchet-Minster, Dorset. Parl, Pat. One Mem. for this Borough.

THE HON. H.-G.-P. TOWNSHEND. (Elected in the room of the Hon. J.-R. Townshend, now Viscount Sydney.) Prof. Cal. of the 1st Foot Guards. Rel. Uncle to Viscount Syding.

R. of E. In the holders of 70 burgestenures, in right of the assistance and their wives.

R. O. The Mayor, who is appeared at the Court-Least of the I bear and t hapter of Winebester; and has ing no tunes or or power but that of signing his rame to the return of the Members?

E. I. Possessed by Viscount Sydnes and Sir Snamel Scott, —Viscount Moleston, I. P. (Baran Broderick, I. k.) had one morety until lawle; and Whitchurch was generally represented by his brother and one set the Society Ar all the burgage-holds are varied in the two proportors, except 13, 15, the two proportors are an except to make and above them in temporary conversation and go the agh the cereators, in half an hour, of scaling two expensions of the instruments, by which they pretend to be anthorised that they are me or introduced and positive pretend to be anthorised that they pretend to be anthorised that insulating the whole Commons of England.

The representatives of even this orntemptible little Borough base tot been without their probables. In 1721, Thomas Vernon, Esq. in expelled the House, for attempting to bribe General Rosse, another Mender of Parliament, and one of the comutes of secrecy, in relation to a natice depending before the House."

WICKLOWSHIRE, Ireland.
A. U. 41st Gen. 111. 2 Km

JAMES GRATTAN, Esq. 3d Part

A Land Claner. Co. Sc. Tunchurch, Wicklershire.

RAUPH HOWARD, Esq. 2d Pail. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Bushy Park, Wicklowship.

E. I. Exercised by the Earls of Wickley and Fitzwilliam. The Hon 11 go Howard is a Governor of this County.

WIGAN, Borough of Lamarahue. 23d Edn. I. 2 Res.

J. H. KEARSLEY, Esq. Co. Sc. Higher Hall, within Westleagh, Lucrostet. JAMES LANDSAY, Esq. 3d P. Off. A Lieut. Col. in the Army. Capt. in the Grenadier Guards. To. Res. 14, Lower Berkeley-street. Co. Sc. Balcarras, Fifeshire.

Rel. Cons. to the Earl of Balcarras.

R. of E. In the free burgessea. N. of V. From 210 to 220. Pop. 36,640. H. O. The Mayor. E. I. Exercised by the Earl of Balcar-

WIGTONSHIRE, Scotland. 1 Cum. A. L. 6th Anne.

Sin Andrew Agnew, Bart. A Land Owner.

Co. Sr. Locknau Castle, in this County.

N. of F. Real, 16; Nominal, 34:-Total, 50. Pop. 28,000. E. 1. Possessed by the Earl of Galloway.

WIGTON, STRANKAER, NEW GALLOWAY, and WHITEHORN, a District of Scottish Boroughs. A. U. 6th Anne.

JOHN-HINRY LOWTHER, Esq. 4th Par. A Land Owner.

To. Rev. 32, Grosvenor-square. Co. Sc. Swillington, Yorkshire.

Mel. Son of Sir John Lawther, Bart. M.P. for Cumberland: nepher to the Eul of Lonsdale: cous. to Viscount Lowther, and the Hon. H .- C. Lowther, both Members for Westmoreland.

R. of E. In 75 town-councilmen of the several Boroughs, who elect delegates to vote for the Member.

N. of 1' 4. E. I. The Earl of Galloway. Pop. 6900.

WILTON, Borough of, Wilts. 23d Edw. f.

JOHN HUNGERFORD PENBUDDOCKE, Hay. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner.

To. Rez. 35, Curzon-street. Co. Sc. Compton House, Salisbury,

HENRY LATTON BULWER, Esq.

A Land Owner. To. Res. B. Manchester-huildings Rel. Brother to Edward Lytton Bulwer, Esq. the ingenious author of " PELHAM."

3d Parl. | R. of E. In the mayor, recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgesses, and eleven common-conneilmen, who are to do all corporate ners and to receive the Socrament! March 17, 1710.

N. of V. 21. Pop. 2086.

R. O. The Mayor.
E. I. Possessed by the Earl of Pernhroke.

WILTSHIRE.

18th Edge. 111. 2 614

4th Parl. JOHN BENETT, Esq. A Land Owner

To. Res. 19, Albemarle-street. Co. Sc. Pytt House, Salisbury, Wilts.

SIR JACOB DUGDALE ASTLEY, Bart. 3d Parl.

A Land Owner. To. Res. 10, Langham-place. Co. Nr. Everleigh House, near Pew-

sey, Wilts.

Pop. 225,500.

The principal corn-market of Wiltshire being held at Devizes, whenever there is any previously known opposition for the election of County Members, the nomination is made at Devizes, although the election takes place at Salisbury. If there be no third candidate, the nominution takes place at Wilton, a small decayed place, but the County Town.

The Duke of Somerset; the Marquesses of Lansdowne and Bath; the Earls of Pembroke, Suffolk, Radnor, Claren-don and Nelson; Viscount Bolingbroke; Barons Arundel and Holland; and Sir Francis Burdett, Bart, are land owners of this county.

The freeholders and yeomen of this county are as independent, generally, in their minds as in their fortunes; and a combination of the great men of the county, for the purpose of depriving them of their constitutional privileges of electing their own representatives, has on all occasions tended to expose the inability and arbitrary principles of the one party, whilst it has been the means of exciting the manly exertions of the other in support of their rights. In 1770. Mr. Herbert, afterwards the Earl of Caernaryon, was proposed as one of the candidates, and was supported by the whole aristocracy of the county. The independent freeholders felt an honourable resentment at such arbitrary presumption; the intention of which was to render their N. of V. From 35 to 40. Pop. 830-own suffrages of no effect: they therefore proposed Mr. Ambrose Goddard, election is 200/.! fore proposed Mr. Ambrose Goddard, one of their own body; and, other a poll of several days, victory was in his favour. - In 1812, an attempt was made to render the representation of this county subject to the nomination of two clubs, called the Beckhampton and Devizes Clubs, from the places of their meeting; who, under pretence of maintaining the independence of the county, nominated the Members themselves; but Mr. Paul Methuen having offered himself in opposition to the club nominee, he was received by the independent freeholders in such a manner as to demonstrate that they were no farther to be influenced by clubs in 1812, than by the nobility in 1770. Mr. Methuen was unanimously elected. The Wiltshire people have also shown themselves to be, on all occasions, zealous in the cause of Parliamentary Reform.

This County, which was once much richer and more populous than it is now, returns no less than thirty-four Members to the Commons House of Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire, two Citizens (for Salisbury), and thirty Burgesses for fifteen decayed Boroughs.

WINCHELSEA, a Cinque Port and Borough, Surece. With Hen. 111. 2 Barons.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. 2d Parl. To. Res. 28, Grosvenor-square. Off. Attorney General to the Queen.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Esq. D.C.L. (Elected in the room of THE HON. HENRY DUNDAS, cld. 100 of Viscount Melville.)

To. Res. Great George-street, Westminster.

R. of E. In the mayor, jurata, and free-men; who need not be, and seldom are, resident; and who, also, are not obliged to qualify themselves by receiving the Sacrament according to the Corporation Act. Feb. 11, 1711. -According to the old custumal, and the true constitution of the place, every son of a freeman and every freeholder were entitled to their freedom.

E. I. Exercised by the Marquess of Cleve-

Winchelses may be considered as having been wholly a Treasury Borough, oll 1754, when the late Arnold Nester, Esq., an Irish gendeman, and und then entirely unknown in this place, Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Neshit bagan immediately to make purchases, to a considerable amount, of estates within the town and in the neighbourhood; with a view of securing to humself a control over the borough in future. In this project he succeeded so far as to establish fully the command over enof the seats; and, occasionally, when he chanced to be well with the Treasury, over both.

About 1762, Mr. Nesbit, being at that time in opposition, a violent attack was made by government on this borough, under the auspices of the Earl of Egremont, who had a large estate in the neighbourhood, in order to brane it back to its former allegiance to the Treasury. - Other attacks have since been made, in which the government has, at times, so far succeeded as to

return one Member. In the course of these conflicts, which

were of long continuance, and of course very expensive, the death of the Lad of Egrement took place, and there being, in consequence, a temporary deficiency of cash, Mr. Wantroper, die Treasury agent, who was then in the office of town-clerk, having occasion for larger sums of money to energy on the battle than it was convenient for government to supply him with, acmally pawned the charters, custumal, and all the records of the corporation, with a Mr. Wilson, an understrapper to the minister. At a convenient season the pledge was redeemed by the Trra-

sury. Mr. Nesbit having died indebted to the crown, to the amount of nearly 100 000% and otherwise much embarrassed (to which his expenses at this place not a little contributed, as he had the character of being a liberal paymaster to his rietuous constituents), a decree for the sale of all his property was made

by the Court of Chancery. Mr. J. Nesbit, his nephew, then Member for Gatton, a very short time before the promulgation of this fatal decree, entered toto a treaty with the Earl of Darlington and Mr. Barwell, the nabob (owner of Tregony), for the sale of the Borough. At first, a much larger price was required of them than they were willing to give : but, after many difficulties, a bargain was struck for 15,000%, which, considering the present market price, may be considered a cheap purchase; especially as imme-

diate possession was given.
Where he right of voting in a Borough depends upon property, as in a free-hold or burgage-hold borough, it is cany to conceive that the seats in Parliament may be marketable commodities; but, as the elective fra ichise in this place is not connected with property, but depends upon freedom, it is clear, that, in the sale above alluded to, the voters themselves, like so many beasts in a pen at Smithfield, were bartered in the transfer.

But, what is not a little curious, it is certain that in the present instance the bargain was made without the consent, knowledge, or privity of any of the voters. They, however, con-cluded that their customary fee of 1007 per man would be paid as usual, cither by their present or former owners : - but, they were referred from one party to another for upwards of two years, without being satisfied in their demands. - At length, these Winchelses framen began to show serious signs of discontent, and even of revolt; insomuch, that it was thought prudent by those interested to comply with their request; that is, by letting them have the long delayed douceur.

The Earl of Darlington (new Marquess of Cleveland) having afterwards purchased the property belonging to Mr. Barwell, became sole proprietor of the Borough.

This Cinque Port has been always notorious for its corruption. In the year 1622, Paul Wymond, the mayor, having been convicted of threatening and terrifying some of the electors, and of unlawfully excluding others from giving their votes, also of other corrupt though indirect practices, was placed at the bar of the House of Commons as a delinquent; and was there severely reprimanded, and sentenced to be committed to prison, and afterwards to make submission on his knees, at the bar of the House of Commons; and again at Winchelsen, in court, before the jurats and freemen.

In 1702, Mr. Edwards, the mayor, for similar improper conduct was taken into custody; reprin anded in the same disgraceful manner; and in consequance of a resolution of the House of Commons, was turned out of all his places in the customs; notwithstanding every effort was made by the Treasury, whose tool and creature lie was, to proteet him from the vengeance of the legislature.

In 1711, it appeared in evidence, to a Committee of the House of Commons, that Sir Francis Dashwood had paid 30% to each of those who voted for him, besides giving a donceur to all the wives and daughters of the freemen.

These are only a few out of many instances of the most detestable venality which could be adduced, to show the necessity of a complete revision of the whole system of Borough Representation; and it is not a little creditable to the noble proprietor of this very Borough, that he is friendly to the contemplated measure of Parliamentary

WINCHESTER, City of, Houts. 2 Cits. 23d Edw. J.

PAULET ST. JOHN MILDMAY, E-q. 4th Park

Occ. A Merchant. Off. Mayor of Winchester.

SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, Bt. 3d Par. A West India Proprietor. Late Chaf-Justice in Bengal.

To. Res. 12, Stratford-place. Co. Sc. Addlestrop House, Chipping Norton, Ovon.

R. of E. In the mayor, recorder, aldernien, bailiffs, and corporation.
N. of V. 34.

Pop. 7560. 11. O. The two Bailiffs.

E. I. Possessed by the Duke of Buck-ingham and Lady St. John Mildmay. The Duke obtained his influence by marriage with the heiress of the House of t handes; - Indy Mildmay, by being the descendant of the Dukes of Bolton. These two families have had possession of the representation of this Borough from the year 1690.

Sir Robert Holmes, M. P. for Winchester in the reign of tharles II., is recorded in the Pension List of that King to have been "first a livery-boy, then a highwayman, now baslinw of the Isle of Wight; that he got in boons and by rapine 100,000L; and that he was the cursed beginner of the two Dutch wars."

WINDSOR, Borough of, Berkshire. 30th Edw. 1.

JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, Esq. 6th Parl. Occ. A Banker in London, and Brewer at Windsor.

To. Res. 1 F, Albany. Co. Sc. Woodside, near Windsor.

THE RT. HON. EDWARD-GEOFFREY. SMITH STANLEY. 2d Parl. Offi. A Privy Councillor in Ireland. To Res. 5, Whitehall-yard.

Rel. Son of Lord Stanley, M.P. for Lancashire: grandson of the Earl of Derby: son-iuslow of Baron Skelmersdale.

R. of E. In the inhabitants at large, paying scot and lot, as decided in 1690.

N. of U. About 620. Pop. 6040. R. O. The Mayor. E. I. The Court and Mr. Ramsbottom

have each a moiety of influence in this Borough. But both Members were returned by the Castle interest until 1804.

The celebrated architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, Sin Chaistophun Wans, represented Windsor in the Parliaments of 1688 and 1713.

WOODSTOCK, NEW, Borough of, Oxfordshire. 30th Edw. I.

THE MANQUESS OF BLANDFORD. 2d Parl.

N. S. George-Spencer Churchill. To. Res. 3, Cumberland-place. Ret. Eld. son of the Duke of Marlborough: mphere to Baron Churchill; and to the Countess of Shaftesbury: courin to the Hon. George-James-Welliore-Agar Ellis, M.P. for Onkhampton; and to the Hon. A.-F. Elle, M.P. for Scaford; non-inlaw to the Harl of Galloway: bro .makes to Lord Garben, M.P. for Cockermouth; and to the lady of the Hon. W. Duncombe, M. P. tor Yorkshire: beather to the other member for this Borough, viz.

LD. CHARLES-SPENCER CHUNCHILL To. Res. 5, Grosvenor-gate. Ca. Sc. Blenheim, Oxfordshire. Rel. As above.

R. of E. In the mayor, aldermen, and freemen.

N. of V. About 400. Pop. 1640 R. O. The Mayor. E. I. Exercised by the Duke of Mari-borough; this Borough constitut g a part of his manor and honour of Wood-stock, conferred and settled on the celebrated John, first Duke of Marlborough, and his descendants, by Queen Anne, who also built for hum the Anne, who also built for from the splendid mansion of Blendreim in the adjoining park.

WOOTTON BASSET, Borough of. Wiltshire. 25th Hen. VI.

THOMAS-HYDE VILLIERS, E.q.

Prof. A Barrister-at-Law. Rel. Nephen to the Earl of Clarendoe.

VISCOUNT MAHON.

N. & S. Philip-Henry Stanhope.
To. Res. 12, Albemarle-street.
Co. Sc. Chevening, Kent.
Rel. Eld. son of Earl Stanhope.

R. of E. In the corporation and inhalo ants paying scot and lot. N. of F. About 150.

J'op. 1736 R. O. The Mayor. E. I. Mr. Pitt and the Earl of Clarendon.

Mr. Pitt is a Hanker in Chencour, and not only possesses a mounty of the Borough, but also returns hope If in Cricklade and two other Members in Malmesbury.

This Borough was under the influence of the Bolingbroke and Clarendon tanalies for upwards of a century, and, after a strong contest between them to the entire mastership, in 1784, carb agreed to and a Member. They continued to do so till 1807; the classes being mostly poor labouring men or the employment of these noblemen is their tenants.

In 1807, Mr. Kibblewhite, an attornes in Gray's in, having creeted and par chased 108 houses of the meaner LT. and obtained a judgment of onsier, at

the Court of King's Bench, against ! a out of 15 of the corporation, for informality in their proceedings (causing his brother and four others of his own party to be appointed in their room). opposed the united interest of the Lords, and procured the return of two Men bers by a great majority. Upon this occasion the price of votes rose from twenty to forty-five guineas a man.

One of the Members chosen at this election, vacating his sent soon afterwards, Benjaman Walsh, Esq., a stock-broker in London, was returned, who, becoming a bankrupt shortly afterwards, it appeared, upon his examination, that he had paid 1000 gaineas for his seat! He was, during the same Parliament, convicted at the Old Bailey of a fraud upon Sir Thomas Plumer, and thereupon expelled the House.

Mr. K. soon afterwards sold his houses and interest to Mr. Pitt for 22,000%.

This miscrable decayed town is celebrated for its corruption. Mr. R. Knight, the Member for Wallingford, purchased some property here with the view of being entirled to a seat in Parliament; but the expense was so great that he relinquished his purpose.

Henry St. John, afterwards the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke, was returned for this Borough in the years 1701, 2 and 5.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

13th Edic. 111.

2 Kts.

THE Hos. HENRY-BEAUCHAMP LYCON. 5th Park

Off. A Col. in the Army.

Lieut. Col of the 1st Regt. of Life

To. Res. 16, Grosvenor-place.

Co. St. Spring-hill, Broadway, Worcestershire.

Rel. Bro, to Earl Beauchamp: sonin-law to the Earl of St. Germans.

THE HON. THOMAS-HENNY FOLKY. A Land Owner.

Rel. Son of Baron Foley.

Pop. 187,600.

The political history of Worcestershire has been remarkable for the unconstituttonal interference of the Bishop of the diocese in the general election in 1702, in the first year of the reign of Queen Anne, and the merited punishment be experienced upon that occasion. This County returns wine Members to Parliament; including two citizens for Worcester, four burgesses for two Bosonglis, and one for the Borough of Bewdley.

WORCESTER, City of, Worcester-234 Edw. 1. 2 Cits.

THOMAS-HENRY-HASTINGS DAVIES, 4th Parl. Esq.

A Land Owner.

An East India Proprietor.

Off. A Lieut. Col. in the Army. Ca. Sc. Elmley Castle, Worcestershire.

GEORGE-RICHARD ROBINSON, Esq. 2d Parl. Occ. A Merchant and East India

Proprietor. To. Ros. 5, John-street, Adelphi.

Co. Sc. Dorset Cottage, Fulham.

R. of E. In the citizens not receiving alms, and admitted by hirth, servitude, or redemption to trade within the city. N. of V. About 2000.

Pop. 17,840.

R. O. The Sheriff.

E. I. In the corporation.

WYCOMBE, CHIPPING, Borough of, Bucks. 28th Eda. 1.

SIR JOHN DASHWOOD KING, Bart. 9th Parl.

A Land Owner-

To. Res. 53, Green-street, Gresvenorsquare.

Co. Sc. West Wycombe, Bucks. Parl. Pat. One Member for this

Borough.

SIH THOMAS BARING, Bait 7th Parl. A Land Owner.

Occ. A Merchant in London, and East India Proprietor.

To. Res. 21, Devenshire-place, Portland-place-

Co. Se. Stratton Park, near Winchester, Hampshire.

Rel. Bro. to Alexander Baring, Esq. M. P. for Callington: untle to William-Bingham Baring, Esq. the other M.P. for the same Borough; and to Francis Baring, Esq. M.P. for Portsmouth: father to Francis Baring, Esq. M.P. for Thetford.

R. of E. In the mayor, two bailiffs, and burgeress not receiving alms.

N. of V. From 65 to 70. Pop. 1500.

corporation and a few burgerses unly, was tormerly in the inhabitants of large; for we find that it sent Members ever more the 20th of Edward I.; the return being mad by the sheaff and busyssees. Now, the right of voting could never be in corporations, before such partial busies were established; and the word bur. greezes, as interpre ed by the Howe of Commons, in the case of Abington and many other towns, was always understood to mean the inhabitions of a Borough; just as the English words commonally and community meant the commons, or the whole community of a place; though Dr. Brady has contended (and con mittees of the House of Commons have sometimes deter-mined) that these words, notwithstanding their comprehensive meaning extended only to the corporation, or to some partial and inconsiderable portion of the inhabitants of a pin equal to the control of the inhabitants of a pin equal to the control of the inhabitants of a pin equal to the control of the inhabitants of a pin equal to the control of the inhabitants of a pin equal to the control of the inhabitants of a pin equal to the control of the inhabitants of a pin equal to the control of the inhabitants of a pin equal to the control of the inhabitants of a pin equal to the control of the inhabitants. also to such as are non-residents and ought to have no share in the elective right of a Borough, where they neither contribute to the rates and tax a, nor bear the burtlan of public offices -Such is row the state of this town, and many other opuler, and populous cirain Great Britain and Ireland, as Barb. Sainsbury, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and many others, where the right of classics.

of the D YARM Wight.

birth ! N. of F. Pop. 16 R. O. T

During & Boroug fon 18 of Tot It is no

WILLIAM A Land Offic Last

To. Res. ( o. Se. 1 S. afford Rel Reac fact Two Barl of

Aini to O for Hure

GEORGE-Lo A Innd O Co. Se. Sh

R. of E. burgeme some new-made placemen with ready admission to a seat; which he of course consucr, as soon as he can do better, and his place is usually supplied by I some stop gap, until another seat be wanted. For such purposes, Yar-mouth, and a few other Boroughs, may be styled the Necessary appurtenances of the House of Commons.

This far-famed Borough, which for more than 50 years contained only one resident voter, has been rather unfortunate in its representatives. Sir John Trever (the Speaker), was expetted the House in 1690, for receiving a bribe of 1000 guineas for passing the City of Lordon Orphun-Bill; and Sir Theodore Jansen was expelled and taken into custody, by unmimous resolution of the whole House, in 1720, se for notorious breach of trust as a Director of the South Sea Company."

YORKSHIRE.

18th Edw. 111.

4 Kee.

VISCOUNT MORPETH. 2d Parl.

N. A S. George - William - Frederick Howard

To. Res. 12, Grosvenor-place. Co Sc. Cantle Howard, Yorkshire.

Rel. Eld. son of the Earl of Carlisle: bro. to the Hon. William Howard, M.P. for Morpeth.

THE HON. WILLIAM DONCOMBE. 2d Parl

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 23, Cavendish-square. Rel. Eld. son of Baron Feversham: repliew to Thomas-Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. M. P. for Hertford: son-in-law to the Earl of Galloway: bro sinclum to Lord Garlies, M.P. for Cockern.outh; and to the haly of the Matquess of Blandford, M.P. for Woodstock.

RICHARD BUTHELL, Esq.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 28, Southampton-buildings ; and 10, Cumden-street, St. Paneras. Co. Sc. Rise, in this County.

SIRJOHN-VANDEN-BEMPTDEJOHN-STONE, Bail

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Hackness, Yorkshire.

R. of E. In the freeholders of the three

Ridings; and, according to a decision in 1735, those whose freeholds lie in the Ainsty have a right to vote

N. of V. Nearly 20,000. Pop. 1,183,000.

On the disfranchisement of the Borough of Grampound in 1821, for bribery and corruption, an act was passed to give this immense County the power of sending four Members to Parliament. Still, although its share in the representation, agreeably to the ratio of its taxes would be 46 out of 658 (the present number of members in the Commons' House of Parlimont), yet the rotten Beroughs of Gatton and Old Sarum (the first of which has a population of only 40 persons, and the latter neither house nor inhabitant; and both together paying to more taxes than attount to the yearly pay of Captain Shelley, one of the members for Garton), possess, together, an equaldure in the democratic branch of the legislature, with this most extensive and populous county;—the territory of which is in fact as large as that of many kingdoms. And yet the members representing the 40 persons of Gatton and Old Sarum vote for taxes and measures which are to influence the fortunes and lives of more than a mill. m of inhabitants of Yorkshire; — their voices being of just as much consequence on a division of the House of Commons, as those of the members for the largest county in England. It is impossible that a contrast in the national representation can go farther than this; unless, indeed, we substitute for Gatton, the Borough of Newton in the Isle of Wight, which, the lar sister Old Sarum, has cerlike her sister Old Sarum, has cer-tainly the merit of being free from election bribery ;-because, like her, she has neither inhabitants nor electors to bribe! The anti-reformats must certainly have a me very awkward misgivings, when, looking at such monstrous anomalies, they have the hardshood to assert that " the people of Great Britain and Ireland are will represented," and that " the fallite of the constitution ought to remain un-touched, for that other extern has avorked well:"- Such falsehoods are equalled only by that other old constitutional lie, that " THE PROVES. OF ENGLAND TAX themselves ( sons of the most part artisans and persons of the lower orders—potwallopers—and they fully exercise that character during the election. It is also customary to give a gratuity of two guineas; this originated in the plea that the poor voter should be indeninited for loss of time. The borough forms a very small portion of the town; being only part of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen. The Members are expected to support the races and charities, and to contribute largely in periods of diarrers. Parlianientary conduct is not much regarded.

This Borough was for a long time under the management of the late Sir Benjamin Hamet; who, with his son, represented it in eight successive Parliaments. He built a new street, which bears his name, purchased the castic and other property, and established a bank in Taunten, as did his oppoune, William Morland, Esq. who was refurned three times.—I pon the death of John Hamet, Esq. his estates at Taunton were sold, and part of them were purchased by the late Sir John Lettheridge, for 15,000 His son Sir Thomas, who, of course, considerathat this property constituted him, the patron of one seat at least, nomina his brother-in-law, Mr. Colinis, and

The '.

# SUMMARY

OF THE WILLE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

40	Counties (Yorkshire 4) in	Engla	nd se	nd	82	knights.
25	Cities (Ely none, London 4	1)			50	citizens.
166	Boroughs, 2 each .			. 3	32	burgesses.
5	Boroughs (Abingdon, Bank	ury, B	lewdle	y.		
	Higham Ferrers, and Mor	nmouth	i) l ea	ch	5	burgesses.
2	Universities				4	representatives.
	Cinque Ports; viz. Hasting					
	wich, Ronney, Hythe,	and the	ir thr	ce		
	branches, Rye, Winchelse	ea, and	Seafo	rd	16	barons.
12	Counties in Wales .				12	knights.
12	Districts of Boroughs, ditte	, 0			12	burgesses.
33	Shires of Scotland .				30	commissioners.
66	Cities and Royal Boroughs	f ditto,	, divid	led		
	into 15 districts .				15	commissioners.
32	Counties of Ireland .				64	knights.
2	Cities of ditto (Dublin and	Cork)			4	citizens.
1	University of ditto .				1	representative.
						citizens and
31	Cities and Boroughs of ditt	ເດ		. }		burgesses.

Total number of Members 658

## NUMBER OF MEMBERS

SENT TO

# PARLIAMENT

BY

## EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND;

ALSO, BY

## WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Bedfordshire	4 Northumberland 8
Berkshire	9 Nottinghamshire 8
Buckinghamshire 1	
_	6 Rutlandshire 2
Cheshire	4 Shropshire
Cornwall 4	2 Somersetshire 18
Cumberland	6 Hampshire 26
Derbyshire	4 Staffordshire 10
Devonshire 2	96 Suffolk 16
Dorsetshire 2	20 Surrey 14
Durham	4 Sussex (exclusive of 8 Barons
Essex	
Gloucestershire	
Herefordshire	8 Westmereland 4
Hertfordshire	6 Wiltshire
Huntingdonshire	4 Worcestershire 9
Kent (exclusive of 8 Barons	
of Cinque Ports) 1	0
Lancashire 1	4 473
Leicestershire	
Lincolnshire 1	
Middlesex	
Monmouthshire	
Norfolk 1	

# COUNTIES, CITIES, UNIVERSITIES, BOROUGHS, AND CINQUE PORTS,

ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, IN THE ORDER

IN WHICH

THEIR REPRESENTATIVES ARE CALLED OVER

IN THE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### ENGLAND.

Chester.

ostwithiel.	Carlisle.
ruro.	Cockermouth.
odmin.	8. Derbyskire.
lelston.	Derby.
altash.	9. Devonshire.
Cast Looe.	Ashburton.
Vest Looe.	Tiverton.
amelford.	Dartmouth.
enryn.	Okehampton.
regony.	Honiton.
lossiney.	Plymouth.
t. Ives.	Beeralston.
owey.	Plympton.
t. Germans.	Totness.
t. Michael.	Barnstaple.
lewport.	Tavistock.
	3 K

St. Mawes. Callington.

7. Cumberland.

10.				
Exeter.	V	Vigan.		Banbury.
10. Dorsetshire.	C	litheroe.	28.	Rutlandshire.
Dorchester.	1	Newton.	29.	Shropshire.
Lyme.	19. L	cicestershire.		Shrewsbury.
Weymouth and	I	eicester.		Ludlow.
Melcomb Regis.	20. 1	incolnahire.		Bridgenorth.
Bridport.	8	Stamford.		Wenlock.
Shaftesbury.	(	Frantham,		Bishop's Castle.
Wareham.	1	Boston.	30.	Somersetshire.
Corfe-Castle.	(	Grimsby.		Taunton.
Poele.	]	Lincoln.		Ilchester.
11. Durham.	21.	Middlesex.		Milborne-port.
Durham.	1	Westminster.		Wells.
12. Essex.	1	London.		Bridgewater.
Colchester.	22.	Monmouthshire.		Bath.
Maldon.		Monmouth, New	_	Minehead.
Harwich.		port, and Usk.		Bristol.
13. Gloucestershire.	23.	Norfolk.	31.	Southampton, or
Tewkesbury.		Lynn.		Hampshire.
Cirencester.		Yarmouth.		Winchester.
Gloucester.		Thetford.		Portsmouth.
14. Herefordshire.		Castle Rising.		Newport.
Hereford.		Norwich.		Yarmouth.
Leominster.	24.	Northamptoushire	e.	Newtown.
Weobley.		Peterborough.		Lymington.
15. Hertfordshire.		Northampton.		Christchurch.
Hertford.		Brackley.		Andover.
St. Alban's.		Higham Ferrers.		Whitchurch.
16. Huntingdonshire	. 25.	Northumberland.		Petersfield.
Huntingdon.		Morpeth.		Stockbridge.
17. Kent.		Newcastleon Tyn	ie.	Southampton.
Rochester.		Berwick.	32	. Staffordshire.
Queenborough.	26.	Nottinghamshire		Stafford.
Maidstone.		Newark.		Tamworth.
Canterbury.		Nottingham.		Newcastle.
18. Lancashire.	27.	Oxfordshire.		Lichfield.
Lancaster.		Oxford, Univ.	33	3. Suffolk.
Preston.		Oxford, City.		Ipswich.
Liverpool.		Woodstock.		Dunwich,

Orford, 37. Westmoreland. 40. Yorkshire. Aldeburgh. Appleby. Aldborough. Sudbury. 38. Worcestershire. Boroughbridge. Eye. Evesham. Beverley. Bury St. Edmund's. Droitwich. Hedon. 34. Surrey. Bewdley. Knaresborough. Gatton. Worcester. Malton. Haslemere. 39. Willshire. Northallerton. Bletchingly. New Sarum. Pontefract. Reigate. Devizes. Richmond. Guildford. Marlborough. Ripon. Southwark. Chippenham. Scarborough. 35. Sussex. Calne. Thirsk. Horsham. Malmesbury. York. Bramber. Cricklade. Kingston. Shoreham, Hindon. Cinque Ports, viz. Midhurst. Old Sarum. Hastings. Grinstead. Heytesbury. Dover. Sandwich. Stevning. Westbury. Arundel. Wootton Basset. Romney. Lewes. Ludgershall. Hythe. Chichester. Wilton. Rye. 36. Warwickshire. Downton. Winchelsea. Warwick. Great Bedwin. Seaford. Coventry.

Total Representation of 246 places in England, 489.

#### WALES.

- 1. Angleseyshire. and Beaumaris. 4. Car
  2. Brecknockshire. Car
  Brecon, or Breck- 5. Car
  nock. Car
  - 3. Cardiganshire. Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter,
- and Asper.
- 4. Carmarthenshire.
- 5. Carnarvonshire.
  Carnarvon, Cric
  - cieth, Pwlhely,
    - Nevin, and Con-
- 6. Denbighshire.
  - Denbigh, Ruthyn, and Holt.
- 7. Flintshire.
  - Flint, Rhydlan, Caerwys, Caer
    - gully, and Over-

8. Glamorganshire. 9. Merionethshire. by and Whiston.
Cardiff, Aberavon, 10. Montgomeryshire. 12. Radnorshire.
Cowbridge, Ken- Montgomery. Radnor (New).
fig, Lantrissent, 11. Pembrokeshire.
Neath, Loughear, Haverfordwest, ton, Knucklas, and Swansea. Pembroke, Ten-

The Welsh Counties, Boroughs, and Districts of Boroughs, return only one member each;—viz. 12 Knights of Shires, and 12 Burgesses:—Total representation, 24.

### SCOTLAND.

#### SHIRES AND STEWARTRIES.

1	Aberdeenshire.	10	Forfar, or Angus.	18	Orkney.
2	Argyll.	11	Haddington, or	19	Peebles.
3	Ayr.		East Lothian.	20	Perth.
4	Banff.	12	Inverness.	21	Renfrew.
5	Berwick.	13	Kincardine.	22	Ross.
6	Dunbarton.	14	Kirkeudbright.	23	Roxburgh.
7	Dumfries.	15	Lanark.	24	Selkirk.
8	Edinburgh, or Mid	16	Linlithgow, or	25	Stirling.
	Lothian.		West Lothian.	26	Sutherland.
9	Fife.	17	Moray, or Elgin.	27	Wigton.

Each of the above is represented by one Commissioner. The following elect a Commissioner, alternately; that is, Caithness alternately with Bute, Clackmannan with Kinross, and Nairn with Cromarty.

28 Bute. 31 Caithness. 29 Cluckmannan. 32 Cromarty. 30 Nairn. 33 Kinross.

The whole thirty-three Shires and Stewartries return only thirty Commissioners.

### DISTRICTS OF ROYAL BURGHS.

1 Edinburgh, city.

2 Kirkwall, Wick, Dornock, Dingwall, and Tain. Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres.

- 4 Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Kintore, and Inverury.
- 5 Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervie.
- 6 Forfar, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, and Cupar.
- 7 Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther West, Anstruther East, and Pittenweem.
- 8 Dysart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland.
- 9 Inverkeithing, Dumfermline, Culross, Queensferry, and Stirling.
- 10 Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton.
- 11 Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh.
- 12 Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanark.
- 13 Dumfries, Sanquehar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright.
- 14 Wigton, Stranraer, New Galloway, and Whithorn.
- 15 Ayr, Irwine, Rothsay, Inverary, and Campbeltown.

In the above districts, the respective town-councils of the sixty-five towns, or burghs, nominate one delegate, each; and by the majority of these delegates one Member of Parliament is elected:—in other words,

1269 persons choose 65 delegates, who elect 14 Commissioners. But in Edinburgh . 33 persons elect . . 1 Commissioner.

So that, ultimately, in all the Scottish cities and towns . . . 98 persons elect . . . 15 Commissioners. County Commissioners, as above . . . . . 30

#### IRELAND.

1. Antrimshire.
Belfast.
Carrickfergus,

Lisburne.

2. Armaghshire.
Armagh.

3. Carlowshire. Carlow.

4. Cavanshire.

5. Clareshire. Ennis.

6. Corkshire.

Bandon-Bridge.

Cork. Kinsale.

Mallow.

Youghall.

7. Donegalshire.

B. Downshire.

Downpatrick.

Newry.

9. Dublinshire.

Dublin, City.
Dublin, Univer.

10. Fermanaghshire. Enniskillen.

11. Galwayshire.

Galway.	19. Long fordshire.	Cashell.
12. Kerryshire.	20. Louthshire,	Clonmel.
Tralee.	Drogheda.	28. Tyroneshire.
13. Kildareshire.	Dundalk.	Dungannon.
14. Kilkennyshire.	21. Mayoshire.	29. Waterfordshire.
Kilkenny.	22. Meathshire.	Dungarvon.
15. King's County.	23. Monaghanshire.	Waterford.
16. Leitrimshire.	24. Queen's County.	30. Westmeathshire.
17. Limerickshire.	Portarlington.	Athlone.
Limerick.	25. Roscommonshire.	31. Wexfordshire.
18. Londonderryshire	e. 26. Sligoshire.	New-Ross.
Coleraine.	Sligo.	Wexford.
Londonderry.	27. Tipperaryshire.	32. Wicklowshire.
Each of the	32 Irish counties retur	ens 2 Knights . 64
	k return each 2 Citizer	
	elects a Representative	
	is choose each one Bur	
	Total repre	sentation 100
	CLASSIFICATE	ON
*	OF THE	
	MEMBERS	
	OFTHE	
HOUS	SE OF COM	IMONS
11000	on or con	LDLOTTIS.
		-
	RANK.	
Knights of Shiess	(including the Commi	evictory of Sastist
Shires and Stewar		
Barons of Cinque Po		188
Representatives of U		
	ses (including the Comm	
Burghs)	es (metating the Court	
Ziergino)		
	Total number of	Members 658

CLASSIFICATION

438

#### PRIVATE INTERESTS \*.

Of the above,

358 are Landholders.

88 are Military Officers.

24 are Naval Officers.

62 belong to the Profession of the Law.

33 are Bankers.

62 are connected with the East India Company +.

34 are connected with the West India Trade.

 It will be obvious to the reader that many members of this class are connected with more interests than one: for example, some bankers hold lands; and some land owners hold military and naval offices, as well as places and pensions: a few

are connected with commerce.

† Ten Directors of the East India Company sit in the House of Commons, returned by three proprietary boroughs, four boroughs containing between them 850 voters, one Scottish burgh, and one Scottish county, containing 161 votes. Independently of their small salaries of 300l. each, or 3000l between them, these persons bring a patronage to bear directly upon the votes of the House, amounting yearly to not less than 250,000l. derived from their share (according to the accounts ordered to be printed in 1826 and in 1829) of the following average number of annual appointments, viz. one writership to China, at 10,000l.; 68 writerships to India, at 5000l.; 460 military, medical, and clerical appointments, at 500l. each. This is exclusive of the local pattonage of the India House, the patronage connected with the Company's shipping, with the supply of stores for India, and the trading investments.

Of the fifty-one Proprietors and others in Parliament, exclusive of the Directors,

twenty-eight are returned by proprietary boroughs.

The number of votes at the India House possessed by the Directors and Proprietors having seats in Parliament, is exactly 100; which, at the present price of stock, are worth 2200%, a piece; so that the personal interests of members are involved in maintaining the monopoly, to the extent of 220,000L

There are eighteen members who have served the Company in India, fifteen being retired servants of the East India Company itself. Six of the eighteen members receive pensions from the Company, amounting to from 1000/. to 2000/. a year each.

There are in the House but two members who have resided in India, not servants of the Company; and these are both East India agents and proprietors of stock

Notwithstanding the connexion with the East India or other interests, resulting from the obvious condition of the member, it is not to be supposed that the bias arising from it is the sole one, or that it is sufficient to overrule all others. Many of the members are connected with conflicting interests, in which they are fully as much involved. Still, however, this arrangement of the members into classes exhibits the abstract strength of each class, and its capacity to form a phalanx in the House to support peculiar interests in opposition to others. It moreover will explain many apparent inconsistencies in the logic and conduct of members on various occasions, who may be content to support a particular interest, until other interests clash with it in which they are equally interested.

Besides the members who are obviously connected with the East India Company, there are others, returned by their influence, and in some cases, it is said, by their

funds.

There are 17 Peers who are possessed of 31 votes at the India House: they have relatives possessed of 18 votes; making together 49 votes, which are worth 107,8001. -Spectator Newspaper.

51 are engaged in Trade and General Manufacture.

63 are Placemen and Pensioners.—Of these, one third are immediately connected with the Peerage.

#### RELIGION.

14 are Catholics.— are Dissenters.

## RELATIONSHIP TO THE PEERAGE, &c.

4 Irish Peers.

98 Sons of Peers.

155 Fathers, Brothers, Cousins, Grandsons, Nephews, and Uncles of Peers.—That is, 169 Peers have 257 relatives of the above degrees in the House of Commons.

157 Members immediately connected with, or related to, Placemen and Pensioners.—These are independent of the 63 mentioned in the class of PRIVATE INTERESTS.

## DEPENDENCE ON PRIVATE NOMINATION.

	0.000 00000		40.50		20000 211	7 240 6 4 4 4 4				
Members ret	urned b	y Gov	err	men	t influ	ence,	viz.:-	-by	the	
Admiralty	2, Tres	sury	5,	the	Court	1, V	Varde	n of	the	
Cinque Por	rts 1		4	- 6		0				9
By Peera .										354
By Commone	rs, who r	eturn	eit	her t	hemsel	ves or	their	frien	ds	111
		Total	.1							454
Independent	Paprasan				ntion o					474
andependent :	represen	FOR FILE OF	9 01	-000	HILLICS W	AIGE A	W 118	*	1	104
		Tota	al r	uml	er of N	1embe	rs			658

## ABSTRACT

OF

## LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS

RELATIVE TO THE

## **ELECTION OF MEMBERS**

TO SERVE IN

### PARLIAMENT.

#### ELECTIONS.

#### WRITS FOR A GENERAL ELECTION.

In summoning a new Parliament, a warrant, signed by the King, is issued to the Lord Chancellor, commanding him to issue as many writs as have been usual on like occasions. Such writs are accordingly made out by the Clerk of the Crown.

### TIME BETWEEN THE TESTE AND THE RETURN.

On calling every new Parliament, there shall be forty days between the teste and return of the writ.—7th and 8th of William III., cap. 25.

### WRITS ON VACANCIES, AND DURING A RECESS.

The Speaker shall issue his warrant, during a recess, for making out writs for electing Members to serve in the room of those who may die, or become Peers of Great Britain, upon receiving notice, by certificate under the hands of two Members, of the death of such Member; or that a writ of summons has been issued under the Great Seal, calling any Member to the Upper House of Parliament.

The Speaker, upon receiving such certificate, shall forthwith came notice to be inserted in the Gazette, and shall not issue his warrast until fourteen days after such insertion.

To guard against inconvenience from the death or absence of the Speaker, it is provided, that every Speaker of the House of Common shall, within a convenient time after the beginning of every Parlament, by a written instrument under his hand and seal, nominate and appoint a certain number of persons (not more than seven, nor less than three), who must be Members of the House, authorising them, or any one of them, to execute the powers of issuing such warrants.

No person so appointed shall be authorised to act, unless there be no Speaker of the House, or such Speaker be absent; nor any longer than such persons shall be Members of the House.—24th Geo. III., cap. 26.

#### FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

As often as there shall be an election of Scottish Peers, or Members to serve in Parliament, the Secretary at War shall send proper orders in writing for the removal of soldiers to the distance of two or more miles from the place of election; who shall not make any nearer approach to such place, until one day, at the least, after the poll shall be ended, and the poll-books closed.

Any Secretary at War, or person officiating as such, violating this Act, to be discharged from his office, and rendered incapable afterwards of holding any office under the Government.—8th Geo. 11, cap. 30.

The Resolution of the House, passed at the commencement of every Session, regarding the Freedom of Elections, is as follows:—
"It is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons, for any Lord of Parliament, or any Lord Lieutenant of any County, to concern themselves in the election of Members of Parliament." By another Resolution (17, Journ., folio 507), "It is highly criminal in any minister or servant under the Crown, directly or indirectly, to use the powers of his office in the election of Representatives to serve in Parliament."

Officers of the Excise and Customs are prohibited by the 5th of William and Mary, cap. 20, from interfering in elections.

#### PERSONS DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING AT ELECTIONS,

Women.

Minors, or persons under twenty-one years of age; by the 7th and 8th William III., cap. 3.

Peers.

Persons who are deaf, dumb, and blind.

Lunatics, Outlaws, Felons, persons excommunicated, or convicted of bribery, or subornation of perjury.—22d Geo. II., cap. 24.

Aliens born, by Resolution of the House in 1698.

Persons receiving alms and charity.

Note.—In many cases, however, alms-men are not deprived of the elective franchise.

Commissioners, or Officers employed in collecting and managing the Excise and Custom duties, under penalty of 100l., their offices becoming void, and being thereafter rendered incapable of executing any office of trust under the King.—22d Geo. III., cap. 41.

Note.—Prosecutions must be commenced within twelve months after such forfeiture is incurred.

Note.—This Act does not extend to Commissioners of the Landtax, or persons acting under them; nor to offices held by letterspatent for any estate of inheritance.

Distributors or Sub-Distributors of Stamps; Collectors of Duties on Houses and Windows; Postmasters, Postmasters-General, or their Deputies; or any persons employed by them in receiving, collecting, or managing the revenues of their several departments.—22d Geo. III., cap. 41.

But, in fact, by far the great majority of the male adult population of the United Kingdom are disqualified from voting at elections from other causes than the above; for example:—

Persons may not vote in Counties in England, who are not possessed of freeholds of the value of forty shillings yearly.—10th Hen. VI., cap. 2.

In Ireland, by the late Act of disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders, the qualification was raised to ten pounds.

In Scotland voters for County Commissioners must be possessed of land held in capite, under the Crown, to the value of 7001. a year: proprietors of estates of whatever value, holding the same from a subject, being neither entitled to vote, nor to be elected!—The com-

sequence is, that the total number of voters in the Scottish Counties (including upwards of 1200 nominal or fictitious ones) does not exceed 2600!

In many Cities, again, freemen only (and in some cases freeholders of forty shillings, when the City is also a County, as Norwich) are allowed to vote; and these of course bear but a small proportion to the number of citizens or inhabitants.

In many Boroughs, and even in some Cities (as Bath) the corporation, only, possess the elective franchise.—This is generally a very small number ;-in some cases, not more than thirteen persons. In many more the burgesses elect with the corporation, excluding the inhabitants generally. The instances are by no means numerous where the citizens or inhabitants from being householders (as in Westminster), or as paying scot and lot (as in Chichester), are permitted to choose their Representatives - In burgage-tenure Boroughs, the proprietors of certain old decayed houses, only, or of their sites, choose Members of Parliament. But in Scotland, the matter is still worse; for, the Representatives of all the Cities and Boroughs in that kingdom are chosen by 99 persons, who are delegated for that purpose by 1220 town-council men! In Scotland, as in Wales, four or five, and sometimes more, Cities and Towns are clubbed together to send a Member to Parliament :- but even that is not so bad as the case of the populous Cities of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield, and many other considerable towns all over the kingdom, sending no Members at all!

The Borough of Preston, in Lancashire, appears to be the only town in the United Kingdom which enjoys the elective franchise in perfection;—that is according to the ancient constitution of England: the right of choosing a Representative, there, being " in all the male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and upwards, who have resided six months in the town, and obtained a parochial settlement."

## PRECEPTS.

Every sheriff, after the receipt of the writ, shall issue a precept to every mayor and bailiff of the Cities and Boroughs within his County, reciting the writ, and commanding them to choose citizens or burgesses, as the case may be, for any City or Borough, to come to Parliament.—23d Hen. VI., cap. 14.

are to take any fee or gratuity whatsoever, for making eipt, delivery, return, or execution of any such writ or th and 8th William III., cap. 25.

## PROCLAMATION FOR COUNTIES.

ro days after receipt of the writ, proclamation shall be election, which must begin between the 10th and 16th proclamation.—25th Geo. III., cap. 84.

## 'HE SAME FOR CITIES, BRING ALSO COUNTIES.

f Cities and Towns, being Counties of themselves, and ht to elect Members of Parliament by virtue of a writ, precept, are to proceed to election within three days, days' notice.—19th Geo. II., cap. 28.

## THE SAME FOR BOROUGHS, &c.

; Officers of Boroughs, &c. are to indorse the day of the the precept, and give four days' notice at the usual n the hours of eight in the forenoon and four in the um the 25th of October to the 25th of March inclusive; the hours of eight in the forenoon and six in the after-



candidates in equal proportions.—34th G

## COMMENCEMENT OF PROC

The sheriff is directed, upon the day approximate proceedings in his full county, in the morning and eleven before noon.—2.

The proceedings are to commence by then reading the writ of summons; imme sheriff is to read, or cause to be read, the wi Act for the more effectually preventing Bril 2nd Geo. II. cap. 24.

## ELECTION BY VIEW.

In the first case, the determination is eith hands, or collecting the friends of the recseparate bodies, or in such other mode as hisuch occasions; the most usual way, however, electors calling out the names of their favour

Where the election, however, is not determ poll shall be required, the sheriff, under she officer, shall forthwith proceed to take the p appointed for that purpose.

## MORTGAGE NO QUALIFICATION.

No persons shall be allowed to vote by reason of any trust estate, or mortgage, unless such trustee or mortgagee be in actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the same estate; but the mortgager, or cestui-que trust, shall vote for such estate.—7th and 8th William III., cap. 25.

## FREEHOLDERS' ESTATES TO PAY TAXES AND DUES.

No person to vote for a knight of the shire, in right of lands which have not been charged to public taxes, church rates, and parish dues, &c.—10th Anne, cap. 23.

#### FREEHOLDERS MUST BE ONE YEAR IN POSSESSION.

No person shall vote in any county election, for any freehold, without having been in the actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, for his own use, above twelve calendar months, unless the same came to him within the time aforesaid, by descent, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, promotion to any benefice in a church, or by promotion to an office.—18th Geo. II., cap. 18.

## FREEHOLDS TO BE ASSESSED TO THE LAND-TAX.

No person may vote in any county election that has not been six months assessed to the land-lax.—20th Geo. III., cap. 17.

Commissioners of the said tax are to deliver to assessors a printed form of assessment, who are to make their assessments according thereto, and a duplicate of such shall be stuck up on the door of the parish church. Qualified persons, whose names are omitted in assessments, may appeal to the commissioners, who are to amend them where defective.

## ELECTORS IN CITIES WHICH ARE ALSO COUNTIES.

No person shall vote for the election of Members for any city or town, being a county of itself, in respect of any freehold, unless assessed to the land tax twelve calendar months before such election; provided that nothing shall extend to any person voting for such cities and towns, in right of any rents, messuages, or seats belonging to any offices, not usually charged to the land-tax.

Every person, to be entitled to vote as a to be regularly admitted, and the entry th III., cap. 46.

No person claiming, as a freeman, to vot permitted to give his vote, unless he shall he feeedom of such city, town, or borough, before the first day of the election; but the person entitled to his freedom by birth, man Gen. III., cap. 15.

Any person entitled to be admitted a city of any City, Town Corporate, Borough, Cinque to the mayor, or other proper officer, giving fying the nature of his claim,—if such may refuse to admit him, and a mandamus shall admission, the mayor, &c. shall pay all cap. 21.

FREEMEN MUST BE ADMITTED TWI

None to vote at elections (except persons' by birth, marriage, or service)

## INHABITANTS PAYING SCOT AND LOT-

Any person voting as an inhabitant, paying scot and lot, &c., who shall not have been so, six months previous to the election, shall forfeit 20l., but this not to extend to persons acquiring possession in any borough by descent, devise, marriage, marriage-settlement, or promotion to any office or benefice, nor to persons claiming a right to vote under any other descriptions than inhabitants paying scot and lot.—26th Geo. III., cap. 100.

## OATHS TO BE TAKEN BEFORE VOTING.

Electors are to apply, before voting, to persons appointed to administer the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, &c., and receive certificates thereof; and every such person, upon producing his certificate to the returning officers, shall be permitted to poll. Persons offering to vote without producing the certificate shall immediately withdraw, and take the said oaths before they shall be permitted to be sworn.

## THE POLL, AND ITS TIME OF CONTINUANCE.

Every poll within England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, shall commence on the day upon which it shall be demanded, or upon the next day at farthest (unless such day shall be Sunday, and then on the day after), and shall be duly and regularly preceded in from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the same be finished, but not to continue more than fifteen days; and if such poll shall continue until the fifteenth day, then the same shall be finally closed, at or before the hour of three in the afternoon of the same day.—26th Geo. III., cap. 84.

The said poll, unless prevented by any unavoidable accident, shall be kept open for seven hours in each day, between eight in the morning and eight at night.—25th Geo. III., cap. 84.

#### PLACE OF POLLING NOT TO BE ADJOURNED.

The sheriff, or his under sheriff, shall not adjourn the place of polling, unless with the consent of the candidates; unless in the case of Winchester, from thence to the Isle of Wight.—7th and 8th William III., cap. 25.

## POLLING IN IRELAND.

After the fourth day, the returning officer may close any back where twenty have not been polled in the day. Baronics where more than 2000 freeholders are registered must be so divided the no more than 2000 shall have to poll in one booth.—57th Geo. Ill. cap. 131.

#### POLL CLERKS.

The sheriff, or his deputy, shall appoint such number of clerks the shall deem convenient for taking the poll, who shall take the same in presence of the said sheriff, and shall previously be sworn, training indifferently to take it, and set down the name of each fire holder, and for whom he polls. The sheriff shall also appoint so persons as shall be nominated to him by each candidate, to be inspectors of each clerk who shall be appointed to take the poll—7th and 8th William III., cap. 25.

## THE OATH OF FREEHOLDERS.

Every freeholder, before he shall be admitted to poll, must, required, take the following oath, or, if a quaker, aftirmation; in "You shall swear that you are a freeholder in the county of and have a freehold estate, consisting of -, lying and being , in the county of ----, of the clear yearly value of 10 over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect the same; and that you have been in actual possession or receipt the rents or profits thereof, for your own use, above twelve calendar months, or that the same came to you within the time aforesaid & descent, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to a benefice in church, or by promotion to an office; and that such freehold estale has not been granted or made to you fraudulently, on purpose ( qualify you to give your vote; and that the place of your abode is in — and that you are 21 years of age, as you believe and that you have not been polled before at this election. - 18th Geo. 1 cap. 18.

## THE BRIBERY OATH.

Every voter also, previous to giving his vote, shall, if required take the bribery oath, or affirmation, the substance of which is, the he hath received neither directly nor indirectly any reward, of emolument, or promise to that effect.—2nd Geo. 11. cap. 23.

Persons taking a bribe, or corrupting others, shall forfeit 5001.; but offenders not having been themselves before convicted, by discovering others shall be themselves indemnified.—2nd Geo. 11. cap. 24.

#### THE SCRUTINY.

The returning officer shall immediately, or on the day next after the final close of the poll, truly, fairly, and publicly make a return of the persons who have a majority of votes; unless he (upon a scrutiny being demanded by any candidate, or any two or more electors) shall deem it necessary to grant the same: in which case the objection to the votes given for the different candidates shall be decided alternately.—25th Geo. III. cap. 84.

## THE POLL-BOOKS.

The returning officer shall forthwith deliver to every person demanding the same, a copy of the poll taken at such election; requiring only a reasonable charge for writing the same; under the penalty of 500l. to the party aggrieved.—7th and 8th William III. cap. 25.

Poll-books must be delivered upon oath to the clerk of the peace, and kept among the records of the sessions.—10th Anne, cap. 23.

#### THE RETURN.

The names of the persons chosen must be written in an indeuture under the seals of those by whom they are chosen, and tacked to the writ; which shall be deemed the sheriff's return of such writ.—
7th Henry IV. cap. 15.

The returning officer must, within fourteen days next following, make return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; paying the ancient fees, viz.—4s. for every knight of the shire, and 2s. for every citizen, burgess, or baron of the Cinque ports.—10th and 11th William III. cap. 7.

## PENALTIES FOR FALSE RETURNS.

Sheriffs neglecting or omitting to make returns shall be amerced.

—3th Richard II. cap. 4.

If found, on inquest, that the sheriff hath made false returns, he shall forfeit 1001. -11th Henry IV, cap. 1.

<sup>\*</sup> By this see the members falsely returned lost their wages; w.e. 4:, per day for each knight of the shire, and 3s, per day for each entiren and burgess.

Sheriffs not making returns shall forfeit 5001.—10th and 11th William III. cap. 7.

All contracts made to procure false returns shall be void, and the parties shall be subject to a penalty of 300L;—one-third to the king, one-third to the poor, and one-third to the informer.—7th and 8th William III. cap. 7.

## CLERK OF THE CROWN TO ENTER RETURNS.

The Clerk of the Crown must enter every return and amendment in a book to be kept for that purpose. All persons shall have access to the book, which, or a copy thereof, may be given in evidence. Such clerk not entering returns in six days after receipt, making any alterations, or omitting to perform his duty, shall forfeit 500L and lose his office.—7th and 8th William 111. cap. 7.

## PERSONS WHO ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO BE MEMBERS.

## MINORS.

Persons under twenty-one years, who shall presume to sit or vote in Parliament, shall incur such penaltics and forfeitures, as if they had presumed to sit and vote without being chosen or returned, and every election or return of any person under that age is declared to be null and void,—7th and 8th William III., cap. 25.

#### ALIENS.

No person born out of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereunto belonging, is capable of being a Member of cither House.—12th and 13th William III., cap. 2.

## TRAITORS, FELONS, OUTLAWS, IDIOTS, &C.

Traitors and felons, as being incapable to sit any where.—Outlaws in criminal prosecutions, but not in civil suits;—also idiots and madmen, and deaf and dumb (said to be), are all incapable of sitting in Parliament.

#### PEERS, JUDGES, AND CLERGY.

Peers and Judges, as constituting a separate branch of the Legislature.—The Clergy, as having taken priests' orders, except Bishops. who are Barons by tenure, and consequently sit in the House of Peers. Ministers of the Church of Scotland, also, are incligible; and if any such, or any person ordained to the priesthood of the Romish or English Church, be at any time elected, his sent shall be void.

## RETURNING OFFICERS.

Sheriffs, mayors, and bailiffs of boroughs, in their respective jurisdictions, as being returning officers.

## INFAMOUS PERSONS.

A person who is elected to serve in the House of Commons by the people, may, by the law and custom of Parliament, be disabled and rendered incapable of sitting as a Member; by being guilty of any crime which renders him infamous; and the like.

## PERSONS GUILTY OF BRIBERY,

Persons proved to be guilty of a breach of the Treating Act, labour under a temporary incapacity.

Candidates, after the teste of the writ, or after any place becomes vacant, giving or promising any present or reward to any person, having a vote, for being elected, or for giving the same in his favour, shall be incapable of serving in that Parliament.—7th William III., cap. 4.

## COMMISSIONERS, &C. OF EXCISE.

No Member of Parliament shall be a Commissioner or Farmer of Excise, or a Commissioner of Appeals, or Comptroller, or Auditor of the duty of Excise; and such person, if elected, is declared incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.—11th and 12th William III., cap. 2.

## COMMISSIONERS, &C. OF CUSTOMS.

No Member to be a Commissioner or Farmer of the Customs; and persons executing such offices shall be incapable of sitting.—
12th and 13th William III., cap. 10.

## OFFICES CREATED SINCE 1705.

Persons holding any new office or place of profit whatsoever under the Crown, created since the year 1705 (the period of Union between England and Scotland), shall be incapable of sitting.—bth Aune, period the commission be superseded, and In case of disputed debts, bonds must be a be approved by the commissioners, for the shall be recovered in law or equity, with a for the same. If the above recited condit twelve calendar months, the Speaker shall tion of another Member.—52d George III.

PENSIONERS OF THE CI

No person having a pension from the Ch being elected a Member of the House of O forfeiting 20% for every day's sitting.—1st

PERSONS IN OFFICE, GEN

No Commissioners of the Revenue in Iri Victualling Office, nor any deputies or co offices, or in any of the following offices, vicsurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, of Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the Commiof the Paymasters of the Army or Navy, of of State, or of the Commissioners of Sult.

#### CONTRACTORS.

All persons holding contracts for the public service are declared incapable of being elected or sitting; and any Member, accepting a contract, shall vacate his seat.—22d Geo. III. cap. 45.

#### PENALTY ON PERSONS DISABLED.

Persons disabled, if returned as Members, their election to be void, and to be liable to a penalty of 500l.—Act 6th Anne.

## DOUBLE RETURNS.

Members on double returns are incapable of sitting till the returns are determined by a Committee; and there is a resolution of the House, to this effect, made at the commencement of every Session.

Members who have taken their seats are ineligible for any other place until they have vacated their seats: but persons elected for one place may, before they take their seats, be returned for any other place; in which case, by an order of the House, they are to make their election, by that day three weeks, for which of the places they will serve, provided there be no question upon the return from that place.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following modifications have taken place since the Union with Ireland:-

By 41st of Geo. III., all persons disabled from sitting in the British Parliament shall be disabled from sitting in the United Parliament.

Persons disabled from sitting in the Irish Parliament, shall be disabled from sitting for Ireland.

Persons disabled by British statutes, shall not thereby be enabled to sit for Ireland, nor e contra.

Persons holding certain specified places in Ireland, viz.—Commissioners of the Customs, Excise, or Stamp Duties (except Commissioners of the Treasury), Commissioners of Appeals, or Accounts, Anny Agents, Contractors (except members of trading companies), Deputies or Clerks of the Treasury (except the Secretary of the Treasury), Auditors of the Exchequer, Deputies and Clerks to the Chaucellor of the Exchequer (except the Secretary), and Clerks to

This Act not to extend to offices behaviour, except in certain cases.

Members accepting offices under the their seats; but they may be re-elected.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF

KNIGHTS OF THE SH

Knights of the shires, for the Parliamer shall be notable knights of the same count be knights; and no man to be such a knight of a yeoman or under.—33rd Henry VI. co.

## PECUNIARY AMOUNT OF QUAR

No person shall be capable to sit and vote of Commons, who shall not have an estate, for his own life, or some greater estate, eith and above what will satisfy and clear all a spective annual value hereafter limited, viz. knight of the shire, and 300l. per annum for baron of the Cinque ports; and person such estates respectively, their election and 9th Anne, cap. 5.

#### DATH OF QUALIFICATION.

Every candidate, at the request of another candidate, or of two of the voters, shall take the oaths of qualification, according to the forms prescribed; viz. 600% for a County, and 300% for a City or Borough.

## SCHEDULE OF QUALIFICATION.

Each member must deliver in at the table, to the clerk of the House, while the House is sitting, a signed schedule of his respective qualification, and take and subscribe the oaths prescribed; viz. that he has an estate of sufficient value in England, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland, to qualify him according to the true meaning of the several Acts of Parliament, and that such estate is situated as described therein.—The oaths are to be administered by the House, and enrolled, and the schedules are to be filed.—33rd Geo. II. cap. 20.

## PARLIAMENTARY EXAMINATION OF RETURNS.

## AMENDMENT OF RETURNS.

Returns were formerly amended by the returning officers; but, by a resolution of April 20, 1690, they can only be amended by the House, for which purpose the Clerk of the Crown attends with his book, and amends it in the House, by erasing the names:—or in case of a double return, by taking the void one off the file, and letting the other remain.

#### PETITIONS AGAINST UNDUE BETUENS.

No petition complaining of an undue return shall be proceeded upon, unless the same shall be subscribed by a person claiming therein to have had a right to vote, or be returned; or alleging himself to have been a candidate at the election.—38th Geo. III., cap. 52.

## TIME TO BE APPOINTED FOR CONSIDERING PETITIONS.

A day and hour shall be appointed by the House for taking the same into consideration, and the Speaker shall give the notice and order to attend.—10th Geo. III., cap. 16.

#### TIME LIMITED FOR CONSIDERING PETITIONS.

No petition shall be taken into consideration within fourteen days after the commencement of the session, nor within fourteen days after the return filed.—11th Geo. III., cap. 42.

IN CASE OF DEATH OR NON-DREENCE, THE SPEAKER TO SEND NOTICE TO THE SHERIFF.

In cases where the Speaker shall be informed of the death of any sitting Member, or that any Member petitioned against does not intend to defend his election, such Speaker shall immediately send notice thereof to the Sheriff, who shall order a copy of the same to be affixed on the doors of the county or town hall, or the nearest church, and notice likewise shall be inserted in the Gazette.—The order for taking such petition into consideration shall also be adjourned.—28th Geo. III., cap. 52.

## VOTERS MAY MAKE COMPLAINT WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Within thirty days after notice so inserted in the Gazette, any voter may present a petition to be admitted a party in the complaint.

## MEMBERS DEFENDING, NOT TO BE PARTIES, NOR TO SIT IN THE HOUSE.

Members giving notice of their intention to defend their election, not to be admitted as parties against any such petition, nor to sit in the House till the petition is decided.

## PETITIONERS MUST ENTER INTO RECOGNIZANCE.

No proceeding to be had upon any petition, unless one of the subscribers enter into a recognizance to appear before the House at the time fixed for taking it into consideration; and if no recognizance be entered into, the order for taking the petition into consideration shall be discharged, unless cause shall be seen for enlarging the time.

## BECOGNIZANCES TO BE EXAMINED AND ALLOWED BY THE SPEAKER.

Recognizances shall be entered into before the Speaker, and the sufficiency of the sureties shall be allowed of by him, on the report of two persons appointed by the Speaker to examine the same; of which two persons, the Clerk, or Clerk Assistant of the House, shall always

be one, and one of the following officers, not being Members, the other, viz., Masters in Chancery, Clerks of the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer, and Prothonotaries in the Common Pleas.

SUMMIES LIVING MORE THAN FORTY MILES PROM LONDON.

Sureties living more than forty miles from London may enter into recognizance before a justice; and affidavits made before a master in Chancery, or a justice, shall be received as evidence of their sufficiency.

RECOGNIZANCES ON NON-APPEARANCE TO BE DELIVERED INTO THE EXCHEQUER.

Recognizances of petitioners not appearing before the House at the time fixed for proceeding to the appointment of a Select Committee, shall be certified and delivered into the Exchequer by the Clerk Assistant.—28th Geo. III., cap. 52.

IN WHAT CASES PETITIONS MAY BE WITHDRAWN.

No petitions shall be withdrawn, unless the member's seat shall have been vacated.—28th Geo. 111. cap. 52.

## MODE OF FORMING SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Serjeant at Arms, before the reading of the order of the day for appointing a Committee, is to require the attendance of the members, and at his return the House is to be counted, and for want of one hundred members, to adjourn; and so from day to day, until one hundred shall be present.—10th Geo. III. cap. 16.

WEEN PETITIONS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED, NO OTHER BUSINESS TO BE PROCEEDED IN.

When petitions are to be taken into consideration, the House shall not proceed to other business previous to reading the order of the day, except swearing members, and calling over the House.—
11th Geo. III. cap. 42.

OTHER BUSINESS TO BE PROCEEDED WITH, 17 ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS BE NOT PRESENT.

If, after counting the House, there be not one hundred members present, the House may proceed upon any order of the day for the call of the House which shall have been previously fixed on for that day; but not until the door is unlocked, and the parties withdrawa.—26th Geo. III. cap. 59.



petition in the manner after mentioned.

## BALLOT FOR THE COMMITTEE.

When the several parties are in the House, the names bers are to be put into six boxes or glasses, to be draw and read by the Speaker, till forty-nine be drawn. In then put the names drawn into a box or parcel, and attached box or parcel to be sealed by the Speaker, where the making up thereof in his presence.—10th Gov. III.

## REDUCTION OF THE FORTY-NINE TO THIRTH

After the forty-nine are chosen, the door is to be open. House may proceed on other business. Lists of the fit to be given to the petitioners, who, with the clerk, are and strike off one alternately, till the number be reduced and the clerk is within one hour to deliver a list of the the Nominees, are to be sworn a select Committee.—1 cap. 17.

If, on complaint of undue election, there shall be m parties on distinct interests, each party shall strike from forty-nine, successively, until the number be reduce—12th Geo. III., cap. 42.

## APPOINTMENT OF NOMINEES.

The petitioner is to name one nominee, and the sitting member another.—10th Geo. III. cap. 16.

When there are more than two parties on distinct interests, neither of the parties are to name a nominee: but when the list is returned to the House, the thirteen members are to withdraw, and within one hour report the names of such two members; and in case such two members shall be set aside they shall choose others, until two are not objected against.—11th Geo. III. cap. 42.

When nominees are directed to be named, no Member may depart until the time of meeting of the said Committee is fixed.

## MBETING OF COMMITTEE, AND ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The House shall order the Select Committee to meet within twenty-four hours; and a chairman shall be elected out of the Members chosen by ballot: in case of an equality, the Member first drawn to have a casting vote.

#### ADJOURNMENTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Select Committees are not to adjourn for more than twenty-four hours without leave; and if the House be then sitting, business to be stayed, and motion made for adjournment.

## COMMITTEE-MEN NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Select Committee-men are not to be absent without leave, nor Committee to sit until all who have not leave, be met; and on failure of meeting within one hour, a further adjournment to be made, and reported, with the cause thereof.

#### CENSURE ON ABSENTEES.

The chairman, at the next meeting, is to report absentees, who are to be directed to attend next sitting, and be censured or punished, unless their absence be proved to have been unavoidable.

## CASES IN WHICH THE COMMITTEE IS TO BE DISSOLVED.

If the Members of such Committee, from death or otherwise, shall for three whole days continue to be less in number than thirteen, the Committee must be dissolved, and all past proceedings are to be void.—10th Geo. III., cap. 16.

#### EXCEPTIONS TO THE ABOVE.

But if a Committee shall have sat for business fourteen days, twelve Members may proceed therein; and if twenty-five days, cleven Members may proceed.—28th Geo. III., cap. 52.

## DETERMINATION OF COMMITTEE TO BE FINAL.

The Committee shall determine finally; and the House shall thereupon confirm or alter the return, or issue a writ for a new election, as the case may require.—10th Geo. III., cap. 16.

## PARTICULARS OF REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Committees in their reports must mention whether petitions appear frivolous or vexatious; and when statements in writing are delivered in, they must report, with their determination on the merits of the petition, their judgment on such statements; such report shall be entered on the journals, and notice thereof sent to the returning officer. The report on the statements delivered in shall also be final and conclusive at all subsequent elections, unless a petition be presented to oppose the same within twelve calendar months after the report to the House, or within fourteen days after the commencement of the next Session.—28th Geo. 111., cap. 52.

## PETITIONS TO OPPOSE THE RIGHT OF ELECTION, AS LAID DOWN BY COMMITTEES.

Persons may, within twelve months after the report, petition to be admitted to oppose the right of election by such report established.

If no petition be presented, the judgment of the Committee shall be conclusive.

Forty days shall intervene between the presenting and hearing such petitions.

Before the hearing, any person may petition to be admitted to defend the right of election.

Committee shall be appointed to try the merits of such petitions, whose determination shall be conclusive.—28th Geo. 111. cap. 52.

## RENEWED PETITIONS.

A renewed petition as to the right, must be prosecuted within fourteen days after every new session, and taken into consideration within fourteen days after presenting.

If not renewed within the fourteen days, the judgment of Committees to be final; and renewed petitions delivered in together at the table, shall be read in the order in which they were directed to be taken into consideration in the last session.—34th Geo. III. cap. 83.

## PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

The most notorious of these are, privilege of speech, of person, of their domestics, and of their lands and goods; which are as ancient as the times of Edward the Confessor. Members were formerly not only privileged from illegal violence, but also from legal arrests and scizures by process in courts of law. By the Acts of the 5th of Henry IV., and 11th Henry VI. to assault, by violence, a member of either House of Parliament, or his menial servants, is a high contempt of Parliament, and punishable with the utmost severity.

## NO PRIVILEGE IN CERTAIN CASES.

Privilege of Parliament is part of the law of the land, and a member cannot be arrested, except in cases of treason, felony, and actual breach of the peace; but all other privileges derogating from the common law, in matters of civil right (the freedom of a member's person alone excepted), are now abolished.

## ACTIONS MAY BE BROUGHT DUBING INTERVALS OF PARLIAMENT.

An action may be commenced against any peer, or member of Parliament, or his menial servants, &c. in the interval of Parliament; viz. from and immediately after the dissolution or prorogation of any

<sup>•</sup> In the reign of Charles II. a motion having been made to lay an imposition on the playhouses, the court-party objected, saying, that "The players were the King's servants, and a part of his pleasures."—(In this, Sir John Coventry, a gentleman of the country-party, very pertinently asked "whether the King's pleasure lay among the male or the female players?" alluding to Nell Gwynn and Mrs. Davis, two of the actresses who were mistresses to his Majesty. This keen sarcasm gave great offence to the court-party; and several officers of the Guards, in order to ingratiate themselves with the King, waylaid Sir John, and slit his nose down to the bone!—The Commons, who were justly inflamed by so cruel an indignity offered to one of their members, immediately passed the act commonly called the Coventry, or Black Act.

Parliament until the meeting of a new one, and from and immediately after any adjournment of both Houses, for above fourteen days, until both Houses shall again meet. The courts where such action shall be brought, may, after such dissolution, prorogation, or adjournment, proceed to give judgment, and award execution thereon, notwithstanding any privilege of Parliament.—12th and 13th William III. cap. 3.

#### OBEDIENCE TO THE COURTS AT WESTMINSTER.

Obedience to the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, may be enforced against persons having privilege of Parliament, by Distress Infinite.—10th Geo. III. cap. 50.

#### FRANKING LETTERS.

All members of Parliament have the privilege of franking a certain number of letters daily through the post office, whether the House be sitting or not. After a dissolution, however, Peers may not frank until the Parliament meets:—the Commons are privileged to do so immediately on their election. Franking began in 1661, in order to facilitate communication between the representatives and the represented. It was abridged in 1764 and 1775.

## PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MEMBERS, AS MERCHANTS.

The Act 43rd of George III. to amend Act 4th of the same reign, cap. 33, recites the inconveniences which had arisen from persons having privilege of Parliament; and enacts that traders having such privilege, shall within two months after summons, enter an appearance, or be adjudged bankrupt.

On proceeding by summons without affidavit, appearance may be entered by the defendant.

Appearance may also be put in for defendants having privilege of Parliament, in Courts of Equity, on return of process of sequestration.

In default of answer to any Bill in Equity, against persons having privilege of Parliament, the Bill shall be taken pro confesso: such Bill shall be read in evidence, as an answer admitting the fact.

Traders having privilege of Parliament, disobeying orders in Chancery to pay money, shall be declared bankrupts.

## DIGEST

OF THE

## STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

RELATING TO

PRIVATE BILLS, AND OTHER MATTERS.

## PRIVATE BILLS, GENERALLY.

TIME FOR PRESENTING PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

1. All petitions for private Bills must be presented within 14 days after the first Friday in every session of Parliament.

## CONTENTS AND SIGNATURES OF PETITIONS.

2. No private Bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case; at the peril of the parties preferring the same. Such petition must be signed by the parties who are suitors for the Bill.

## PRIVATE BILL OFFICE AND REGISTER.

3. A book, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL REGISTER," shall be kept in a room, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE," in which book shall be entered, by the Clerks appointed for the business of that office (who shall not be employed, or act, as agents in the management or conduct of any Bills in the House of Commons; nor be in partnership with any person so employed) the name, description, and place of residence of the Parliamentary Agent in town, and of the agent in the country (if any) who solicits the Bill;

and all the proceedings, from the petition to the passing of the Bill:—such entry to specify, briefly, each day's proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or petition may be referred;—the day and hour on which the Committee is appointed to sit;—the day and hour to which such Committee may be adjourned;—and the name of the Committee Clerk. Such book to be open for public inspection daily, in the said office, between the hours of eleven and five.

## PLANS, &C. TO BE LODGED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

4. All plans, elevations, sections, and other papers, required by the Standing Orders of the House, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, before petitions are presented:—the receipt thereof to be acknowledged by one of the clerks of the said office.

#### PARTICULARS TO BE INSERTED IN THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

5. Every subscription list deposited in the Private Bill Office must contain the christian and surnames, places of abode, and quality or calling of the subscribers to the work, as well as the sums by them respectively subscribed.

## TIME OF DAY FOR DELIVERING NOTICES AT THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

6. All notices to be delivered into the Private Bill Office, before 8 o'clock in the evening.

## PETITIONS FOR BILLS, REQUIRING TOLLS OR DUTIES, TO BE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF STANDING ORDERS.

7. No Bill (except for the continuation or amendment of any Act for making, maintaining, keeping in repair or improving Turnpike Roads) shall be ordered to be brought in, on petition, for any work proposed to be carried on by tolls or duties to be levied on the subject, in particular places, till such petition has been referred to a Committee; who shall in the first instance examine whether the Standing Orders have been complied with, and report the same, together with the matter of the said petition, to the House.

## TIME FOR HEARING PETITIONERS AGAINST A PETITION.

8. Whenever any petition shall have been referred to a Committee, no other petitioners shall be heard by themselves or Counsel, against such petition, until the matter thereof shall have been reported to the House.

## PETITIONS OF COMPLAINT NOT TO HE RECEIVED AFTER THE SECOND READING.

9. This House will not receive any petitions on private Bills, referring solely to the compliance or non-compliance with the orders of the House, subsequently to the second reading of the Bills to which they respectively relate.

## DUTIES OF THE STANDING ORDER COMMITTEE.

10. A Committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every session, consisting of twenty-one members, of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated "The Standing Orders Committee;" to whom shall be referred all Reports from Committees on petitions for private Bills, in which it shall be stated that any of the Standing Orders have not been complied with; and such Committee shall report their opinion thereupon to the House.

## WHAT BILLS ARE TO BE PRINTED, AND WHEN.

11. All private Bills, except naturalization and name Bills shall be printed; and copies delivered to the members, before the first reading.

## CUSTODY OF BILLS AFTER THE FIRST READING.

12. Every private Bill, after it has been read a first time, and the title copied and examined for the votes, shall be in the custody of the clerks of the Private Bill Office, until laid upon the table for the second reading; and when committed, it shall be taken by the proper Committee Clerk into his charge, till reported.

## NAME OF BILL TO BE COPIED INTO EXAMINATION BOOK.

13. After each private Bill has been read a first time, its name (or short title) shall be copied by the clerks of the Private Bill

by the clerks of the Private Bill Office, as to its conform Rules and Studies Greing Orders of the House; and the Brevshall be compared with the Bill;—the examining clerk, of such Breviate, stating, "that the Bill is (or, is not) due form:"—and if not in due form, he shall specify which any irregularity occurs. He shall, moreover, i sign and date the Breviate of such Bill, with the day of earnd shall enter the like date, together with his own material Examination Book.

## PARTICULARS OF SUCH EXAMINATION.

- 15. The points to which the duty of the examining extend are the following, viz. (1.) That the title and p the Bill are comprehended within the allegations of the p within the order of leave: (2.) That proper blanks are Bill: (3.) That there are no erasures or interlineation (where necessary) that each Bill contains the partice directed by the Standing Orders applicable to each re and that Bills for confirming Letters Patent have a copy of annexed.
- 16. The examining clerk shall moreover compare the Bit the Bill and see that the subject-matter of each clare

THE SECOND READING TO BE TWO MONTHS AFTER NOTICE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.

18. No private Bill shall be read a second time, until after the expiration of two calendar months from the day on which the last notice was given in the newspapers.

NOTICE OF THE SECOND READING TO BE GIVEN AT THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

19. Three clear days' notice, in writing, of the day proposed for the second reading of every private Bill, must be given by the agent soliciting the same to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register.

#### RESOLUTIONS AS TO FEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

- 20. That every Bill for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, whether the same be brought in upon petition, or motion, or report from a Committee, or brought from the Lords, hath been, and ought to be, deemed, a Private Bill, within the meaning of the Table of Fees.
- 21. That every Enacting Clause, so brought in upon petition, motion, or report, or brought from the Lords, for a particular interest or benefit, bath been, and ought to be deemed a Private Enacting Clause, within the meaning of the said Table of Fees, whether the Bill, in which such clause is inserted, be public or private.
- 22. That every such Bill, and every such Enacting Clause, which concerns a County or Counties, a corporation or corporations, or body or bodies of people, hath been, and ought to be, deemed a double Bill, within the meaning of the said Table of Fees.
- 23. That every Distinct Provision made in any Bill for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, or of any County or Counties, corporation or corporations, or body or bodies of people, and every Distinct Provision made in any Bill, relating to a distinct interest, estate, or matter, bath been, and ought to be, deemed an exacting clause within the meaning of the said Table of Fees; and

that a distinct fee ought to be paid for the same, as for an Enacting Clause: provided, that in Bills containing Distinct Provisions for more than three bodies of people, no more than a single fee shall be paid for each body.—Die Jovis, 13th Junii, 1751.

## FEES TO BE PAID BEFORE THE SECOND BEADING.

24. No Bill, nor clause, for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, county, corporation, or body of people, shall be read a second time, unless fees be paid for the same.

## TIME FOR SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE.

25. Seven clear days must clapse between the second realing of every private Bill, and the sitting of the Committee thereupon.

#### CONTENTS OF PETITIONS TO BE SPECIFIC AND ACCURATE.

26. No petition against a private Bill shall be referred to the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the petitioner objects to the Bill or to any of the provision thereof; and the petitioners shall be heard only on such grounds as stated. If it shall appear to the Committee, that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, they may direct that a more specific statement, in writing, shall be given in.

## NOTICE WHEN COMMITTEE UPON THE BILL SHALL SIT.

27. 'Three clear days' notice, in writing, of the day and bour on which the Committee on the Bill is appointed to sit, must be given by the agent to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register: the proceedings of every Committee sitting without such notice shall be void.

## FILLED UP BILL, TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

28. A filled up Bill, signed by the agent, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee, must be deposited in the Private Bill Office at the time of giving notice of the meeting of the Committee, and all parties shall be entitled to a copy thereof, upon payment of the charges for making out amendments to such Bill.

## NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF THE PIRST MEETING, REQUIRED.

29. No postponement of the first meeting of any Committee on a private Bill shall take place, unless notice of one clear day be given in the Private Bill Office.

## NOTE OF ADJOURNMENT TO BE GIVEN,

30. A note, in writing, of the day and hour to which each Committee is adjourned, shall be given by the Committee Clerk to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office; who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register.

## LIBTS OF COMMITTEES TO BE HUNG IN THE LOBBY.

31. The Clerks in the Private Bill Office shall prepare, daily, Lists of all Private Bills, upon which Committees are appointed to sit; specifying the hour of meeting; and (as soon as the same can be known), the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the lobby of the House.

## TIME FOR SENDING FOR PERSONS, PAPERS, AND RECORDS.

32. The Chairman of the Committee upon any private Bill, so soon as the same is appointed, may in cases where the House has given power to send for persons, papers, and records, issue an order accordingly; so that such persons, papers, and records may be in readiness for the Committee to proceed upon at the expiration of seven days.

#### NUMBER CONSTITUTING A COMMITTEE.

33. Five members shall be the number to constitute a Committee on a petition or Bill; and the names of the members attending each Committee shall be entered on the minutes by the clerk.

## COMMITTEE BILL AND CLAUSES ADDED, TO BE SIGNED BY THE CHAIRMAN.

34. The Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill (to be called the Committee Bill) on which the amendments are to be fairly written in those parts of the Bill wherein they are to be inserted; he shall also sign, with his initials, the several clauses added in the Committee.

## BILL AS AMENDED TO BE DELIVERED IN.

35. The Committee Clerk, after the Report is made out, shall deliver into the Private Bill Office a printed copy of the Bill, with the written amendments made in the Committee.

in the schedule to the general unless such Committee shall other

THE SAME

37. In all private Bills relation by the Standing Orders of this I preamble of such Bills, may be proof the united kingdom, whose certification of such pooof having been made; a wise order.

MODE OF SIGNIFYING CONSE

38. All persons interested in an the extinguishing any right of conconsent to the same, by affidavit talto the form prescribed in the school (41 Geo. III. c. 109); unless the C

MODE OF SIGNIFYING CONSENT T

30. All persons interested in privaters and the Committee, 1 the same to one of the Judge.

## MAPS, &C. TO BE SIGNED BY THE CHAIRMAN.

41. All maps, plans, and schedules or books of reference thereto, which shall be produced before the Committee on any private Bill (whether the same shall have been previously lodged in the Private Bill Office, or not), shall be signed by the Chairman with his name at length; and he shall also mark with his initials every alteration of the same, which shall be agreed upon by the said Committee. Every such map, &c. shall thereafter be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

## CERTIFIED MAPS, &c. TO BE PREVIOUSLY VERIFIED.

42. Every map or plan, &c. which shall be certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, must previously be ascertained, and verified upon oath, to be exactly conformable in all respects to the map or plan, &c. signed by the Chairman of the Committee upon the Bill; including every alteration which may have been made therein, by authority of Parliament.

## NOTICE OF THE DAY OF REPORT.

43. One clear day's notice in writing, of the day on which the Bill is to be reported, must be given by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office.

## ALLEGATIONS AND CONSENTS TO BE REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

44. The Chairman of the Committee, upon the report of every private Bill, shall acquaint the House, that the allegations of the Bill have been examined; and whether the parties concerned have given their consent, to the satisfaction of the Committee.

## MINUTES OF COMMITTEE TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE.

45. The minutes of the Committee, on every contested private Bill, shall be brought up and laid on the table of the House, with the report of the Bill.

## TIME BETWEEN THE REPORT AND CONSIDERATION, OF CERTAIN BILLS

46. Seven clear days shall elapse between the day on which every Bill within the Standing Orders, respecting Navigation, Railways, Tunnels, Ferries, and Docks, is reported, and the day on which the report shall be taken into consideration.

## BILLS TO BE PRINTED THREE DAYS AFTER BRING REPORTED.

47. Every such Bill, as amended by the Committee, shall be printed, at the expense of the parties applying for the same, and delivered to the members, three clear days at least before the report is taken into consideration.

#### NOTICE OF THE TIME FOR CONSIDERING REPORTS.

48. In all cases where reports on Bills are ordered to lie on the table, one clear day's notice in writing of the day on which such report is intended to be taken into consideration, must be given by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register.

## ORDER OF THE INGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

49. All private Bills shall be engrossed, examined, and brought to the table of the House, according to the priority in which they are ordered to be engrossed.

## NOTICE OF THE THIRD READING.

50. One clear day's notice, in writing, of the day proposed for the third rending of every private Bill, must be given by the agent to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office.

## AMENDMENTS ON REPORT AND THIRD READING.

51. The amendments (if any) which are made upon the report and upon the third reading, shall be entered by one of the clerks in the Private Bill Office, upon the printed copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee; which clerk shall sign the copy so amended, in order to its being deposited and preserved in the said office.

## EXAMINATION OF ENGROSSMENTS.

52. To insure the accuracy of the engrossment of all private Bills, the Clerk of the House shall be required to provide a sufficient number of clerks, to be called Examiners of Engrossments.

## CERTIFICATE OF THE EXAMINATION OF ENGROSSMENTS.

53. No Bill shall be read a third time, until a certificate be endorsed upon the Paper Bill, and signed by one or more of the examiners of engrossments, declaring that the engrossment thereof has been examined, and agrees with the Bill, as amended by the Committee, and on the report.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## BRIDGES :- BILLS FOR BUILDING.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION TO BE GIVEN.

1. Resolved, that when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting a Bridge, or for the continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties upon any Bridge, Notices of such intended application must be given, as follow:

#### THE SAME TO CONTAIN NAMES OF PARISHES AND INCREASE OF TOLLS.

2. Such notices must describe the parish or parishes in which the said Bridge is erected or intended to be erected; and if an increase or alteration in any existing tolls, rates, or duties is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration must be expressed therein.

## NOTICES TO BE INSERTED IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

3. Such Notices must be inserted three times in the months of August, September, October, and November, or either of them, immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same Newspaper of every county to which such Bridge extends or is intended to extend; or if there be no such paper printed therein, then in the Newspaper of some county adjoining, or near, thereto.

## COMMITTEE'S REPORT OF COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

4. The Committee to whom such Petition shall be referred, shall examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with; and shall report the same to the House, on the report of such Petition.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID UP, AND TREASURERS, &C. TO GIVE SECURITY.

5. In all Bills presented to the House, for any or either of the purposes aforesaid, provision shall be made for compelling the persons who have subscribed any money towards carrying any such work into execution, to make payment of the sums severally subscribed by them; and also to oblige the Company, Commissioners, or Trustees, to take security from their Treasurer, Receiver, or Collector, for the faithful execution of his office.

## TURNPIKE ROADS :- BILLS FOR MAKING.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

- I and 2. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making a Turnpike road, ke. for widening or diverting any such road, or for altering the talk thereupon; Notices must be given, containing the names of parallel through which the road passes, as well as the alteration of talk contemplated, as for Baidges.
- 3. Such Notices must be inserted in the county Newspapers, a for Bridges; and if the said Road be situate within the Bills of Mortality, then the Notices must in like manner be inserted in the London Gazette.

## MAPS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE, TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THE CLASS OF THE PEACE.

4. A map or plan of such Road, or intended alteration, upon the scale of not less than three inches to a mile, must be deposited by public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the Peace of every county, riding, or division, through which such road is intended to be carried, on or before the 30th of November previous to the season of parliament in which such application is intended to be made, together with a book of reference, containing a list of the names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of such lands respectively.

## SUCH MAPS, &C. TO BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

5. The Clerks of the Peace shall make a memorial in writing upon the map or plan and book of reference deposited with them denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices, and must at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom, on paying the usual fees.

## APPLICATION TO LAND OWNERS, &c.

6. Before application is made to the House for any of the purposes aforesaul, a previous application must be made to the owners and occupiers of the lands through which such road is intended to be

carried; and separate lists must be made of the names of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which have assented to, dissented from, or are neuter in respect to, such road or alteration.

## DUPLICATES OF DOCUMENTS TO BE LODGED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

7 and 8. The lists mentioned in the last resolution, and a duplicate of the map or plan, also an estimate of the proposed expense of such undertaking, signed by the person or persons making the same, together with an account of the money subscribed, and the names of the subscribers, with the respective sums, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office of this House; the receipt of all which shall be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the Clerks. (See also sect. 5 of PRIVATE BILLS, generally.)

## COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

9. The Committee shall report compliance with Standing Orders, as in the case of Bringes.

## COMMISSIONERS TO BE POSSESSED OF CERTAIN PROPERTY.

10. In all such Bills, a clause shall be inserted, to prevent Commissioners from acting or voting in the business of the said Turupike, unless they be possessed of an estate in land, or a personal estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such bills. Such qualification to be extended to the heirs apparent of persons possessed of estates in land.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SECURITY FROM TREASURERS, &C.

11 and 12. Subscriptions to be paid up, and Treasurers, &c., to give security, as for BRIDGES.

Note.—Sections 10, 11, and 12, do not now apply to Great Britain, being included in the General Turnpike Acts.

## FEES ON BILLS FOR EXTENDING AND CONSOLIDATING TURNPIKE ROAD TRUSTS.

13. Every Bill for the sole purpose of extending the term for the execution of the existing powers and provisions of any Turnpike Road Act, shall be considered, as to the payment of fees, as a single Bill; provided that no alteration be made in the powers and provisions of

such Act, and no new clauses introduced, except such as are required to be inserted in all Turnpike Road Bills, by the Standing Orders of the Two Houses of Parliament.

- 14. Every Bill for the simple consolidation of any two or more Turnpike Road Trusts into one and the same Trust, shall be considered, as to the payment of fees, as a single Bill.
- 15. If provision be unade for extending the term for execution of any or all the Trusts thereby to be consolidated, as aforesaid, such Bill shall be considered, as to the payment of lees, as a double Bul—Die Jovis, 1to Julii, 1822.

# CANALS, CUTS, AQUEDUCTS, RESERVOIRS, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER NAVIGATION:—BILLS FOR.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

- I and 2. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, for the purpose of navigation; or of supplying any city, town, or place, with water; or for varying, abridging, extending, or enlarging any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct already made; or for improving the navigation of any river, or for altering the tolls thereupon, notices are to be given as for Burness containing the names of parishes and townships, the objects of the intended alteration, and any variation in the tolls, &c.
- 3. Such notices must be inserted in the County Newspapers, a for Bridges.
- 4. A further notice of such intended application must be given, in writing, to the corporation of the Bedford Level, or Great Level of the Fens, in the months of August, September, October and November, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is to be made,—if the interests of the said corporation are by such Bill likely to be affected.

## MAPS, SECTIONS, &C.

- 5. The map, section, and book of reference, must be deposited with the Clerks of the Peace, as in the case of Turnpike Roads;—with this farther provision, that the plan shall also describe the brooks and streams to be diverted into such cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation, and the elevation of any such aqueduct. Such section must specify the Levels, and describe the same by feet and inches.
- 6. Clerks of the Peace are to make a memorial on the map and book of reference and section, in regard to the time of receiving the same; with permission to examine the same on paying the usual fees, as in the case of Turreke Roads.

## APPLICATION TO LAND OWNERS, &C.

- 7. Previous application must be made to the owners and occupiors of lands; and lists made of assents, dissents, and neuters, as in the case of Turnfike Roads.
- 8. The same to be done, when any former act is intended to be amended; and notice must be given in writing to the owners and occupiers of the lands in which any part of the said cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, intended to be thereby relinquished, is situate.
- 9. Previous application must also be made to owners or occupiers of lands where any reservoir is intended to be erected, and through which any channel or conveyance is intended to be made for the purposes of feeding or supplying with water any such cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation; and separate lists must be made of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to, or dissented from, such proposed work, or are neuter in respect thereto.

## DOCUMENTS TO BE LODGED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE,

10 and 11. Lists and duplicate of the map, section, and book of reference, with the Estimate, and account of subscriptions, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, as in the case of Turneike Roads.

## COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

12. The Committee shall report compliance with Standing Orders, as in the case of Bridges.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND SECURITY FROM TREASURERS,

13. Subscriptions to be paid up, and security to be treasurers, &c., as for Bridges.

CONTRACT TO BE ENTERED INTO BY SUBSCRIBERS TO

14. No Bill for making or extending any cut, canal, or or for making or extending any ways or roads, commonly ways or Tram roads, shall be read a second time, unless outsum required for the probable expense of the work shall subscribed by persons, under a contract, binding themse heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the pays money so subscribed; such contract to be previously depermined.

TIME BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND READING

15. Seven clear days shall clapse between the first reading of such Bills.

PRINTED BILL, &c., TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THE PARIS

16. After the presentation of such Bill, and ten debefore the Committee shall sit, a printed copy, with a nethereto, engraved or printed upon the scale of an inch a mile, and authenticated by the signature of the person or petiting the same, must be deposited with the parish clerk of parishes, from, in, through, and into which, any cut, can or aqueduct, or any such variation, abridgment, extension, ment, is intended to be made, for the inspection and extend all persons concerned. Seven days' previous notice of the must be given once, in some newspaper of the county, and the same affixed on the church door of every parish concerns.

EVIDENCE THAT THE PRECEDING RESOLUTION HAS BEEN WITH,

17. Evidence shall be adduced before the Committee

### PROOFS OF DISBENT OF OWNERS OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND.

18. All owners and occupiers of land, who shall dissent, must give their certificate in writing, signifying that they have seen a printed copy of the said bill, and do dissent thereto: the handwriting to such certificate to be proved, by one or more witnesses, before the Committee; or if they do not give such certificate, they must personally attend the said Committee.

### THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT THE LIST OF DISSENTS.

19. The Committee shall report to the House, together with the Report of the Bill, a list of the names of such persons as shall appear to them to dissent.

# ASCENT AND FENCES OF BRIDGES OVER CANALS, &C.

20. No such Bill shall be reported to the House, unless there shall be contained therein a provision that the ascent to every Bridge to be made over such cut, canal or aqueduct, shall not be more than one foot in thirteen; and that the fence on each side shall not be less than four feet above the surface of the Bridge.

### TIME BETWEEN REPORT AND CONSIDERATION.

21. Seven clear days shall elapse between the day on which such Bill is reported to the House, and when the said Report shall be taken into consideration.

### PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BILL, AFTER REPORT.

22. After being reported to the House, the Bill, as amended by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties applying for the same; and be delivered at the door to the Members three clear days at least before such Report shall be taken into consideration.

## RAILWAYS OR TRAM ROADS :- BILLS FOR MAKING.

The Standing Orders relating to Bills for making navigable CANALS, reservoirs, aqueducts, and improving the navigation of rivers, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament for any or either of those purposes, shall be extended to Bills for making ways or roads commonly called RALLWAYS or TRAM ROADS.

# TUNNELS OR ARCHWAYS :- BILLS FOR MAKING.

The Standing Orders relating to Bills for making navigable CANALS, reservoirs, aqueducts, and the navigation of rivers, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament for any or either of those purposes (except so much thereof as relates to a contract to be entered into by the embscribers) shall extend to Bills for making Tunnels or Archways: but if either of the same be situate within the Bills of Mortality, then the notices shall be inserted in the London Gazette.

# FERRIES OR DOCKS :- BILLS FOR MAKING.

## NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

- I and 2. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for establishing any Ferry, or making any Dock, or for altering any Ferry or Dock, or for the increase or alteration of existing tolls or duties, Notices must be given as for BRIDGES.
- 3. Such Notices must be inserted in the County Newspapers, as for Bainges, and affixed upon the Church Doors of the parish or parishes in which such Ferry or Dock shall be proposed to be made, &c., for three Sundays in the months of August, September, October, and November, or either of them.

THE MAP, &c., TO BE DEPOSITED FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

4 and 5. A map or plan of such intended Ferry or Dock must be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, as for TURNPIKE ROADS.

# APPLICATION TO LAND OWNERS, &C.

6. Application must be made to the owners and occupiers of lands in which any such Dock shall be made or altered, &c., as for Tunn-PIKE ROADS.

### DOCUMENTS TO BE LODGED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

7 & 8. The lists of assent and dissent, duplicate of the map or plan, estimate of expenses, and the account of subscriptions, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, as in the case of Turnerum Roads.

### COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

9. The Committee shall report compliance with Standing Orders, as in the case of BRIDGES.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SECURITY.

10. Subscriptions to be paid up, and Treasurers, &c. to give security, as for BRIDGES.

## TIME BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND READING.

11. Seven clear days shall clapse between the first and second reading of such Bills.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE AS TO THE ASSENT AND DISSENT OF OWNERS.

12. Owners and occupiers of the land shall personally attend the Committee; or if they do not attend, they must give their certificate in writing, that they have seen a printed copy of the Bill, and do give their consent, or dissent, thereto, or are neuter in respect thereof: the handwriting of such certificate must be proved by one or more witnesses: and the Committee shall report to the House, together with the report of the said Bill, a list of the names of such persons, as for Canals.

### TIME BETWEEN REPORT AND CONSIDERATION.

13. The same as for CANALS.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE BILL, AFTER REPORT.

14. The same as for CANALS.

# PIERS, PORTS, OR HARBOURS: -BILLS FOR MAKING OR IMPROVING.

### NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1, 2, & 3. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making or improving any Pier, Port, or Harbour; or for the alteration of existing tolls, Notices must be given of the tolls, &c. contemplated, in the County Newspapers, as for Bridges.

ESTIMATE AND ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE LODGED IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

4. The same as for TURNPIKE ROADS.

COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

5. The same as for BRIDGES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID UP, AND TREASURERS, &c. TO GIVE SECURITY.

6. The same as for BRIDGES.

# INCLOSING, DRAINING, OR IMPROVING OF LANDS:-BILLS FOR.

### NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1 & 2. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for inclosing, draining, or improving lands, Notices must be inserted in the Newspapers, as for BRIDGES; and affixed to the Church Doors, as for FERRIES and DOCKS.

### FURTHER NOTICE.

3. A further notice of such intended application must be given, in writing, to the Corporation of *The Bedford Level*, or Great Level of the Fens, during the months of August, September, October, and November, or either of them, as for Aqueducts, Canals, &c., in case the interests of that Corporation are thereby likely to be affected.

## NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS, AND COMPENSATIONS, TO BE INSERTED.

4. In all Bills for inclosing lands, the names of the Commissioners proposed to be appointed, and the compensation intended for the Lord of the Manor, and the owners of tithes, in lieu of their respective rights, and also the compensation intended to be made for the enfranchisement of copyholds, where any bargains or agreements have been made for such compensations, must be inserted: and all copies of such Bills, whether printed or written, which shall be sent

to any of the persons interested in the said manor, tithes, lands or commons, for their consent, must contain the names of such proposed Commissioners, with the compensations so bargained or agreed for-

# DISQUALIFICATION OF COMMISSIONERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

5. No person shall be named in any such Bills, as a Commissioner, Surveyor, or Valuer, who shall be interested in the inclosure to be made by virtue of such Bill; nor the agent ordinarily intrusted with the care, superintendence, or management of the estate of any person so interested.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

6. The same as for BRIDGES; and in case the petition shall not be referred to a Committee, then the Committee to whom the Bill shall be committed, shall examine and report to the House how far the preceding Orders have been complied with.

# CLAUSES FOR SETTLING THE PAY OF COMMISSIONERS, AND FOR PASSING THEIR ACCOUNTS.

7. In all Bills for inclosing, draining, or improving lands, there shall be inserted a clause, providing what sum of money in the whole, or by the day, shall be paid to each of the Commissioners to be appointed by such Bill, in satisfaction of their expense and trouble; also a clause providing that the account of such Commissioners, containing a true statement of all sums by them received and expended or due to them for their own trouble, &c., shall, at least once in every year, from the date of the passing of such Act (till such accounts shall be finally allowed, together with the vouchers relating to the same), be examined by persons in such Bill to be named; as well as the balance stated in the book of accounts required to be kept in the office of the Clerk of such Commissioners; no charge or item in such accounts shall be binding on the parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless the same shall be duly allowed by such person or persons.

### FEES ON BILLS FOR THE INCLOSURE OF SMALL TRACTS OF LAND.

8. Bills for the purpose of inclosing small tracts of land, not exceeding three hundred acres, and effecting the same by clauses usual in such Bills, shall be considered, as to the payment of fees, only as

single Bills. Those for the inclosure of small tracts of land, to be effected as above, not exceeding one hundred acres, shall be subject only to the payment of half the Bill fees due on a single Bill. The admeasurement in both cases to be proved according to the form prescribed in the schedule to the General Inclosure Act.—IIn Geo. III., cap. 109.—Die Jovis, 20 Julii, 1801.

# COUNTY RATES, GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORREC-TION:—BILLS RELATING TO.

### NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1, 2, & 3. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating County Rates; or for building, rebuilding, or repairing any Gaol or House of Correction, by rates or duties to be levied on the subject, &c.; or for the alteration of existing rates, &c. for either of those purposes, Notices are to be given, as for Bridges; and if the said Gaol or House of Correction is within the Bills of Mortality, the said Notices shall in like manner be inserted in the London Gazette.

### COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

4. The Committee to report, as for BRIDGES.

# CHURCHES, CHAPELS, on BURYING GROUNDS:—BILLS RELATING TO.

The Standing Orders of the House, relating to Bills for regulating COUNTY RATES, or for building, rebuilding, or repairing any Gaol or House of Correction, shall be extended to Bills for building, rebuilding, or repairing any Church or Chapel, or for the purchasing or enlarging of any Burying Ground, by rates or duties to be levied on the subject, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes.

# PAVING, LIGHTING, AND CLEANSING, OR IMPROVING CITIES OR TOWNS:—BILLS FOR.

#### NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1, 2, & 3. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing or Improving, any city, town or place; or for empowering any person or persons to light any city, town or place, with gas, &c.; or for the alteration of existing rates, &c. for any such purpose, Notices must be given, as for Bridges, as regards the County Newspapers; and if the place to be paved, lighted, cleansed or improved, is situate within the Bills of Mortality, the said Notices shall in like manner be inserted in The London Gazette:—such Notices must also be affixed to the Church Doors of the respective parishes, for three Sundays in the months of August, September, October, and November, or either of them, as for Ferries and Docks.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

4. The same as for BRIDGES.

# TOWN-HALLS OR MARKET-PLACES .-- BILLS FOR ERECTING OR IMPROVING.

The Standing Orders of the House, relating to Bills for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing or Improving any city or town, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, shall be extended to Bills for Erecting or Improving any Town-Hall or Market-Place.

# POOR RATES, MAINTENANCE OR EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR, AND WORKHOUSES:—BILLS RELATING TO.

### NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

1, 2, & 3. When any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill relating to Poor Rates, or to the Maintenance or Employment of the Poor, or to Workhouses, in any city, town or place, or for the continuing or amending any

Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing rates, Notices must be given, as for Bills for Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, and Improving Cities and Towns.

### COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

4. The Committee to report, the same as for BRIDGES.

GENERAL LAW OF SETTLEMENT OF THE POOR NOT TO BE DEPARTED FROM.

- 5. No Bill shall be presented to the House, relating to Poor Rates, or to the Maintenance or Employment of the Poor, or to Workhouses, containing any clause or clauses whereby the general Law of Settlement of the Poor shall be departed from, or any power of corporal punishment given to any persons employed in the management of the Poor.
- 6. Nor shall such clause or clauses be inserted by the Committer to whom such Bill may be committed.
- 7. The Chairman of the Committee, upon the report of every such Bill, shall acquaint the House, whether the said Order has been complied with.

### SMALL DEBTS :- BILLS FOR THE MORE EASY RECOVERY OF.

### LIMITATION OF IMPRISONMENT.

1. In all Bills for constituting Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts, provision shall be made, that no person be committed to prison by such Courts, for more than 20 days, where the debt does not exceed 20 shillings; nor for more than 40 days, where the debt does not exceed 40 shillings; nor for more than 60 days, where the debt does not exceed 60 shillings; nor for more than 80 days, where the debt does not exceed 80 shillings; nor for more than 100 days, where the debt does not exceed 100 shillings; And that every person so committed shall be discharged at the expiration of the said 20, 40, 60, 80, or 100 days respectively, without paying any fees to any gaoler or turnkey.

#### QUALIFICATION OF COMMISSIONERS.

2. In all such Bills there shall be inserted a clause, that no person be capable of acting as a Commissioner, unless he be a householder within the county, district, city, liberty or place for which he shall act; and be possessed of a real estate of the annual value of 20*L*, or of a personal estate of the value of 500*L*.

LETTERS PATENT:—BILLS FOR CONFIRMING OR PROLONGING

### NOTICES OF APPLICATION.

House, for leave to bring in a Bill for confirming or prolonging the term of Letters Patent granted by His Majesty to any person or persons on account of any invention, Notices must be inserted three times in The London Gazette (and also three times in some one and the same Newspaper printed at Edinburgh, where the Letters Patent extend to Scotland; and also three times in the Dublin Gazette, where they extend to Ireland) in the months of August, September, October, and November, or either of them, immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made: and each such notice must have prefixed to it, in capital letters, the name by which the invention is usually distinguished, and contain a distinct description of the invention for which such letters have been obtained, and also an account of the term of their duration.

### COMPLIANCE WITH STANDING ORDERS.

3. The same as for BRIDGES.

### COPY OF LETTERS TO BE ANNEXED TO THE BILL.

4. When any Bill is brought into the House, for confirming of Letters Patent, there must be a true copy of such Letters annexed to the Bill.

# STANDING ORDERS OF

### DIVORCE :- BILLS OF.

Before any Bill of Divorce for Adultery do pass this House, evidence must be given before the Committee, that an action for damages has been brought in one of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in Dublin, against the persons supposed to be guilty of Adultery, and judgment for the plaintiff had thereupon; or sufficient cause must be shown to the said Committee, why such action was not brought, or such judgment not obtained.

# RELIGION :- BILLS RESPECTING.

No Bill relating to Religion, or the alteration of laws concerning Religion, shall be brought into this House, until the proposition shall have been first considered and agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

# TRADE :- BILLS RESPECTING.

No Bill relating to Trade, or the alteration of laws concerning Trade, shall be brought into the House, until the proposition shall have been first considered and agreed to in a Committee of the whole House.

# PUBLIC MONEY :- APPLICATIONS FOR.

- 1. This House will receive no petition for any sum of money, relating to public service, but what is recommended from the crown.
- 2. This House will not proceed upon any petition, motion or Bill, for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the crown, but in a Committee of the whole House.
- 3. This House will not receive any petition for compounding any sum of money owing to the crown, upon any branch of the revenue, without a certificate from the proper officer or officers annexed to the said petition, stating the debt,—what prosecutions have been made for the recovery of such debt,—and setting forth how much the petitioner and his security are able to satisfy thereof.

# TEMPORARY LAWS.

The precise duration of every Temporary Law shall be expressed in the title of the Bill, and also in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill, and no where else.

# PROMULGATION OF STATUTES.

An address was agreed to, by both Houses, on June 3d, 1801, containing the following Resolutions: entreating His Majesty to give directions for the more speedy and general promulgation of the statutes of the realm:—And on the 9th of the same month, answer was reported that His Majesty would give directions according to the said resolutions:—

- Res. 1. It is expedient, for the more speedy and general promolgation of the Laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that His Majesty's printer should be authorized and directed to print not less than 5,500 copies of every Public General Statute, and 300 copies of every Public Local and Personal Statute.
- 2 and 3. That the said printer be authorized and directed to deliver, or transmit (by the post or otherwise), as soon as possible after each Bill has received the Royal Assent, the aforesaid numbers of copies of each statute.
- 4. That every chief magistrate and head officer of any city, borough, or town corporate in *England* and *Ireland*, and of every royal burgh in *Scotland*, and every sheriff, clerk of the peace, and town clerk, in the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, receiving any such copies, shall preserve them for public use, and transmit them to his successor in office.
- 5. For the more effectual promulgation of Private Statutes (if the parties interested therein shall think proper) and also for making compensation to the clerk of the parliaments and officers of the House of Lords (in licu of their annual average emoluments arising from the office copies of such statutes) without bringing any new charge upon the public, the parties interested in every such statute

separately; also, to print one general title to each vol with a general table of all the acts passed in that session

# FEES

TO BE PAID TO THE

# OFFICERS AND SERVANTS

OF THE

# HOUSE OF COMMONS

ON

# PRIVATE BILLS AND OTHER MATTERS.

# FEES ON PRIVATE BILLS GENERALLY.

For every PRIVATE BILL.				
·		£	8.	d.
To Mr. Speaker		. 5	0	0
To the Speaker's Secretary		. 0	10	0
To the For the several readings 3	13	4		
Chief   For breviating, amendments, in-				
Clerk { terlocutory orders, and other } 1	5	0		
of the proceedings				
House. For the order of commitment 0	6	8		
		<b>→</b> 5	5	0
To the Clerk Assistant		. i	0	0
To the Chief Clerk, without doors, who receiv	es th	e		
fees and pays them to the officers of the Hor	ıse :-	_		
for so doing		. 0	10	0
To the Serjeant and the officers under him .		. 1	5	0
•				_
To the housekeeper		. 0	5	0
To the two doorkeepers		. 0	5	0

For every PRIVATE ENACTING CLAUSE, the same fees are to be paid to the above persons, as for a Bill.

If the Bill concerns a county or counties, or corporation or corporations; or in the case of such like Bills, when called Double Bills, double the above fees are to be paid.  For attending Committees of the whole House, or grand
Committees, in Private Concerns:—  To the Chief Clerk 0 13 4  To the Clerk Assistant
For preparing and transcribing the REPORT of such Com-
To the Chief Clerk
For every HEARING AT THE BAR, from each side:—
To the Chief Clerk
For READING at the table, and entering in the Journal, a
REPORT in private matters:
To the Chief Clerk if short 0 6 8
For reading every Petition in private matters:—  To the Clerk Assistant
For DELIVERING PAPERS at the door:— To the two doorkeepers 0 5 0
For serving any Summons of the House, in private matters:—
To the four messengers
For serving the Orders of Committees in private matters:—
To the four messengers 0 2 6
For every Private Committee:— To the housekeeper
For Keerino the Door, at a private Committee:—  To the four messengers

# FEES TO BE PAID INTO THE COMMITTEE-CLERK'S OFFICE.

ON A PETITION FOR A PRIVATE BILL.	£	8.	d.
For taking charge of a petition for a private Bill,			
when referred to a Committee, and adjourning the			
Committee to the time when it is to sit for despatch			
of business	0	6	8
For attending the sitting of the Committee each day	1	0	0
For drawing and transcribing Report	1	0	0
For attending to adjourn a Committee when no business			
is done	0	6	8
For drawing short minute of proceedings of the Com-			
mittee, name of chairman, and delivering the same			
to the Private Bill Office	0	6	8
In all cases in which more than one Double Fee is			
charged upon a Bill by the clerk of the fees, the			
following fees are to be added for each additional			
fee:			
For every sitting	0	6	8
For every Report		6	8
For every adjournment when no business is done	0	3	4
NoteThe above-mentioned fees are to be paid by the	peti	ition	er
his agent.			
ON A PRIVATE BILL.			
For taking charge of Bill, when committed, and ad-			
journing the Committee to the time when it is to			
sit for despatch of business	1	0	0
For attending sitting of the Committee, each day .	2	0	0
For attending to adjourn a Committee when no business			
· .	0	6	8
For drawing and transcribing Report in respect of			
Standing Orders, in any case in which a Committee			
on a Bill is directed to report thereupon	1	0	U
For drawing and transcribing Report on the Bill, and			
arranging documents to be sent into the House .	2	0	0
For a fair copy of the amendments to the House Bill			
per sheet of 72 words		0	1

	1223 10 22 11112	P	B.	3
	For a printed Bill, corrected from the Committee Bill,		#·	-
	to accompany the Report	I	ı	0
	For drawing short minute of each day's proceedings			
	before the Committee, together with the name of			
	the chairman, and delivering the same to the			
	Private Bill Office	0	6	8
	In all cases in which more than one Double Fer is			
	charged by the clerk of the fees, the following fees			
	are to be added for each additional fee:-			
		0 1	3	4
		)	ď	R
	For every adjournment when no business is done	)	3	1
N	Tote.—The above fees are to be paid by the petitioner for	the	e B	D
r hi	is agent.			
	ON A PETITION AGAINST A PRIVATE BILL.			
	For taking charge of the petition when referred to a			
	Committee on a Bill		6	8
	For reading order of reference, and petition		6	8
	For each day upon which a petitioner is heard, or a			
	petition signed by only one person is considered by			
	the Committee			4
	If such petition is signed by two or more petitioners 1			8
	For drawing and transcribing the Report 0	-	6	8
N	ote.—The above fees to be paid by the petitioner or his	age	nt.	
	ON A PETITION, THAT ANY ORDER OF THE HOUSE MAY			
	BE DISPENSED WITH, OR COMPLAINING OF THE DE-			
	CIBION OF ANY COMMITTEE IN RESPECT OF THE			
	STANDING ORDERS; OR UPON ANY REPORT FROM A			
	COMMITTEE, REFERRED TO THE STANDING ORDER			
	COMMITTEE, OR TO ANY OTHER COMMITTEE.			
	For taking charge of such petition or Report 0	6	8	3
	For attending a sitting of a Committee on any such			,
	petition or Report			
	For drawing and transcribing the Report 1	0	0	'
1	For attending to adjourn a Committee when no business		2	
	is done	9 1.	-3	1

ON PRIVATE BILLS, &c.		49	7
For drawing short minute of the proceedings of the	£ a	B. 6	đ.
Committee, and delivering the same to the Private			
Bill Office	0	6	8
Note.—The above fees are to be paid by the party at w	hos	e ir	1-
ance the reference shall be made.			
ON ANY PETITION FOR A GRANT OF MONEY, OR FOR			
ANY OTHER MATTER OF A PRIVATE NATURE RE-			
0 0 1	0	6	8
For attending a sitting of the Committee		0	0
For attending to adjourn a Committee when no		_	
	_	3	4
For drawing and transcribing the report	1	0	0
Note.—The above fees to be paid by each party appearing	ng b	efor	re
e Committee.			
GENERAL PEES.			
For a general inspection of any lists, papers, minutes			
of evidence, or other documents	0	6	8
For every copy of a printed Bill, corrected from the			
		0	0
Committee Bill	0	2	6
For every witness examined or cross-examined .	0	2	6
For every exhibit	0	2	0
N. B. The name of each person in a list of consents,			
dissents, and nenters, to be reckoned as a se-			
parate exhibit.			
For every counsel attending in support of the interest			
	0 1	0	0
For every copy of the names of the Members of a	•	•	
	0	6	8
Committee For every copy of an order of reference		6	
For copies of all papers and documents, per sheet of			
72 words	-	1	0
	0	0	6
	. 1		0
For the inspection of a plan	. (	3	6 8
	3	8	

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the

For taking the consent (of a party beneficially interested) to the passing of a Bill . . . . 0 5 0

# FEES TO BE PAID INTO THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

D . ( D . D . D			
For entering a Private Bill, together with the names and			
address of the Parliamentary Agent and Solicitor, and			
the name of the Committee Clerk	0	10	13
For receiving and taking charge of books, plans, estimates,			
and other documents; and indorsing petition, with a			
certificate that the same bath been deposited	1)	6	S
For entering proceedings of the House on the presentation			
of a petition for a Private Bill, or upon a motion for a			
Private Bill, or upon a message from the Lords with a			
Private Bill	0	6	8
For receiving and entering notice of the day and hour on			
which it may be proposed that the Committee on the			
petition should sit; for each day on which a notice may			
be given	0	3	4
For entering a short minute of the proceedings of the Com-			
mittee, together with the name of the chairman to be			
furnished by the Committee Clerk	0	6	8
If the Committee cannot be formed for want of Mem-		.,	
bers, or if parties are not ready to proceed, for			
entering the adjournment	0	3	4
For entering proceedings of the House on the report of the		2)	н
1.1	0	0	2
	V	0	8
For entering proceedings of the House on a report of the	0		
Standing Order Committee	U	6	8
For entering the proceedings of the House upon the pre-			
senting of any petition praying that any Order of the			
House may be dispensed with, or upon a motion for			
such purpose ,	0	6	8
For entering the proceedings of the House upon the report			
The state of the s	0	6	8
For entering proceedings of the House on presenting the			
Bill, first reading, and Orders thereupon	0	6	8

ON PRIVATE BILLS, &c.		4	99
For entering putition aminet - Bill 3 Chaland	£.	8.	d.
For entering petition against a Bill, and Orders thereupon For entering petition in favour of a Bill, and Orders	U	3	4
	Δ.	0	4
	0	3	4
For receiving and entering notice of second reading, for		0	
each day on which such notice may be given		3	4
For examining the Bill, to see whether it be prepared			
according to the Orders of the House, and whether it			
corresponds with the printed Bill:—			
If it does not exceed ten folios of House Bill (each			
folio containing no more than 200 words)		3	4
	0	6	8
	0		0
		13	4
,,		16	H
	ì	0	0
And so in proportion for any greater number of folios			
For entering certificate, and indorsing breviate that the			
Bill is properly prepared		6	8
For entering proceedings in the House on the second			
reading of the Bill, for each day		6	8
For receiving and entering notice of the day and hour on			
which it is proposed that the Committee should meet;		_	
on each day on which such notice may be given .		3	4
For receiving from the agent the filled-up printed Bill, with			
the amendments proposed to be submitted to the Com-			
mittee; and entering the receipt thereof		3	4
For entering a short minute of the proceedings of the Com-			
mittee, name of the chairman, and the day and hour to			
which it may have adjourned, in case the Committee do			-0.
not go through the Bill; for each day		6	8
If the Committee cannot be formed for want of Mem-			
bers, or if the Committee is adjourned without			
doing business by desire of the parties for entering			
the adjournment for each day		3	4
For receiving and entering notice of the day on which i			
may be proposed to report the Bill; on each day or		-	
which such notice may be given		3	4
For entering proceedings of the House on the report of the	2	0	6 4
Bill, each day	-	0	0

For entering proceedings on further consideration of r	0- K	3.	d.
port, each day	. 0	6	5
For examining the ingressed Bill with the Committee Bill	1:		
If the Bill does not exceed 20 presses	. 0	6	8
if above 20, and does not exceed 40 ,, .	. 0	10	0
,, 40 60 ,, .	. 0	13	4
,, 60 , 80 ,, .	. 0	16	8
,, 80 100 ,, .	. 1	0	0
,, 100 120 ,, .	. 1	3	4
,, 120 140 » .	. 1	6	8
,, 140 160 ,, .	- 1	10	0
,, 160 180 ,, .	. 1	13	4
,, 180 200 ,, .	. 1	16	8
,, 200 220 ,, .	. 2	0	0
And so on, in proportion for any greater number of	£		
presses.			
For entering certificate on back of the Bill, that it is			
properly ingrossed	. 0	6	8
For receiving and entering notice of the third reading, for			
each day on which such notice may be given .		3	4
For entering proceedings of the House on the third reading			
each day		6	8
For entering proceedings of the House upon any new clause			
added, or proposed to be added on the report, further			
consideration of report, or third reading		3	4
For entering the agreement of the House of Lords, with			
or without amendments		6	8
For entering proceedings of the House, upon consideration			
of the amendments of the Lords		6	8
For entering royal assent		6	8
For each Bill, or breviate, or ingressment, certified to be			
irregular, and admitted so to be by the party, or de-			
clared so to be by the Speaker	, 0 1	0	0
NoteThe fees above mentioned are to be paid to the	e pri	acip	al
Clerk in the Private Bill Office by the party promoting the	Bill	; 20	d
the produce of the fund shall be applied to the maintenance			
Clerks, or more if necessary, for the business of the said	offic	e :-	-
to be apportioned between them, in such manner as the Cl			
House shall from time to time direct.			

# FEES TO THE CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS.

	£	8.	d.
For attending a hearing of the merits of the Cause .	. 0	13	4
For drawing the Report	. 0	6	8
For a fair copy of the Report for the Chairman .	. 0	3	4
For each Exhibit	. 0	2	0
For the Examination of a Witness	. 0	2	6
For each Order of the Committee	. 0	5	0

## FEES TO SHORT-HAND WRITERS.

In all cases where any Select Committee appointed for the			
trial of a controverted election or return, or of any other			
matters relating thereto, shall be attended by a person			
skilled in the art of writing short-hand, he shall be paid			
for his attendance each day	2	2	0
For the transcript of the proceedings for the use of the said			
Committee, per sheet (containing seventy-two words).	0	1	0
Note.—The said expenses to be paid by the parties, to t	he	Cle	rk
appointed to attend the Select Committees on elections, v	vho	is	to

Note.—The said expenses to be paid by the parties, to the Clerk appointed to attend the Select Committees on elections, who is to pay the same to the persons employed.—Die Lune, 4 Aprilis, 1803.

When the short-hand writer, or his sufficient deputy, attends when called upon, to take minutes of evidence at the bar of the House, or in Committee of the same, he is to be paid per day, and per sheet (if the transcript be required), as in the case of Election Committees.

Note.—When the Chairman of a Committee, to whom a petition or private Bill shall be referred, shall require such attendance, the expense must be defrayed by the parties promoting and opposing the same, in such proportions as the Chairman shall direct.—Die Martia, 18 Maii, 1813.

T

# FEES ON TAXATION OF COSTS ON PRIVATE BILLS.

To each of the Examiners, for his pains and trouble respecting the taxation of any Bill of costs and expenses upon which an order of reference shall have been made by Mr. Speaker.

For the first day of attendance .		3	3
For every subsequent attendance		2	2
o the Speaker's Secretary, for his pains and tr	vable re-		
specting the taxation of every such Bill		1	6
a the Clerk who shall be appointed to attend	the said		

Examiners, for his pains and trouble, on every attendance 2

Die Lune, 16 Februarii, 1829.—Under the authority of the blb Geo. IV., entitled, "An Act to establish a taxation of costs of private Bills in the House of Commons."

# FEES ON ELECTION PETITION RECOGNIZANCES AN BILLS OF COSTS.

To each of the said Examiners, for his pains and trouble respects
the examination of the sufficiency of the surety or sureties in a
recognizance, or respecting the taxation of any hill of costs, a
penses, or fees, upon which an order of reference shall have be
made by Mr. Speaker.

3	3
2	2
1	0
1	6
2	2
	1 1 2

Note.—If orders of reference are made upon two or more of costs, fees or expenses, arising on the same petition, each day meeting shall be considered as one attendance.

Die Lune 16 Februarii, 1829.-Under the authority of the 9th Geo. IV., entitled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the relating to the Trial of Controverted Elections."

# FEES TO BE PAID FOR VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS.

# TU MR. SPEAKER'S SECRETARY.

For every WARRANT signed by Mr. Speaker, for a new £. s. d. writ, commitment, discharge, or witness to attend . 0 10 0

# TO THE CHIEF CLERK.

For every order upon motion or petition, or com-			
mittee appointed in private or public matters, or			
copies of them, taken out by any person	0	6	8
For every order for the commitment or discharge			
of any person	0	6	8
For copies of all petitions, reports, or other matters			
out of the journals, if under ten sheets	()	6	8
If above ten sheets, per sheet	0	1	0
For every search in the journals	Ü	6	8
	0	1	0
But if for Members	0	0	4
	U	12	6
For swearing each Member without and within doors			
(upon the Clerk of the Crown's Return, upon any			
vacancy) after the Sessions begun, and filing the			
certificate, and entering it in the return book .	ı	5	0
For the test, by Act of Parliament, at the table .	Ð	1	0
For swearing every person at the table, in order to			
be naturalized	0	13	4

# TO THE SERJEANT AT ARMS.

For taking a knight into custody		S	0	0
For taking a gentleman into custody .		3	6	8
For every day in custody		I	0	0
From every knight of the shire when sworn into	the			
House (upon the Clerk of the Crown's Retu	urn,			
upon any vacancy) after the Sessions begun		0	10	0

upon any vacancy) after the Sessions begun . 0 10 0 From every burgess upon such vacancy . . 0 5 0 From every person sworn at the table, in order to be

From every person sworn at the table, in order to be naturalized . . . . .

0 12 €

FEES TO BE PAID, &c.				
		£	£.	4
For every counsel pleading at the bar, or before				
Committee		0	10	0
For bringing a criminal to the bar		0	6	à
For riding charges—each mile		0	0	6
TO THE TWO DOORKEEPERS.				
Upon the discharge of every prisoner, to each		0	2	6
From every Member sworn (upon the Clerk of	the			
Crown's Return, upon any vacancy) after	the			
Sessions begun		0	5	U
TO THE FOUR MESSENGERS.				
For attending a prisoner, per day		()	6	9
TO THE HOUSEKEEPER.				
For every prisoner discharged by the House .		0	5	0

# STANDING ORDERS RESPECTING FEES.

All Fees to be demanded or taken by any officer or servant of this House shall be fixed according to the rate of the list of fees entered in the journals in the year 1700; and tables of the same, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, shall be printed, and hung up in the Speaker's chambers, in the lobby, and in the clerk's office; and the clerk must take care to renew such printed tables, from time to time, as occasion shall require, and to preserve them always fair and legible.

If any officer or servant of this House shall presume to demand or take any greater fee, than what shall be contained in the said printed tables, this House will proceed against such officer or servant with the utmost severity.—Die Martis, 22 Februarii, 1731.

# ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT

OF ALL

# COUNTIES, CITIES, UNIVERSITIES, BOROUGHS, AND CINQUE PORTS,

REPRESENTED IN THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF WILLIAM IV.:

WHICH WAS SUMMONED TO MEET ON THE 14th DAY OF JUNE.

AND

COMMENCED BUSINESS ON THE 21st OF THE SAME MONTH, 1831.

The Rt. Hon. Charles-Manners Sutton, M.P. for Scarborough, was again elected to the Chair, as Speaker of the House.

(A) [The reader will please to observe that the present volume having been on the eve of publication, at the time of the sudden Dissolution of the late Parliament, the present and other additions were rendered necessary:—with the view, therefore, of rendering the work as complete as possible, the present account has been added: but, as it would have been superfluous to re-state particulars, either of Members or Places represented, references have been made to the Pages, &c. of the former account, in all cases except those of New Representatives;—concerning whom, of course, all information that could be obtained is here given.]

## ABER

ABERDEENSHIRE, Scotland. THE HON. WILLIAM GORDON-(See page 289.)

ABERDEEN, &c. a District of Scot-

HORATIO Ross, Esq.
A Land Owner.
Co. Sc. Rossie, Aberdeenshire.

ABINGDON, Borough of, Berks. JOHN MABERLY, Esq. (See page 290.)

AGMONDESHAM, or AMER-SHAM, Borough of, Bucks.

THOMAS - TYRWHITT DRAKE, Esq. (See page 291.)

### ALDB

WILLIAM-TYRWHITT DRAKE, Esq. (See page 291.)

ALDBOROUGH, Yorkshire.

CLINTON-JAMES-FYNES CLINTON, Esq. (See page 291.)

MICHAEL-THOMAS SADLER, Esq. (See page 364.—NEWARK.)

ALDEBURGH, Suffolk.

THE MARQUIS OF DOUBO. (See page 291.)

THE RT. HOM. JOHN-WILSON CROKER. (See page 202.)

HALPH ETTWALL, jung. Esq. ANGLESEYSHIRE, N. Wal THE EARL OF UXBRIDGE. ANTRIMSHIRE, Ireland. THE HON. JOHN-RICHARD-BRU O'NEIL. (See p. 292.) THE RT. HON. THE EARL (See p. 292.) APPLEBY, Westmoreland, THE HON. H. TUFTON. (See p. 293.) VISCOUNT MAITLAND. (See p. 293.) ARGYLESHIRE, Scotland. WALTER - FREDERICK CAMPBELL, ARMAGHSHIRE, Ireland, VISCOUNT ACHESON. (See p. 293.)
To. Res. 31, Grosvenor-street. CHARLES BROWNLOW, Esq. ARMAGH, Borough of, Armaghshire, Ireland. Visconwa r

BEAUMARIS, Anglescyshire, N. Wales.

SIR RICH. BULKELEY - WILLIAMS BULKELEY, Bart. (See p. 297.)

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK.
(See p. 298.)

Str Peter Payne, Bart.
A Land Owner.
Co. Sc. Tempsford, Bedfordshire.

### BEDFORD, Beds.

WILLIAM-HENRY WHITBREAD, Esq. (See p. 298.)

FREDERICK POLITILL, Esq. (See p. 298.) Occ. Lessec of the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane.

### BEDWIN, Wills.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN NICHOLL, KL (See p. 298.)

JOHN-JACOB BUXTON, Esq. (See p. 298.)

BEERALSTON, Devonshire.

DAVID LYON, Esq. (See p. 298.)

LORD LOVAINE.

N. & S. Algemon-George Percy. To. Res. 8, Portman-square. Co. Sc. Lovaine, Yorkshire. Rel. Son to the Earl of Beverley.

The farce of election at this place surpasses in grossness the exhibitions in most other close boroughs, even Gatton and Old Sarum not excepted. The election on the present occasion took place on Monday. The following was the motley array of voters—John Jones, Esq. Lincoln's-inn, London; William Foote, solicitor, Devonport; the Rev. Corydon Luxmoore, Bridestow; Captain Lowe, R.N., Plymouth; Samuel Kerswell, surgeon, Devonport; Jo-seph Dawe, yeoman, Tavistock; R. W. Reed; J. Hodder, and George Luscombe, yeomen, Buckland. These voters all agreed in stating, that they had paid 3d. per annum, or more, ancient burgage-rent, to the steward of the lord of the borough; and that they had been admitted as ancient burgagetenants at the court of the said borough. They declined stating the name of the steward to whom they paid their rent, or when they paid it, or to produce any receipts or title-deeds. They all, except one, declined stating where their property was situated; that one was Mr. Foote, who described his as being in Paradise !!

"Beeralston, including Beerferris parish, is stated in the Returns to contain 2190 inhabitants; but it is said that the population has greatly decreased since 1821. One of its late modest and respectable members stated the borough to contain above 2000 inhabitants!"

—Spectator newspaper. (See p. 298.)

BELFAST, Antrimshire, Ireland. Sin Anthur Chichester, Bart. (See p. 298.)

## BERKSHIRE.

wickshire.

CHARLES DUNDAS, Esq. (See p. 299.)
ROBT.-GEO. THROCKMORTON, Esq.
Co. Se. Buckland-house, Berks.
Rel. Nephew and heir to Sir John
Throckmorton, Bart.
This gentleman is a CATHOLIC.

BERWICKSHIRE, Scotland.
THE HON. ANTHONY MAITLAND.
(See p. 299.)

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, Ber-

MARCUS BERESFORD, Esq. (See p. 200.) To. Res. 71, Wimpole-street. SIR FRANCIS BLAKE, Bt. (See p. 290.)

BEVERLEY, Yorkshire.
HENRY BURTON, Esq. (See p. 299.)
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq.
(See p. 347.—Leominstel.)

BEWDLY, Worcestershire. Wilson-Aylesbury Roberts, Esq. (See p. 299.)

BISHOP'S CASTLE, Shropshire.
EDWARD ROGERS, Esq. (See p. 300.)

JAMES-LEWIS KNIGHT, Esq. Prof. A Barrister and King's Counsel. To. Res. 1, New-squ. Lincoln's-inn. Co. Sc. Highwood Hill, Hendon, Middlesex.

### BLETCHINGLY, Surrey.

THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT PALMER-STON, I.P.

(in the room of CHARLES TENNY-SON, Esq., who made his election for STAMFORD; for which he was returned, as well as for the present Borough.)

(Seep. 307 .- CAMBRIDGE UNIVER-SITY.)

THOMAS HYDE VILLIERS, Esq.

(in the room of THE HON. JOHN-GEORGE BRABAZON-PONSONBY of Cavendish-square: \_\_(son of the Earl of Besborough: bro. to Viscount Duncannon, M.P. for Kil-kennyshire, to the Hon. G. Pon-sonby, M.P. for Youghall, and to the Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole) who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)

(See p. 426.-WOOTTON BASSET.) To, Res. 6, Cleveland-ct. St. James's.

### BODMYN, Cornwall.

DAVIES GILBERT, Esq. (Sec p. 300.)

HOBACE - BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, Esq. (Sec p. 300.)

Rel. Bro. to G. F. Seymour, Esq. Ser-geant-st-Arms in the House of Peers: cons. to Henry Seymour, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons: uncle to Lord George Seymour, Chairman of the Board of Excise.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, Yorkshire.

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL, KILL (Sec p. 300.)

MATTHIAS ATTWOOD, Esq. (See p. 300.) Co. Sr. Muswell Hill, Middlesex.

BOSSINEY, &cc., Cornwell.

THE HON. JOHN-STUART WORT-LEY. (See p. 301.)

EDWARD - ROSE TUNNO, Esq. " ec p. 301.)

BOSTON, Lincolnshire.

JOHN WILKS, Esq. (See p. 301.)

GILBERT-JOHN HEATHCOTE, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Stocken Hall, -

BRACKI, EY, Northamptonshire.

ROBERT-HALDANE BRADSHAW, Log. (See p. 301.)

JAMES BRADSHAW, Esq. (See p. 302)

BRAMBER, Susser.

JOHN IRVING, Esq. (See p. 302.)

WILLIAM - STRATFORD DUGDALE, Esq. (See p. 397.—SHAFTESBURY.)

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, S. Wales.

THOMAS WOOD, Esq. (See µ. 302.)

BRECON, Brecknockshire, S. Wake.

CHARLES-MORGAN-ROBINSON MOR-GAN, Esq. (See p. 302.)

BRIDGENORTH, Shropshire.

WILLIAM-WOLRYCHE WHITMORF, Esq. (See p. 303.)

JAMES FORSTER, Esq.

A Land Owner Co. Se. Coton Hall, Shropshire.

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetzkire.

WILLIAM ASTELL, Esq. (See p. 303.)

CHARLES KEMEYS-KEMEYS TYNTE, Esq. (Sec p. 303.)

BRIDPORT, Doractshire.

SIR HORACE-DAVID CHOLWELL ST. PAUL, Bart. (Sec p. 303.)

HENRY WARBURTON, Esq. (See p. 303.)

BRISTOL, Somersetahire,

JOHN-EVAN BAILLIE, Esq. (Sec p. 304.)

EDWARD PROTHEROE, Jun., Esq. Off. Dep. Licut. of Gloucestershire. To. Res. 26, Charles-st., St. James's-sq. Co. St. Great Guldenden, Merts

# BUCK

( 509 )

CAMB

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE MARQUESS OF CHANDOS. (See p. 304.)

JOHN SMITH, Esq. (See p. 311.—CHICHESTER.)

# BUCKINGHAM, Bucks.

SIR GEORGE NUGENT, Bart. (Sec p. 305.)

SIR THOS.-FRANCIS PREEMANTLE, Bart. (Sec p. 305.)

# BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk. EARL JERMYN. (See p. 305.)

CHARLES-AUGUSTUS FITEROY, Esq. Off. A Lieut.-Col. in the Army. To. Res. 13, Stratton-st., Piccadilly. Rel. Nephew to the Duke of Grafton.

# BUTE AND CAITHNESS-SHIRES, Scotland.

GEORGE SINCLAIR, Jun., Esq. Co. Se. Ulbster, Caithness-shire.

## CALLINGTON, Cornwall.

HENRY-BINGHAM BARING, Esq. To. Res. 13. Eaton-place, Belgrave-aq.

THE HON. EDWARD-CHARLES HUGH HERRERT.

Co. Sc. Highelere, Co. Hants.

Rel. Second som to the Earl of Carnaryon: bro. to Lord Porchester,

M.P. for Wootton Basset.

### CALNE, Wiltshire.

THO .- B. MACAULAY, Esq. (See p. 306.)

CHARLES-RICHARD Fox, Esq.

Offi. A Lieut. Colonel in the Army.

To. Res. Addison Road, Kensington.

Rel. Eld. son of Lord Holland: sonin-law to His Majesty.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LORD FRANCIS - GODOLPHIN Os-BORNE. (See p. 306.)

HENRY-J. ADEANE, Esq. (8cc p. 306.)

CAMBRIDGE, Borough, C.Shire.

THE RT. HON. THE MARQUESS OF GRAHAM. (See p. 306.)

FREDERICK WILLIAM TRENCH, Esq. (See p. 307.)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,

THE RT. HON. HENRY GOULBURN, A. M. (See p. 204.—ARMAGH.)

WILLIAM YATES PEEL, Esq., A. M. (See p. 428.—YABMOUTH, I. of W.)
Rel. Bro. to Jonathan Peel, Esq., M.P. for Huntingdon, and to Edmund Peel, Esq., M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

## CAMELFORD, Cornwall.

MARK MILHANK, Esq. (See p. 307.) To. Res. 38, Grosvenor-place.

SHELDON CRADOCK, Esq. (See p. 307.)

CANTERBURY, Kent.

THE HON. RICHARD WATSON. (See p. 307.)

VISCOUNT FORDWICH. (See p. 307.)

CARDIFF, &c., a Dis. of W. Bor.

Lord Patrick - James - Herbert Crichton-Stuart. (See p. 308.)

CARDIGANSHIRE, S. Wales.

WILLIAM-EDWARD POWELL, Esq. (See p. 308.)

CARDIGAN, &c., a Dis. of W. Bor. PRYSE PRYSE, Esq. (See p. 308.)

CARLISLE, Cumberland.

PHILIP-HENRY HOWARD, Enq. (Sec p. 308.)

WILLIAM JAMES, Esq. To. Res. 4, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly.

### CARLOWSHIRE, Ireland.

WALTER BLACKNEY, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. No. Ballyellen Lodge, Carlowshire.

SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, K.C.B. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Knockbrack, same County.

CARLOW, Curlowshire, Ireland.
LORD TULLAMORE. (See p. 300.)

CARM

(510)

CHES

### CARMARTHENSHIRE, S. Wales.

SIR JAMES H. WILLIAMS, Bart. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Llwyny-Wormwood, Carmarthenshire.

# CARMARTHEN, C.shire, S. Wales.

(VACANT-the Sheriffs having made a return to the Crown Office that in consequence of riots, they were unable to proceed with the election; and therefore, that neither of the candidates (viz. JOHN JONES, Esq. and CAPTAIN JOHN GEORGE PHILLIPS) were duly elected.)

CARNARVONSHIRE, N. Wales. C .- W .- G. WYNNE, Esq. (See p. 309.)

CARNARVON, &c., Carnarvonwhire, North Wales.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES PAGET, K.C.B.

Offi. Rear-Admiral of the White. Rel. Bro. to the M. of Anglesey, &c.

CARRICKFERGUS, Antrimshire, Ireland.

(VACANT-by the decease of LORD GEORGE-AUGUSTA HILL.) (See p. 310.)

CASHELL, Tipperaryshire, Ireland.

PHILIP PUSEY, Esq. (in the room of MATTHEW PENNE-FATHER, Esq. (See p. 310), who accepted the Stewardship of East-

Hendred, Berkshire.) (See p. 312.—CHIPPENHAM.)

CASTLE-RISING, Norfolk.

LORD HENRY-HUGH CHOLMONDE-LEY. (Sec p. 310.)

THE HON. FULKE GREVILLE HOW-ARD. (See p. 310.)

CAVANSHIRE, Ireland.

HENRY MAXWELL, Esq. (See p. 310.)

JOHN YOUNG, Esq. A Land Owner. Co, Sc. Baileborro Castle, Cavanshire.

### CHESHIRE.

VISCOUNT BELGRAVE. (Sep 314) GEORGE WILBRAHAM, Esq.

(See p. 403. - STOCKBRIDGE.)

CHESTER, Cheshire.

THE HON. ROBERT GROSVENOL (See p. 311.)

Rel. Son in-law of Baron Cowley. Co. Sc. Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

FOSTER CUNLIFFE-OFFLEY, Esq.

A Land Owner.
To. Res. 1B, Grosvenor-street.
Co. Sc. Madeley, near New
Co. Stafford. Madeley, near Newcastk,

CHICHESTER, Surecz.

LORD ARTHUR LENNOK. Rel. Brother to the Duke of Richmord.

JOHN ABEL SMITH. (See p. 361.\_MIDHURST.)

CHIPPENHAM, Wills.

JOSEPH NEELD, Esq. (See p. 311.)

HENRY-GEORGE BULDERO, Esq. Co. Sc. Weymouth, Dorset.

CHRISTCHURCH, Hants.

THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE HENRY Rose, Kt. (Sec p. 312.)

GEORGE PITT ROSE, Esq. (Sec p. 312.)

CIRENCESTER, Gloucestershire.

LORD APSLEY. (See p. 312.)

JOSEPH CRIPPS, Esq. (See p. 312)

CLACKMANAN and KINROSS SHIRES, Scotland.

CHARLES ADAM, Esq.

Offi. Rear Admiral of the White. Co. Se. Barnes, Clackmananshire.

CLARESHIRE, Irrland.

WILLIAM-NUGENT M'NAMARA, Esq. (See p. 312.)

MAURICE O'CONNELL, Esq. (Sec p. 312)

Co. Sc. Derryuane Abbey, Kerryshire.

# CLIT

( 511 CORN

CLITHERO, Lancashire.

THE HON. R. CUREON. (See p. 313.) THE HON. P .- F. CUST. (See p. 313.)

CLONMEL, Tipperaryshire, Ireland. EYRE COOTE, Esq. (See p. 313.)

COCKERMOUTH, Cumberland.

SIR JAMES SCARLETT, Kt.

Late Attorney-General to the King. To. Res. 4, New-street, Spring-gurdens. Co. Sc. Abinger Hall, near Dorking. (See p. 357 .- MALTON.)

JOHN-HENRY LOWTHER, Esq. (See p. 423.-WIGTON, &c.)

COLCHESTER, Essex.

DANIEL-W. HARVEY, Esq. (See p. 313.) To. Ree. Cannon Row, Westminster.

WILLIAM MAYREW, Esq. (See p. 313)
To. Res. Fenchurch-street. Co. Se. Coggeshall, Essex.

COLERAINE, Londonderryshire, Id.

WILLIAM TAYLOR COPELAND, Esq. (in the room of SIR JOHN-WILLIAM-HEAD BRYDGES, Kt. (see p. 313), who was declared by a Committee of the House to have been unduly elected.)

Prof. A Barrister. To. Res. 37, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Co. Sc. Leyton, and Lee House, Littlebury, Essex.

CORFE-CASTLE, Dorsetshire.

GEORGE BANKES, Esq. (See p. 314.)

PHILIP-JOHN MILES, Esq. (See p. 314.)

CORKSHIRE, Ireland.

THE HON. ROBERT KING. (See p. 314.)

VISCOUNT BOYLE. (See p. 314.)

CORK, C.shire, Ircland.

DANIEL CALLAGHAN, Esq. (Sec p. 314.)

THE HON. JOHN BOYLE. (See p. 314.)

CORNWALL, Duchy of,

EDWARD - WILLIAM - WYNN PEN-DARVIS. (See p. 314.)

SIR CHARLES LEMON, Bart. (Sec p. 376. - PENRYN.)

COVENTRY, Warwickshire.

EDWARD ELLICE, Esq. (See p. 315.)
Off. Joint-Und. Sec. to the Treasury.

HENRY-LYTTON BULWER, Esq. (Sec p. 423.-WILTON.)

CRAIL, &c., a Dist. of S. Boroughs.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, Jun., Esq. Co. Se. Renny Hill,

CRICKLADE, &c., Wills.

ROBERT GORDON, Esq. (See p. 315.) A Land Owner.

To. Res. 24, Berkeley-square. Co. Se. Kemble House, Wilts, & Lewston House, near Sherborne, Dorset.

THOMAS CALLEY, Esq. A Land Owner. To. Res. 15, Burton-crescent. Co. Se. Salthrope House, Wilts.

CUMBERLAND, County of,

THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES-ROBERT-GEORGE GRAHAM, BL. (See p. 316.)
Offi. A Privy Councillor.

WILLIAM BLAMIRE, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Se. Thackwood, Cumberland.

DARTMOUTH, Devonshire. JOHN BASTARD, Esq. (See p. 316.) ARTHUR HOWE HOLDSWORTH, Esq. (See p. 316.)

DENBIGHSHIRE, N. Woles. SIR WATEIN - WILLIAMS WYNN, Bart. (See p. 316.)

DENBIGH, &c. D. shire, N. Wales.

ROBERT - MYDDLETON BIDDULPH. Esq. (See p. 316.)
To. Res. 24, Chapel-st., Grosvenor-sq.

### DERBYSHIRE.

LORD GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-HENRY CAVENDISH. (See p. 317.)

THE HON. GEORGE-JOHN VERNON. To. Res. 25, Wilton-crescent. Rel. Eld. son of Baron Vernon.

### DERBY, D.-shire.

HENRY-FREDERICE-COMPTON Cavendish, Esq. (See p. 317.)

EDWARD STRUTT, Esq. (See p. 317.)

### DEVIZES, Wilte.

JOHN PEARSE, Esq. (See p. 317.) GEORGE-W. TAYLOR, Esq. (See p. 318.)

# DEVONSHIRE.

VISCOUNT EBRINGTON. (See p. 318.)
THE RT. HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.
(See p. 406.—TAVISTOCK: also
TAVISTOCK in present account.)
Off. A Privy Councillor.

#### DONEGALSHIRE, Ircland.

SIR EDMUND SAMUEL HAVES, Bart.
A Land Owner.
Co. Sc. Drumboe Castle, Donegalshire.
EDWARD-MICHAEL CONOLLY, Esq.
Offi. A Colonel in the Army.
Co. Sc. Castletown-Celbridge, Done-

DORCHESTER, Doractshire.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq. (See p. 318.) LORD ASHLEY. (See p. 318.)

### DORSETSHIRE.

galshire.

EDWARD-B. PORTMAN, Esq. (Sec p. 319.)

# DOVER, Kent.

THE RT. HON. CHARLES POULETT THOMSON. (See p. 320.) Off. A Privy Councillor.

ROBERT - HENRY STANDOPE, Esq. Off. A Captain in the Royal Navy. To. Res. 21. Chester-street.

DOWNPATRICK, D. shire, I

EDW.-S. RUTHVEN, Esq. (See)

DOWNSHIRE, Ireland.

LORD ARTHUR-M.-W. HILL (See p. 321.)

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH. (Sec p. 321.)

### DOWNTON, Wills.

THE HON. PHILIP-PLEYDELL VERIE,

(in the room of James Brown Esq. (see p. 321), who access Stewardship of the Chilton dreds.)

(See p. 313.—Cockenhours Co. Sc. Nether-Broughton, L. shire.

THOMAS CREEVEY, Esq. To. Res. 18, Bury-street, St.

DROGHEDA, Louthshire, A. JOHN-H. NORTH, Esq. (See

DROITWICH, Worcesters

John - Hodgetts - Hodgett Ley, Esq. (See p. 322.) Sir Thomas E. Winnington

A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Stanford Court, We shire.

DUBLINSHIRE, Ireland.

LORD BRABAZON. (See p. 32)

HENRY WHITE, Esq. (See p.

DUBLIN CITY, Dublinish

(VACANT—SIR ROBERT E Bart., Lord Mayor of Duble Louis Perrin, Esq. a Counsel in Ireland, having ejected on account of bribery due influence, by decession of a mittee, Aug. 8th, 1831.)

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, E.

THOMAS LEFROY, Esq., LL.D.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, Scotland.

LORD MONTAGU - WILLIAM - GRA-HAM. (See p. 322.)

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, Scotland.

JOHN - JAMES - HOPE JOHNSTONE, Esq. (See p. 322.) Co. Se. Annandale, Drumfries-shire.

DUMFRIES, &c. a Dist. of S. Bor. William-Robert Keith Douglab, Esq. (See p. 323.)

DUNDALK, Louthshire, Ireland.

James Edward Gordon, Esq. Offi. A Captain in the Royal Navy. To. Res. St. James's-place.

This gentleman is an active patron and promoter of the Bible and Missionary Societies for Ireland.

DUNGANNON, Tyromeshire, Ird. THE HON. JOHN-JAMES KNOX. (See p. 323.)

DUNGARVON, Waterfordshire, Ied. THE HON. GEORGE LAMB. (See p. 323.)

DUNWICH, Suffolk.

FREDERICK BARNE, Esq. (See p. 323.)

THE EARL OF BRECKNOCK.

N. & S. Charles Pratt.

To. Res. 22, Arlington-street.

Rel. Eld. son of the Marquesa Camden.

DURHAM, County.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq. (See p. 324.)
Sin Hedworth Williamson, Bt.
A Land Owner.
To. Rev. Mivart's Hotel, 44, Brook-st.
Co. Se. Whitburn, Co. Durham.

DURHAM. Chy. Co. D. William-Richard-Carter Chattor, Esq. (See p. 324.)

THE HON. ARTHUR TREVOR.

Co. Sc. Whittlebury, Northamptonshire.

(Sce p. 385.—RONNEY.)

DYSART, &c. a Dist. of & Borongha

ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Raith, Fifeshire.
Rel. Beo. to Sir Ronald Crawford
Ferguson, M.P. for Nottingham.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, Scotland.

SIR GEORGE CLERK, Bart. (See p. 325.)

EDINBURGH, E.-shire, Scotland. ROBERT-ADAM DUNDAS, Esq. (See p. 341.—IPSWICH.)

ELGINSHIRE, or MORAY-SHIRE, Scotland.

THE HON. FRANCIS-WILLIAM GRANT. (Sec p. 325.)

ELGIN, &c. a Dist. of S. Boroughs.
Sir William-Gondon Cumming, Bt.
A Land Owner.
Co. Sc. Altyre and Gordonstown,
Morayahire.

ENNIS, Clareshire, Ireland.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM-FITZ-GERALD-VEGEV FITZGERALD.

Off. A Privy Councillor in England and Ireland.

(See p. 353.—LOSTWITHIEL.)

ENNISKILLEN, Fermanaghshire, Ireland.

THE HON. ARTHUR-HENRY COLE. (See p. 326.)

ESSEX, County of,

CHARLES CALLIS WESTERN, Esq. (See p. 326.)

THE HON.WILLIAM-POLE-TILNEY-LONG WELLESLEY. (See p. 388.—St. IVES.)

EVESHAM, Worcestershire.

SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, Bart. (See p. 326.)

THOMAS HUDSON, Esq.

To. Res. 6, Park-croscent, Portland
place.

EXETER, Devonshire.

LEWIS-W. BUCK, Esq. (See p. 327.)

JAMES-WENTWORTH BULLER, Esq.

(See p. 327.) To. Res. 19, King-street, St. James's. Co. Sc. Downes, Devonshire.

EYE, Suffolk.

SIR E. KERRISON, Bart. (See p. 327.) WILLIAM BURGE, Esq. (See p. 327.)

FERMANAGHSHIRE, Ircland

MERVYN ARCHDALL, Esq. (Seep. 327.)

VISCOUNT COLE.

N. & S. William Cole. Co. Sc. Florence Court, Fermanagha. Rel. Son of the Earl of Enniskillen,

R.I.P.: nephew to the Hon. Arthur Henry Cole, M.P. for Enniskillen.

FIFESHIRE, Scotland. JAMES LINDSAY, Esq. (Sec p. 423 .- WIGAN.)

FLINTSHIRE, North Wales.

EDWARD-MOSTYN-LLOYD MOSTYN, Esq.

A Land Owner.

FLINT, &c., F.shire, North Wales. SIR EDWARD-PRYCE LLOYD, Bart. (Sec p. 327.)

FORFARSHIRE, Scotland.

THE HON. WM.-RAMSEY MAULE. (See p. 328.)

FORFAR, &c., a Dist. of S. Bor.

THE RT. HON. FRANCIS JEFFREY. (See p. 328, also 357.—MALTON. See MALTON, in present account.)

To. Res. 37, Jermyn-street.

FORTROSE, &c., & Dist. of S. Bor. CHAS.-LENNOX-CUMMING BRUCE.

Esq.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Roscisic and Kinnaird,

FOWEY, Cornwall. (See p. 328.) LORD BRUDENELL.

JOHN-CHEESMENT SEVE (Sec p. 328.)

GALWAYSHIRE, Indi SIR JOHN BURKE, Bart. (4 JAMES-STAUNTON LAMB (See p. 328.)

GALWAY, Galwayshie JOHN-JAMES BODKIN, BE

GATTON, Surrey.

VISCOUNT POLLINGTON.

N. & S. John Saville. To. Res. 33, Dover-street Co. Se. Methley Park,

bridge, Yorkshire.
Rel. Eldert son of the E borough, I.P., M.P. for

THE HON. JOHN ASHLET To. Res. 24, Grosvenor-E. Co. Sc. Richmond Hos and St. Giles's, Cranbon Rel. Fourth son of the Shaftesbury: bro. to L. M.P. for Dorchester.

GLAMORGANSHIRE C .- R .- M. TALBOT, Esq. (

GLASGOW, &c., a Did

JOSEPH DIXON, Esq. Prof. An Advocate at the To. Res. 16, Sloane-street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

SIR BERKELEY - WILLIAM Bart. (See p. 330.)

THE HON. HENRY-GEO. MORTON.

To. Res. 36, Dover-street, Co. Se. Tortworth Court, Rel. Eld. son of Baron D.

GLOUCESTER, Glowces

EDWARD WEBB. Esq. (8 Offi. Col. in the Army. To. Res. 6, Saville Row.

PREDERICK BERKLEY, E A Captain in the Army To. Res. 6, Spring-year Rel. Bro. to Earl B

### GRANTHAM, Lincolnshire.

JAMES HUGHES, Esq. Offi. Col. in the Army.

GLYNNE-EARLE WELBY, Esq. (See p. 330.)

GRIMSBY, GREAT, Lincolnshire.

GEORGE HARRIS, Esq. (Sec p. 331.) JOHN-VILLIERS SHELLEY, Esq.

(See p. 329 .- GATTON.)

GRINSTEAD, EAST, Sussex.

THE HON. FREDERICK-RICHARD WEST. (Sec p. 331.)

VISCOUNT HOLMESDALE. (See p. 331.)

GUILDFORD, Surrey.

JAMES MANGLES, Esq. Off. A Captain in the Royal Navy. To. Res. 41, St. James's street. Co. Sc. Woodbridge, Surrey.

CHARLES-FRANCIS NORTON, Esq. Offi. A Licut, in the 52d Regt, of Poot-To, Res. 17, Woburn-place, Co. Se. Wonersh, Surrey.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, Scotland.

JAMES BALFOUR, Esq. (Sec p. 315 .- CHAIL, &c.)

HADDINGTON, &c., a District of Scattish Boroughs.

SIR ADOLPHUS JOHN DALRYMPLE, Bart.

(in the room of ROBERT STEWART, Esq. of ALDERSTON, who was declared to have been unduly elected, on account of the forcible abduction of ONE of the FIVE ELECTORS of this district of FIVE BOYAL BURGHS.)

#### HAMPSHIRE.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, Bart. (Ner p. 306 .- CALNE.)

A Land ()wner.

To. Res. 12, Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Co. Sc. Lyss, near Petersfield, and Woolmer Lodge, Hants.

CHARLES-SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq. (See p. 321.—Downton.) Co. Sc. Hockfield, Hampshire.

HARWICH, Essex.

THE RT. HON. JOHN-CHARLES HERRIES. (See p. 333.)

THE RT. HON. GEORGE-ROBERT DAWSON. (See p. 333.)

HASLEMERE, Surrey.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN BECKETT, Bart. (See p. 333.)

WILLIAM HOLMES, Esq. (See p. 333.)

HASTINGS, Summer.

FREDERICK NORTH, Esq. Co. Res. Town of Hastings.

JOHN-ACHLEY WARRE, Esq. To. Res. 7, Belgrave-square. Co. Sc. West Cliff, near Ramsgate,

HAVERFORDWEST, Pembrokeshire, S. Wales.

SIR RICHARD-BULRELEY PRILIPPS, Bart. (See p. 335.)

HEDON, Yorkshire.

SIR THOMAS - ASTON - CLIFFORD CONSTABLE, Bart. (Sec p. 335.)

ROBERT FARRAND, Esq. (See p. 335.)

HELSTON, Cornwall.

LORD JAMES-NUGENT-BOYLE-BEN-NAHDO TOWNSHEND. (See p. 335.)

SACKVILLE-LANE FOX, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 22, Hertford-street, May-Fair.

Co. Sc. Brambam Park, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire.

# HEREFORDSHIRE.

SIR ROBERT PRICE, Bart. (See p. 336.)

KEDGWIN HOSKINS, Esq.

A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Strickstenning, Herefordshire.

HEREFORD, Herefordshire.

VISCOUNT EASTNOW. (See p. 336.)

EDWARD-BOLTON CLIVE, Enq.

(Sec p. 336.)



## KENT

( 517 ) · KING

KENT, County of.

THOMAS-LAW HODGES, Esq. (See p. 342.)

THOMAS RIDER, Esq. A Land Owner.

KERRYSHIRE, Ireland.

THE HON. FREDERICK MULLINS.

Offi. Major in the Army.

To. Res. Villa, Sussex Place, Regent's

Park.

Res. Beo. to Baron Ventry.

DANIEL O'CONNEL, Esq. (See p. 413.—WATERFORDSHIRE.)

KILDARESHIRE, Ireland.

SIN JOSIAH-WILLIAM HORT., Bart. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Hordand, Co. Kildare.

RICHARD-MORE-O'FERRALL, Esq. (See p. 343.)

KILKENNYSHIRE, Ireland.

VISCOUNT DUNCANNON. (See p. 343.)
THE EABL OF OSSORY. (See p. 343.)

KILKENNY, K.-shire, Ireland.
NICHOLAS-PHILPOT LEADER, Esq.
(See p. 343.)

KINCARDINESHIRE, Scotland. THE HON. HUGH ABBUTANOT. (See p. 343.)

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland.

THOMAS BERNARD, Esq. (See p. 343.)

LORD ORMANTOWN. (See p. 343.)

KING'S LYNN, Norfolk.

LORD GEORGE-FREDERICK-CAVEN-DISH BENTINCK. (See p. 344.)

LORD WILLIAM-PITT LENNOX.

To. Res. 30, Regent-street.

Rel. Bro. to the Duke of Richmond, and to Lord John-George Lennox, M.P. for Sussex.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, York-

George Schonswar, Esq. (See p. 344.)

WILLIAM-BATTIE WRIGHTSON, Esq. (See p. 344.)

KINSALE, Corkshire, Ireland. John Russell, Esq. (See p. 345.)

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Stewartry of, Scotland.

ROBERT AUTLAR FERGUSON, Esq. (See p. 345.)

KIRKWALL, &c., a District of Scottish Boroughs. James Loch, Esq. (See p. 345.)

KNARESBOROUGH, Yorkshire. THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES MACKIN-

TOSH, Kt. (See p. 345.)
THE RIGHT HON. BARON WATER-PARK, I.P. (See p. 345.)

LANARKSHIRE, Scotland. THE HON. CHARLES DOUGLAS. (See p. 345.)

LANCASHIRE.

LORD STANLEY. (See p. 346.)

BENJAMIN HEYWOOD, Esq.

A Land Owner.

LANCASTER, Lancashire.
THOMAS GREENE, Esq. (See p. 346.)
PATRICK-MARWELL STEWART, Esq. (See p. 346.)

LAUNCESTON, Cornwall.

James Brogden, Esq. (Sec p. 346.)

SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B.

Offi. A Major General.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

CHABLES-MANCH PHILIPS, Esq.
A Land Owner.
Co. Sc. Garrendon Park, same Co.

to S. M. Phillips, Esq., 1 Joint-Under Secretary for the Home Department.

THOMAS PAGET, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Se. Humberstone, same county.

### LEICESTER, L.-shire.

WILLIAM EVANS, Esq. (See p. 347.) WYNNE ELLIS, Esq. To. Res. 30, Cadogan-place.

LEITRIMSHIRE, Ireland. JOHN-MARCUS CLEMENTS, Esq. (Sec p. 347.)

SAMUEL WHITE, Esq. (Sec p. 347.)

# LEOMINSTER, Herefordshire.

WILLIAM-BERTHAM EVANS, Esq. To. Res. Hertford-street, Hanover-sq. THOMAS BRAYEN, jun. Esq. Co. Res. Leominster.

LEWES. Sussex.

THOMAS-R. KEMP, Esq. (See p. 348.) SIR CHARLES-RICHARD BLUNT, BL A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Heathfield Park, Sussex.

LICHFIELD, Staffordshire.

SIR GEORGE ANSON, X.C.B. (Sec p. 348.)

SIR EDWARD DOLLMAN SCOTT, Bt. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Great Barr Hall, Stafford.

LIMERICKSHIRE, Ireland.

THE HON. RICHARD-HOBART FITZ-GIBBON. (See p. 348.)

THE HON. STANDISH O'GRADY. (See p. 348.)

LIMERICK, Limerickshire, Ireland. THOMAS SPRING RICE, Esq. (See p. 348.)

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

SIR WILLIAM-AMCOTTS INCLERY, Bart. (Sec p. 349.)

THE HON. CHARLES - ANDERSON-WORSLEY PETHAM. (See p. 32).
-Newton, Ide of Wight.) Offi. A D A Deputy-Lieut, of the life of

Co. Sc. Brocklesby, Lincolnshire.

LINCOLN, Lincolnshire.

CHARLES - DELAET - WALDO тнопре, Ем. (Яст р. 349.)

GEORGE-FIESCHI HENEAGE, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Hainton, Lincolnshire.

# LINLITHGOWSHIRE, Scaling,

THE RT. HON. SIR ALEXANDER HOPE, Bart., G.C.B. (See p. 349)

LISBURNE, Antrinshire, Ireland HENRY MEYNELL, Esq. (See p. 349.)

LISKEARD, Cornwall.

LORD ELIOT. (Sec p. 349.)

SIR WILLIAM - HENRY PRINGLE, M.C.B. (See p. 349.)

# LIVERPOOL, Lancashire.

WILLIAM EWART, Esq. Prof. A Barrister-at-Law. To. Res. 16, Eaton-place, Beigrave-6quare.

(VACANT-JOHN - EVELYN DENIson, Esq. having made his electan for NOTTINGHAMSHIRE; for which County he was returned, as well as for the present Borough.)

Mr. Denison having taken his seat, on the 9th of July, moved the assuing our of a new writ for Liverpool, which we veral Members objected to, among others, Mr. Rigby Wason said, that " corruption was at this moment going on in the Borough; at the late general election it was openly practised: - three or four hundred persons were expressly told on that occasion, that if they did not vote for the present Menbers, they would be brought to the last of the House, and forced to retund the sums they had received in the precess election."

LONDON, Middlesex.

MATTHEW WOOD, Esq. (See p. 351.)

ROBERT WAITHMAN, Esq. (See p. 351.)

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. (See p. 351.)

WILLIAM VENABLES, Esq.
Occ. A wholesale stationer.
Off. An Alderman of the City of

London.
To. Res. Queen Hythe, Upper Thames-

Street.

LONDONDERRYSHIRE, Ireland.

Sin Robert Bateson, Bart. (See p. 351.)

THEOBALD JONES, Esq. (See p. 351.)

LONDONDERRY, L. shire, Ireland.

SIR ROBERT - ALEXANDER FER-GUSON, Bart. (See p. 352)

LONGFORDSHIRE, Ireland.

VISCOUNT FORBES. (See p. 352.)

ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq. (See p. 352.) Co. Sc. Newcastle, Longfordshire.

LOOE, EAST, Cornwall.

HENRY-THOMAS HOPE, Esq. (See p. 352.)

THOMAS-ARTHUR KEMMIS, Esq. (See p. 352.)

LOOE, WEST, Cornwall.

SIR CHARLES HULSE, Bart. (See p. 352.)

SIR ANTHONY BULLER, Kot. Co. Sc. Pound, Devon.

LOSTWITHIEL, Cornwall.

VISCOUNT VALLETORT. (See p. 353 and p. 380.—PLYMPTON EARLE.)

THE HON. EDWARD CUST, K.C.O. (See p. 353.)

LOUTHSHIRE, Ireland.

ALEXANDER DAWSON, Esq. (See p. 353.)

RICHARD-LALOR SHIEL, Esq. (Sec. p. 362.—MILBORNE-PORT. Sec also MILBORNE PORT, in the present account.)

LUDGERSHALL, Wille.

SIR SANDFORD GRAHAM, Bart. (See p. 363.)

EDWARD-THOMAS FOLEY, Esq. (See p. 353.)

LUDLOW, Shropshire.

VISCOUNT CLIVE. (See p. 353.)

THE HON. ROBERT-HENRY CLIVE. (See p. 354.)

A very ludicrous scene marked the late election for this Borough.—At the same time that the Corporation and Burgesses proceeded to choose the Members whom the Noble House of Powis thought fit to recommend, the remainder of the population assembled in the centre of the town for apparently a similar purpose; but in fact, in ridicule of their brethren who possessed the elective franchise. Two chairs and a pair of maces being provided, with ban-ners handsomely decorated, and having suitable mottoes, three of the townspeople, imitating the functions of the returning officer, &c., opened the proceedings by lamenting they could not, through usurpation, answer the call of their good King in the more regular way. Two chimney-sweepers were then proposed as "fit and proper persons to represent the hitherto unrepresented loyal subjects in the Borough of Humbug," and they were elected unani-mously. The knights of the soot-bag addressed the meeting, declaring they should not follow the example of predecessors who had so grossly abused their trust by aiding public measures that had produced overwhelming taxation, ... a corrupt, pensioned, overbearing aristocracy,-a ruined trade,-and unparalleled distress in the country; but should join his most gracious Majesty and his Ministers in all their laudable measures of reformation .- The elected then majestically ascended their chairs and, accompanied by a band of music, were carried triumphantly through all the streets of the town, making appro-priate speeches in each, upon the neces aity of Reform, and upon supporting the best King that ever reigned in England; - amidst the cheering of an im-mense assembly of people. The election of the knights of the soot-bag was performed about nine o'clock in the morning, and that of the C'lives at noon :- the latter, when in their chairs, being honoured with the attendance before them of the blacks aforesaid, carrying banners of immense size, with the significant word "Corruption" inscribed on them.

# LYME-REGIS, Doractahire.

THE HON. HENRY-SUTTON FANE. (See p. 354.)

JOHN-THOMAS PANE, Esq. (See p. 354.) Co. Sc. Balston Borough, and Barton-St. David's, Somersetshire.

## LYMINGTON, Hampshire.

GEORGE BURRARD, Esq. (See p. 354.)

WM .- ALEXANDER MACKINNON, Esq. To. Res. 4, Hyde Park-place. Co. Sc. Portswood House, near Southampton.

### MAIDSTONE, Kent.

ARRAHAM-WILDEY ROBARTS, Esq. (See p. 354.)

CHARLES-JAMES BARNETT, Esq. Occ. A Banker.

#### MALDON, Essex.

THOMAS-BARRETT LENNARD, Esq. (See p. 355.)

QUINTIN DICK, Esq. (See p. 355.)

MALLOW, Corkshire, Ireland.

CHARLES-DENHAM-ORLANDO JEPHsow, Esq. (See p. 350.)

## MALMESBURY, Wiltshire.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, Bart. (Sec p. 356.)

JOHN FORDES, Esq. (See p. 350.)

MALTON, Yorkshire.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, E-q. (in the room of THE RT FRANCIS JEFFBEY, W his election for the Forfer of Scottish Boroughs, in having been returned for well as for the present Box (See p. 307.\_CAMBRIDGE

HENRY-GALLEY KNIGHT, A Land Owner. To. Res. 69, Grasvenor-stre. Co. Sc. Firbeck Hall, Bauti

VERSITY )

shire.

MARLBOROUGH, Willy

THOMAS - HENRY - SUTTON NALL ESTCOURT, Esq. (See

WILLIAM-JOHN BANKES, I (See p. 358.)

MARLOW, Bucks.

THOMAS-PEERS WILLIAMS (See p. 35R.)

OWEN WILLIAMS, Esq. (See

MAYOSHIRE, Ireland.

DOMINICK G. BROWNE, Esq. (See p. 358.)

JOHN BROWNE, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Westport House, Ma

MEATHSHIRE, Ireland.

(VACANT - by the decease MARCUS SOMERVILLE, J (Sec p. 358.)

LORD KILLEEN. (See p. 33

MERIONETHSHIRE, N

SIB ROBERT-WILLIAMS VAL Bart. (Sec p. 358.)

MIDDLESEX, County of.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. (Syf GEORGE BYNG, Esq. (See #

MIDHURST, Sweet

GEORGE-ROBERT SHITE (See p. 381.)

MONT

MARTIN-TUCKER SMITH, Esq. To. Res. 22, Grosvenor-square. Hel. Son to John Smith, M.P. for Buckinghamshire.

MILBORNE-PORT, Somersetshire.

Philip Cecii. Champton, Esq.
(in the room of Richand-Lalon Shiel, Esq., who made his election for Louthshire, in Ireland; having been returned for that County as well as for the present Borough.)
(See p. 390.—Saltash.)
Co. Res. Merrion-square, Dublin.

GEORGE-STEVENS BYNO, Esq. (See p. 302.)

Offi. A Capt. in the Army.

MINEHEAD, Somersetshire.

JOHN-FOWNES LUTTRELL, Esq.
(See p. 362.)

VISCOUNT VILLIERS.
(See p. 384.—ROCHESTER.)
Co. Sc. Middleton Park, Oxfordabire.

MONAGHANSHIRE, Iroland.

THE HON. CADWALLADER - DAVIS BLAYNEY. (See p. 363.)

THE HON. HENRY-ROBERT WES-TENRA.

To. Res. 52, Jermyn-street.

Co. Se. Cortolvin Hill, Monaghan-

Co. Sc. Cortolvin Hill, Monaghanahire.—The Dell, Windsor. Rel. Son of Baron Resamore, I.P.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

LOBD GRANVILLE - CHAS. - HENRY SOMERSET. (See p. 363.)

WILLIAM-ADDAMS WILLIAMS, Esq. A Land Owner.
Co. Se. Llangibby Castle, Monmouth.

MONMOUTH,&c., Monmouthshire.

THE MARQUESS OF WORCESTER, (in the room of BENJAMIN HALL, Esq. of Lanover, who was declared by a Committee of the House of Commons not to have been duly elected.) (See p. 363.)

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, N. Wales.

THE RT. HON. CHARLES-WATKIN-WILLIAMS WYNN. (See p. 363.) MONTGOMERY, M. shire, N. W. HENRY CLIVE, Esq. (Sec p. 364.)

MORPETH, Northumberland. William Ond, Esq. (See p. 364.) The Hon. William Howard. (See p. 364.)

NAIRN & CROMARTYSHIRES, Scotland.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON, Esq.
A Land Owner.
Co. Sc. Tulloch, near Dingwall, Rossshire.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, Notts.
WILLIAM FARNWORTH HANDLEY,

Esq. (See p. 365.)
THOMAS WILDE, Esq.
Offi. Sergeant-at-Law.
To. Res. 69, Guildford-street.
Co. Sc. Bowes Manoz, near Southgate, Middlesex.

NEWCASTLE - UNDER-LYME, Stuffordshire.

WILLIAM-HENRY MILLER, Esq. (See p. 366.)

EDMUND PEEL, Esq.

To. Res. 18, Devonshire-place.

Co. Sc. Bonchill House, Stafford.

Rel. Bro. to W. Yates Peel, Esq. M.P.

for Cambridge University; to the
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, M.P. for
Tamworth; and to Jonathan Peel,

Esq. M.P. for Huntingdon.

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE, Northumberland.

SIR MATTHEW - WHITE RIDLEY, Bart. (See p. 367.) JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (See p. 367.)

NEWPORT, Cornwall.

VISCOUNT GRIMSTON,
(in the room of Jonathan Raine,
Esq. deceased.—See p. 367.)
(See p. 387.—St. Alband.)

Sir Henry Hardikoe, K.C. B. (See p. 367 and 387.—St. Ger-Mans.) NEWPORT, or MEDINA, I. of W.

WILLIAM MOUNT, Esq. Co. Sc. Wasing-place, Berks. Off. An Alderman of the Borough. JAMES JOSEPH HOPE VERE, Esq. (See p. 341 .- IVELCHESTER.)

NEW ROSS, Werfordshire, Ireland. CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Ballycurry, Wicklowshire.

NEWRY, Downshire, Ireland. THE HON. JOHN-HENRY KNOX. (See p. 368.)

NEWTON, Lancashire. THOMAS LEGH, Esq. (See p. 368.) THOMAS HOULDSWORTH, Esq. (See p. 369.)

NEWTOWN, Isle of Wight, Hunts. HUDSON GURNEY, Esq. (See p. 369.) SIR WILLIAM HORNE, Kot. (See p. 300. - BLETCHINGLY.)

NORFOLK, County of. THOMAS-WENMAN COKE, Esq. (See p. 309.)

SIB WM. - JOHN - HENRY-BROWNE FOLKES, Bart. (See p. 369.)

NORTHALLERTON, Yorkshire. THE HON. WILLIAM-SEBRIGHT LASCELLES To. Res. 36, Wilton Crescent. Co. Sc. Harewood House, Yorkshire. Rel. Third son of the Earl of Hare-

SIR JOHN-POE BERESFORD, Bart. (See p. 369.)

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

wood.

THERT. HON. VISCOUNTALTHORPE. (See p. 370.)
Offi. A Lord of the Treasury.

VISCOUNT MILTON. N. & S. Charles-William Wentworth Fitzwilliam. A Land Owner.

To. Res. Mortimer House, street, Grosvenor-place. Co. Sc. Milton, Northamp Rel. Son and heir to Earl Fit (See HIGHAM-FERRERS, III sent account.)

)

NORTHAMPTON, N.A. SIR GEORGE ROBINSON, B. (Sec p. 370.)

ROBERT VERNOY SMITH, B (See p. 408\_TRALEL.)

NORTHUMBERLAND, THOMAS-WENTWORTH BEAL Esq. (Sec p. 370.)

VISCOUNT HOWICK. (Ser p 337 - HIGHAM-FER Offi. A Commissioner for the of Emigrants.

NORWICH, Norfolk.

RICHARD-HANBURY GURNE (See p. 371.) Co. Sc. Hothersett, Norfolk.

THE RT. HON. ROBERT (See p. 371.) Off. A Privy Councillor.

### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

JOHN-SAVILLE LUMLEY, D (See p. 371.)

JOHN-EVELYN DENISON, I (See LIVERPOOL, in the part count. A Land Owner.

NOTTINGHAM, Notte.

SIR THO. DENMAN, KL (See SIR RONALD-CRAWFORD FEE Rel. Bro. to Robert Fergus

M.P. for Dysart, &c. OAKHAMPTON, Deronal

JOHN-THOMAS HOPE, Esq. (See p. 329 .- GATTON.)

SIR RICHD. RAWLINSON VTV (in the room of Williams
TRANT, Eag. of 10, 10
square, who accepted the ship of the Chiltern Hundr (See p. 314. COBNWALL.)

ORFORD, Suffolk.

SIR HENRY-FREDERICK COOKE, K.C.B. (See p. 372.)

Spencer-Horsey Kilderbee, Esq. (See p. 372.)

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, Stewartry, Scotland.

GEORGE TRAIL, Jun. Esq. (See p. 372.)

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

GEORGE-GRANVILLE HARCOURT, Esq. A Land Owner.

RICHARD WEYLAND, Esq.
A Land Owner.
Offi. A Major in the Army.
(See WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBEREGIS, in the present account)

OXFORD, City of, Oxon.

JOHN-HAUGHTON LANGSTON, Esq. (See p. 374.)

WM.-H. HUGHES, Enq. (See p. 374.)

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, O.con.

SIR ROBERT-HARRY INGLIS, Bart. D.C.L. (See p. 376.)

THOMAS - GRIMSTONE - BUCKNALL-EBTCOURT, Esq. D.C.L. (See p. 375.)

PEEBLES-SHIRE, Scotland.

(VACANT — by the decease of SIR GEORGE MONTGOMERY, Bart.) (See p. 376.)

PEMBROKESHIRE, South Wales. Sin John Owen, Bart. (See p. 370.)

PEMBROKE, &c. P. shire, S. Wales. HUGH-OWEN OWEN, Esq. (See p. 376.)

PENRYN, Cornwall.

JAMES-WILLIAMS-FRESHFIELD, Esq. (See p. 376.)

CHARLES STUART, Esq.

PERTHSHIRE, Scotland.

THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B. (See p. 378.)

PETERBOROUGH, Northamptonshire.

SIR ROBERT HERON, Bt. (See p. 379.)

JOHN NICHOLAS FAZAKERLY, Esq. (See p. 379.)

PETERSFIELD, Hants.

SIR WILLIAM - GEORGE - HYLTON JOLLIFFE, Bart. (See p. 379.)

HYLTON JOLLIFFE, Esq. To. Res. 62, Pall-mall. Rel. Son of the other Member.

PLYMOUTH, Devonshire.

THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE COCK-BURN, G.C.B. (See p. 379.)

Sin Thomas-Byan Martin, G.C.B. (See p. 379.)

PLYMPTON-EARLE, Devonshire.

GIBBS-CRAWFURD ANTROBUS, Esq. (See p. 380.)

(VACANT — by the decease of SIR COMPTON DONVILLE, Bart.) (See p. 380.)

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, Yorkshire.

THE HON. HENRY-V. STAFFORD-JERNINGHAM. (See p. 380)

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF MEX-BOROUGH, 1. P. N. & S. John Saville. A Land Owner. To. Res. 102, Piccadilly.

To. Res. 102, Piccadilly.
Co. Sc. Methley Hall, Yorkshire.
Rel. Father to Viscount Pollington,
M.P. for Gatton.

POOLE, Dorsetshire.

Benjamin Lister Lister, Enq. (See p. 380.)

THE HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS SPEN-CER PONSONBY. (See p. 381.)

# PORTARLINGTON, Q.-Co. Id.

THE RT. HOW. SIR WILLIAM RAE, Bart. (See p. 305.—Bute and CAITHNESS SHIRES.)

Mr. O'Connell stated in the House, a few evenings ago, that this Bornigh was brought openly into the market; it being announced that any gentle-man night be returned for it who would lend the Earl of Portarlington 40,000% or 50,000% at legal interest, upon good security; and that the person who lent the money became his Lordship's member accordingly.

# PORTSMOUTH, Hampshire.

JOHN BONHAM CARTER, Esq.

(See p. 381.)
To. Res. Duke-street, Westminster.

FRANCIS-T. BARING, Esq. (Seep. 381.) Offi. A Commissioner for rendering assistance to Emigrants.

# PRESTON, Lancushire.

John Wood, Esq. (See p. 382.) HENRY HUNT, Esq. (See p. 382.)

# QUEENBOROUGH, Kent.

JOHN CAPEL, Esq. (See p. 382)

SIR COLQUHOUN GRANT, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

Offi. A Lieut, General. To. Res. 22, Portman-square.

#### QUEEN'S COUNTY, Ireland.

SIR CHARLES HENRY COOTE, Bart. (Sec p. 383.)

THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY PAR-NELL, Bart. (Sec p. 383.) Offi. A Privy Councillor.

#### RADNORSHIRE, S .- Wales.

THE RT. HON. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS. (Sec p. 383.)

RADNOR, NEW, &c., S.- Wales. RICHARD PRICE, Esq. (See p. 383.)

#### READING, Berkshire.

CHARLES FYECHE PALMER, Esq. (Sec p. 383.)

MARLES RUSSELL, Esq. (Sec p. 383.)

REIGATE, Survey.

(VACANT - by the death of SEPH SIDNEY YORKS (Sec p. 384)

JOHEPH YORKE, Esq.

Offi. A Capt. in the R. Ni Co. Se. Forthampton Co.

Rel Son of the deceased M

RENFREWSHIRE, Scotl

SIR MICHAEL SHAW STEW (See p. 384.)

#### RICHMOND, Yorkshire

THE HON. SIR ROBERT L DUNDAS, C.B. (See p. 3

THE HON. JOHN-CHARLES (See p. 384.)

RIPPON, Forkshire.

LOUIS-HAYES PETIT, Esq (See p 384.)

GEORGE SPENCE, Esq. (

ROCHESTER, Kent.

RALPH BERNAL, Esq. (5)

JOHN MILLS, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 22, Hill-st. Berkel Cu. Sc. Bisterne, Ringwe

### ROMNEY, Kent.

WILLIAM MILES, Esq. ( SIR EDW .- CHOLMELEY DO A Land Owner.

To. Res. 35, Cavendish-at Co. Sc. Surenden Derings

### ROSCOMMONSHIRE.

ARTHUR FRENCH, Esq. (3) DENIS O'CONNOR, Esq.

(in the room of Owen O Esq. (See p. 388.) De A Land Owner.

Co. Sc. Ballinagar, Rosco

ROSS-SHIRE, Scotland.

JAMES-ALEXANDER-STEW

A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Seniorth, B. ROXB

(525)

SALT

ROXBURGHSHIRE, Scotland.

HENRY-FRANCIS SCOTT, Jun., Esq. (See p. 386.)

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE, Bart. (See p. 386.)

RYE, Sussex.

DE-LACY EVANS, Esq.

Offi. A Col. in the Army.

To. Kes. 12, Regent-street.

THOMAS PEMBERTON, Esq. To. Rev. 8. Lincoln's-inn, New-square; and 3, Spring-garden Terrace.

ST. ALBANS, Hertfordshire.

SIR FRANCIS VINCENT, Bart. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Matlarm, Surrey.

RICHARD GODSON, Esq.

Proj. A Barrister.

To. Res. 22, Woburn-place; and Inner-Temple-hall Staircase.

ST. GERMAN'S, Cornwall.

CHAS. Ross, Esq. (See p. 387.)
WINTHROP - MACRWORTH PRAED,
Esq. (See p. 387.)

ST. IVES, Cornwall.

JAMES HALSE, Enq. Co. Res. St. Ives.

EDWARD-EARLE-LYTTON BULWER, Esq. To. Res. 36, Hertford-st. May-fair.

ST. MAWES, Cornwall.

GEORGE-GRENVILLE VANDISFORT PIGOTT, Esq. (See p. 389.)

SIR EDWARD - BURTENSHAW SUG-DEN, KL (See p. 420.—WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE-REGIS.)

ST. MICHAEL, or MIDSHALL, Cornwell.

THE HON. LLOYD KENYON. (See p. 389.)

THE HON. WILLIAM-SAMUEL BEST.
To. Re. 12, Hanover-square.
Rel. Son of Baron Wynford.

SALTASH, Cornwall.

FREDERICK VILLIERS, Esq.

Prof. A Barrister-nt-law.

To. Res. 6, Cleveland-court, St.

James's.

Bro.-in-law to Baron Durham.

BETHEL WALROND, Esq. (See p. 404. SUDBURY.)

SANDWICH, Kent.

JOSEPH MARYATT, Esq. (See p. 390.)

Sin Edward-Thomas Troubridge,

Offi. A Captain in the R. Navy. Co. Sc. Blumer, Sussex.

SARUM, NEW, or SALISBURY, Wiltehire.

WADHAM WYNDHAM, Esq. (See p. 391.)

THE HON. DUNCOMBE-PLEYDELL BOUVERIE. (See p. 391.)

SARUM, OLD, Wiltshire.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq. (Scep. 391.)

JOSIAS-DUPRE' ALEXANDER, Esq. (Sec p. 392.)

SCARBOROUGH, Yorkshire.

The Rt. Hon. Chables Manners Sutton. (See p. 392.) Off. Speaker of the Honourable the Honse of Commons.

THE HON. EDNUND PHIPPS.

(See p. 392.)

SEAFORD, Sussex.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq. (See p. 393.)

WILLIAM LYONS, Esq. (See p. 393.)
To. Res. Lower Grosvenor-street.

SELKIRKSHIRE, Scotland.

ALEXANDER PRINGLE, Esq. (Sec p. 397.)

SELKIRK, &c. a Dist. of S. Bor. WILLIAM-DOWNE GILLON, Esq. Co. St. Wallhouse, Selkirkshire. ( 526 ) SOUT

## SHAFTESBURY, Dorsetshire.

EDWARD PENRHYN, Esq. (See p. 397.)

WILLIAM-LEADER MARERLY, Esq. Offi. A Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

#### SHOREHAM, NEW, Sussex.

SIR CHARLES MERRICK BURNELL, Bart. (Sec p. 399.)

HENRY HOWARD, Esq. (See p. 399.)

### SHREWSBURY, Shropshire.

RICHARD JENKINS, Esq. (See p. 400.) ROBERT-A. SLANEY, Esq. (Seep. 400.)

#### SHROPSHIRE.

SIR ROWLAND HILL, Bart. (See p. 400.)

JOHN CRESSET PELHAM, Esq. (Sec p. 400)

#### SLIGOSHIRE, Ireland.

EDWARD-SYNGE COOPER, Esq. (Sec p. 400.)

ALEXANDER PERCIVAL, Esq. A Land Owner. Off. A Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. Co. Sc. Temple House, Sligoshire,

SLIGO, S .- shire, Ireland. JOHN WYNNE, Esq. (Sec p. 400.)

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

EDWARD-AYSHFORD SANFORD, Esq. (Sec p. 401.)

WILLIAM-GONE LANGTON, Esq. A Land Owner. Off. A Col. in the Army. To. Res. 12, Grosvenor-square. Co. Sc. Newton Park, Bath.

## SOUTHAMPTON, Hants.

ARTHUR ATHERLEY, Esq. Co. Sc. Arundel, Sussex,

JOHN STOREY PENLEAZE, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 14, Bolton-street, Piccadilly. Co. Se. Bossington, near Stockbridge, Southampton.

# SOUTHWARK, Surrey.

CHARLES CALVERT, Esq. (See p. 402)

WILLIAM BROUGHAM, Esq.

Prof. A Barrister.
Off. A Master in Chancery.

To. Res. 12, Old-square, Lincoln's inn.

Ben. to the Lord High Chan-Rel. cellor, and to James Brougham. Esq , M.P. for Winchelsea.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

EDWARD-JOHN LITTLETON, Esq. (Sec p. 402.)

SIR JOHN WROTTESLEY, Bart. (See p. 402.)

### STAFFORD, S .- shire.

THOMAS GESSORNE, Esq. (See p. 402)

JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. (Sec p. 402)

## STAMFORD, Lincolushire.

LORD THOMAS CECIL. (See p. 402)

CHARLES TENNYSON, Esq.

(See p. 300. BLETCHINGLEY. Ser also BLETCHINGLEY in the prescnt account.)

"At the late election, Mr. Tennyson, and his agent, Mr. Parkes, protessed against the employment of London bullies or pugilists, as special con-stables to keep the peace. The Mayor requested the names of the parties? Mr. Parkes said, such a request was a subterfuge; such rascals either had no names, or half a dozen each; the introduction of them was infamous, for they were sworn in, specially, to break the peace. He pledged his reputation to the legality of inflicting the sum-mary justice that Englishmen were wont to deal out if the bullies so imported from the foulest lanes of the metropolis attempted any interference or offered insult to the inhabitants. Mr. Parkes then warned the Mayor, that in awearing in such fellows, he would be responsible for any blood spilt; for that assuredly, in the temper of the inhabitants, the foreigners ran a risk of being exterminated.

Mr. Purken Ar. Purken was that descrived in his cating which the Man quis of Exeter's ruffians were likely to excite. They were attacked on Saturday night; the clothes being torn off the back of their leader (a man named Chamberlain, from Pimlico); and the gang obliged to seek shelter in a malthouse, to save their lives. The Tories complain of the violence of the peoplet but what is the casual chullition of popular feeling on behalf of their libelled King, compared with the deliberate attempt of a Boroughmongering Lord to put down the freedom of the electors by an importation of the most desperate villains of St. Giles's; who do not carry knives or stilettoes only because murdering with sharp weapons is not the custom of the district from

which they proceed.

The following authentic particulars have been communicated to us respecting the above transaction :- 'On Wednesday last, a man named Coombs waited upon Mr. Rebert Gouger, a gentleman connected with Stamford and its neighbourhood, and told him that thirty-rie pug ilists had been hired by one Baker, a superintendent of police, on behalf of the Marquis of Exeter, or Lord Thomus Cevil, to go down to Stamford to fight for them at the election. Mr. Gouger asked Coombs how he knew this? Coombs, and one Mansell, whom Coombs had brought with him, stated that Mansell had been hired as one of the party, but that, upon the persua-sion of Coombs, he had declined to go. The names of some of the boxers who were hired and did go, are Blissett, Castles, Oliver, Stockman, and Reader. Mr. Gouger lost no time in laying the statement before Mr. Phillips, the Un-der Secretary of State. Mr. Phillips examined Coombs; who repeated what he had said to Mr. Gouger, and who was sent by Mr. Phillips to fetch Mansell. Mansell was examined by Mr. Phillips; who also sent for Mr. Baker, the superintendent of police, and exa-mined him. This examination led Mr. Phillips to believe that the men had been hired to be made special constables for keeping the peace ; - for so said Baker. All that had passed was communicated by Mr. Gouger to Mr. Tennyson, the Reform candidate at Stamford; and he also sent Coombs to Stamford for the purpose of recognizing the bruisers, and exposing them to Mr. Tennyson

and the Stamford electors. On Friday morning, Mr. Gouger received from Stamford a letter dated April 28th, from which the following is an extract: - If they persist in their bullying, the consequence will be that we shall distribute handbills in the country (which is all in our favour), make an immense party, and crush them at once. They have, besides the vagabonds from London, a mob of three hundred hired at seven shillings per day, and every thing found for them, armed with thick staves. But we have taken the law into our own hands, and thrashed them repeatedly. Last night we had a desperate affray, the consequence of which was abundance of broken heads. Tonight the same thing will be acted again.'—Mr. Gouger read this letter to Mr. Phillips (Mr. Tennyson also having written to Lord Melbourne); and Mansell was sent for again. He stated to Mr. Phillips (on Friday), that he had been sent, with one Butler, by Reuben Martin, a pugilist, to be hired by Baker; and that Baker informed them their master would be a good one being the Marquis of Exeter. Man-sell and Butler further told Mr. Phillips, that being asked by Baker from whom they came, they said they came from Reuben Martin: cards, with his name on them, were delivered to Ba-ker, who said, "It's all right." Mr. Gouger has since ascertained, that Baker hired Butler at five shillings a day; and that Butler left town for Stamford on Thursday morning, with the other pugilists, from the Bull Inn, Holborn; all the places in the coach having been taken by Baker in his own name.'
When Mr. Phillips had received the

When Mr. Phillips had received the whole of the above information, he said that it was a case requiring the interference of Government."—Spectator Newspaper for May 1, 1831.

STEYNING, Suspex.

GEORGE-R. PHILIPS, Esq. (See p. 403.) Edmund Blount, Esq. (See p. 403.)

STIRLINGSHIRE, Scotland.

WILLIAM-RAMSAY RAMSAY, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Sr. Barnton, Stirlingahire.

### STOCK BRIDGE, Hampshire.

RT. HON. SIR STRATFORD CANNING, G.C.B.

To. Res. 29, Grosvenor-square.

JOHN BARHAM, Esq.

To. Res. 26, Queen Anne-street. Co. Sc. Stockbridge House, Hants.

### SUDBURY, Suffolk.

SIR JOHN-BENN WALSH, Bart. (Sec p. 404.)

DIGBY-CAYLEY WRANGHAM, Esq. To. Res. 1, Wilton-crescent.

# SUFFOLK, County of.

SIR HENRY-EDWARD BUNBURY, BL (Sec p. 404.)

CHARLES TYRELL, Esq. (See p. 404.)

SURREY, County of.

WILLIAM-JOSEPH DENISON, Esq. (Ser p. 404.)

JOHN I. BRISCOE, Esq. (See p. 404.)

### SUSSEX, County of.

LORD JOHN-GEORGE LENNOX. (See p. 311 .- CHICHESTER.)

HERBERT BARRETT CURTEIS, Esq. (See p. 404.)

## SUTHERLANDSHIRE, Scotland.

Sir Hugh Innes, Bart. A Land Owner.

Cu. Se. Lochalsh and Coxtoun.

TAMWORTH, Staffordshire and Warnickshire.

LORD CHARLES - VERE FEBRERS TOWNSHEND. (See p. 405.)

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL,

Bart. (Sec p. 405.) Rel. Bro. to Edmund Peel, Esq. M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme; to Jo-nathan Peel, Esq. M.P. for Hunt-ingdon; and to W. Yates Peel, Enq. M.P. for Cambridge Univer-MILT.

### TAUNTON, Somer setablice.

EDWARD - THOMAS BAINBRIDGE Esq. (Sec p. 405.)

HENRY LABOUCHERE, Esq. (See p. 405.)

## TAVISTOCK, Devonuhire.

LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL. (See p. 406.)

JOHN-HEYWOOD HAWKINS, Esq. (in the room of the Right Hon. Loan JOHN RUSSFLL, who, having been returned for Devonshire as well as the present Borough, made his elec-

tion for the County. (See p. 389. ST. MICHAEL.) Rel. Son of Sir Christopher Hawkins.

TEWKSBURY, Gloucestershire. JOHN-EDMUND-DOWDESWELL, Esq. (Sec p. 406.)

JOHN MARTIN, Esq. (See p. 407.)

## THETFORD, Norfolk.

ALEXANDER BARING, Esq. (See p. 305 .- CALLINGTON.)

LORD JAMES FITZROY.

Bart.

To. Res. 47, Clarges-street, Piccadilly. Rel. 3d son of the Duke of Grafton.

THIRSK, Yorkshire,

SIR ROBERT FRANKLAND, Bart. (See p. 407.)

ROBERT-GREENHILL RUSSELL. (See p. 407.)

# TIPPERARYSHIRE, Irchand.

THOMAS WYSE, Esq. (Ser p. 408)

John-Hely Hurchinson, Esq. A Land Owner.

To. Res. 6, Sackville-st. Piccalilly Co. Sc. Knocklofty, Tipperaryshire.

## TIVERTON, Devonshire.

THE HON. GRANVILLE DUDLEY Ryden. (See p. 408.)

SPENCEN PENCIPAL, Esq. (See p. 307. - NEWYOUX, Isk of Wights)

TOTNESS, Devonstire.

THE RT. HON. THOMAS-PEREGRINE COURTNEY. (See p. 408.)

CHARLES-BARRY BALDWIN, Esq. (See p. 408.)

TRALEE, Kerryshire, Ireland.

WALKER FERRAND, Esq. Co. Sc. Harden-Grange, Yorkshire.

TREGONY, Cornwall.

CHARLES-GEORGE-JAMES ARBUTH-NOT, Esq. Off. Lieut. Col. of the 72d High-

landers. JAMES MACKILLOF, Esq. (See p. 409.)

TRURO, Cornwall.

VISCOUNT ENCOMBE. (See p. 411.)

NATHANIEL-WILLIAM PEACH, Esq. (See p. 411.)

TYRONESHIRE, Ireland.

THE HON. HENRY THOMAS-LOWRY CORRY. (See p. 411.)

SIR HUGH STEWART, Bart. (See p. 412.)

WALLINGFORD, Berks.

WILLIAM-LEWIS HUGHES, Esq. (See p. 412.)

ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq. (See p. 412.)

WAREHAM, Dorsetshire.

GRANBY-HALES CALCRAFT, Esq. Co. Sc. Rempstone Hall, Dorset. Rel. Son of the Rt. Hon. John Calcraft, M.P. for Dorsetshire; son-inlaw to the Duke of Manchester.

CHARLES WOOD, Esq. (See p. 331.—GRIMSBY.) Co. Sc. Hickleton, Yorkshire.

WARWICKSHIRE.

FRANCIS LAWLEY, Esq. (See p. 412.)

SIR GREY SKIPWITH, Bart. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Alveston, Warwick. WARWICK, Warwickshire.

JOHN TOMES, Esq. (See p. 413.)

EDWARD-BOLTON KING, Esq. Co. Sc. Umberslade, Co. Warwick.

WATERFORDSHIRE, Ireland.

SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Bart.

A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Towrin, Waterfordshire.

ROBERT POWER, Esq. A Land Owner.

Co. Se. Whitechurch, Waterfordshire.

WATERFORD, W .- shire, Ireland.

THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. (See p. 413.)

WELLS, Somersetshire.

JOHN-EDWARDS VAUGHAN, Esq. (See p. 413.)

JOHN-LEE LEE, Esq. (See p. 413.)

WENDOVER, Bucks.

ABEL SMITH, Esq. (See p. 414.) SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. (See p. 414.)

WENLOCK, Shropshire.

PAUL BEILBY THOMPSON, Esq. (Sec p. 415.)

THE HON. GEORGE-CECIL-WELD FORRESTER. (Sec p. 415.)

WEOBLY, Herefordshire.

LORD EDWARD THYNNE.

To. Res. 2, Richmond Terrace, White-

Rel. 3d son of the Marquess of Bath.

LORD HENRY-FREDERICK THYNNE. (Sec p. 416.)

WESTBURY, Wiltshire.

SIR RALPH-FRANCO LOPEZ, Bart.

A Land Owner.

To. Res. 3, Arlington-st., Piccadilly. Co. Sc. Roborough House, Devonshire

Rel. Nephew and heir to the late Six Manassch-Masseh Lopez, Bart. of Boroughmongering celebrity.

HENRY-FREDERICK STEPHENSON,

Esq. (in the room of HENRY HANMER, Esq., a Lieut. Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.)

To Res. Hanover-square.

WESTMEATHSHIRE, Ireland.

GUSTAVUS ROCHFORT, Esq. (See p. 416.)

MONTAGUE-LOWTHER CHAPMAN, Esq. (Sec p. 416.)

WESTMINSTER, Middlesex.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bart. (See p. 417.)

JOHN-CAM HOBHOUSE, Esq. (Sec p. 417.)

WESTMORELAND, County of.

THE HON. HENRY CECIL LOWTHER. (See p. 420.)

ALEXANDER NOWELL, Esq. A Land Owner. To. Res. 43, Wimpole-street. Co. Se. Underley Park, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

WEXFORDSHIRE, Ireland.

ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Esq. (See p. 420.)

HENRY LAMBERT, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Sc. Caroagh, Wexfordshire.

WEXFORD, W.shire, Ireland.

CHARLES-ARTHUR WALKER, Esq. A Land Owner. Co. Se. Belmont, Wexfordshire.

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS, Doraetahire.

MASTERTON URE, Esq. (See p. 420.) THOMAS-FOWELL BUXTON, Esq. (Sec p. 420.)

JOHN GORDON, Enq. (See p. 420.)

CHARLES-BARING WALL, Esq.
(in the room of RICHARD WEYLAND, Esq. who made his election for Ox-

FORDSHIPE; for w turned, as well as for (Sec p. 332 \_GUILD)

The Committee of Mr. P. was a candidate with I late election for Weyni the following letter, w curiosity even in the and mongering : -

Copy of a Letter from C. THO TENPORE MEM mouth, to Sir G. F. J.

SIH,-Having received numerously signed by Weymouth, inviting m candidate to fill the Major Weyland, and h a copy of the arrangem at the late election. I and engage to hold the mouth until such time quire me to vacute the honour to remain. obedient servant, "C. BART

WHITCHURCH, A SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, B THE HON. HGRATIO: TOWNSHEND. (8) To. Res. Half-moon-sh

WICKLOWSHIRE. JAMES GRATTAN, Esq.

RALPH HOWARD, Esq.

WIGAN, Lancashire. JOHN-HODGSON KEAR (See p. 422.)

RALPH THICKNESSE, E Co. Se. Beechhill, Co.

WIGTONSHIRE, S

SIR ANDREW AGNEWS (See p. 423.)

WIGTON, &c., a Did Boroughs.

EDWARD STEWART, E Prof. Student-at-law.

Offi. Late Presse.

First Lord of the A.

To. Res. Lincoln's

WILTON, Willshire.

John-Hungerford Penrudnocke, Esq. (See p. 423.)

JOHN DAWKINS, Esq. To. Res. 63, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-equare.

#### WILTSHIRE.

SIE JACOB-DUGDALE ABTLEY, Bart. (See p. 423.)

JOHN BEHNETT, Esq. (See p. 423.)

## WINCHELSEA, Sussex.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. (See p. 424.)

JAMES BROUGHAM, Esq.

(in the room of STEPHEN LUSHING-TON, Esq., D.C.I. who made his election for IVELCHESTER, having been returned for that Borough, as well as for the present Cinque Port. (See p. 321.—Downton. See also

(See p. 321.—DOWNTON. See also DOWNTON in the present account.) Co. Se. Brougham Hall, Westmoreland.

Rel. Bro. to William Brougham, Esq. M.P. for Southwark.

#### WINCHESTER, Hants.

PAULET-ST.-JOHN MILDMAY, Esq. (See p. 425.)
To. Res. 61, Welbeck-street.

JAMES-BULLER EAST, Esq. To. Res. 12, Stratford-place, Oxfordstreet.

street.
Co. Sc. Addlestrop House, Chipping
Norton, Oxfordshire.

Rel. Son to Edward Hyde East, Bart., late M.P. for Winchester.

### WINDSOR, Berkshire.

JOHN RAMSBOTTON, Esq. (See p. 426.)

THE RT. HON. EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY. (See p. 426.) A Privy Councillor in England. Off. Chief Secretary of State for Ireland.

Previously to the late election, a declaration having been made by a large number of the electors of Windsor, approving of the conduct of their representatives in the last Parliament, and piedging themselves to return these gentlemen free from all expense; measures were taken for ascertaining how far this feeling was in unison with that of the electors at large, and we have great pleasure in here recording a resolution adopted by all classes of voters in this Borough, vis. "That the electors of Windsor do acknowledge the appeal made by the King to his people, and agree to teatify their approbation of the great measure proposed by his Majesty's ministers, by again returning as their representatives two staunch supporters of Parliamentary Reform, unsolicited, and unfettered by those expenses, the sanction of which is derogatory from the pure spirit of the elective franchise, and alike degrading to the electors and the elected."

It is very pleasing to be able to add that aimilarly virtuous and patriotic returns were made to the present Parliament by Westminster, Reading, Rochester, and other places.

# WOODSTOCK (New), Oxfordshire.

LORD CHARLES-SPENCER CHURCH-HILL. (See p. 426.)

VISCOUNT STORMONT. (See p. 291.—ALDBOROUGH.)

#### WOOTTON-BASSET, Wills.

VISCOUNT MAHON. (See p. 426.)
LORD PORCHESTER.

N. & S. Henry-John-George Herbert

To. Res. Grosvenor-square.
Co. Se. Highelere, Hants.
Rel. Eld. sen of the Earl of Carnarvon:
bro. to the Hon. E. C. H. Herbert,
M. P. for Callington.

# WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE HON. THOMAS-HENRY FOLEY. (See p. 427.)

THE HON. FREDERICK SPENCER.

Off. A Captain in the Royal Navy.

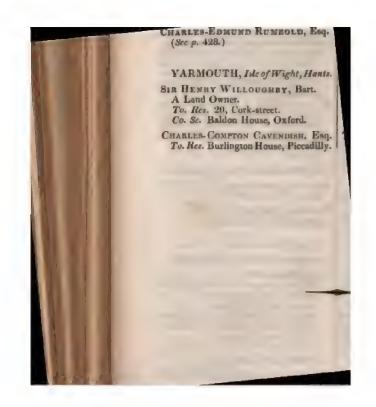
Rel. 2d son of Earl Spencer; bro. to

Viscount Althorp.

# WORCESTER, Wiltshire.

THOMAS-HENRY-HASTINGS DAVIES, Esq. (See p. 427.)

GEORGE-RICHARD ROBINSON, Eaq. (See p. 427.)



# ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE LATE AND PRESENT

# HOUSE OF COMMONS;

WITH THE

NAMES OF PLACES REPRESENTED BY THEM

IN EACH

# PARLIAMENT.

	а.р. 1830.	1831.
Abereromby, Hon. G. R	Clackmannan, &c.	
Acland, Sir Thomas D	. Devonshire	
A'Court, Edward-Henry	. Hevtesbury	. Heytesbury.
Acheson, Viscount	. Armagh, county .	. Armagh, county.
Adam, Charles		Clackmannan, &c.
		. Cambridgeshire.
Agnew, Sir Andrew, Bart		. Wigtonshire.
		. Sarum, Old.
Alexander, Josius Du Pre	Sarum, Old	. Sarum, Old.
Althorp, Rt. Hon. Viscount	. Northamptonshire	. Northamptonshire.
Anson, Sir G	Lichtield	. Lichfield.
Anson, Hon. George	. Yarmouth, Norfolk	. Yarmouth, Norfolk.
Antrobus, Gibbs Crawford	. Plympton-Earle .	. Plyinpton-Earle.
Apsley, Lord	. Cirencester	· Cirencester.
		Tregony.
Arbuthnet, Hon. Hugh	. Kincardineshire .	. Kincardineshire.
Archdeckne, Andrew	. Dunwich	
Archdail, Mervyn	Fermanagh, county	. Fermanagh, county.
Ashley-Cooper, Hon. John		Gatton.
	. Dorchester	. Dorchester.
		. Bridgewater.
Astley, Sir Jacob D., Bart	. Wiltshire	. Wiltshire.
		Southampton.
		. Arundel.
	. Boroughbridge .	. Boroughbridge.
Baillie, John	. Fortrose, &c	
	Rye	
Baillie, James Evan	. Bristol	. Bristol.
	. Taunton	
		. Totness.
	. Crail, &c	. Haddingtonshire.
Bankes, George	Corfe Castle	. Corfe Castle.
Bankes, Henry	Dorsetshire	

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Bankes, William John	. Marlborough	. Marlborough.
Barham, John		Stockbridge.
Baring Sir Thomas Bart	. Wycombe	Wycombe.
Baring, Alexander	. Callington	. Thetford.
Baring Henry Bingham	· Commission · ·	Callington.
Baring, Alexander  Baring, Henry-Bingham  Baring, William Bingham  Baring, Francis Thornhill  Baring, Francis Thornhill  Baring, Francis, jun.  Barnet, C. James  Bastard, John  Bateson, Sir R., Bart  Buyntum, Samuel Adlam  Beaumont, Thomas W.  Beckett, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bart  Belfrat, Earl of  Belgrave, Viscount  Bell, Matthew  Bennett, John  Bentinck, Lord George, F. C.  Beresford, Sir John P., Bart  Beresford, Marcus	Callington	Control
Baring Francis Thornhill	Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Baring, Francis Lucianina	Thurstand	. A Continuous
Barna Fradurick	Dungich	Drawich
Barriet C Luman	Dunwich	Maidstone
Darnett, O. James	Destmouth	Dantascone.
Dasurd, John	. Darthouth	. Dartmouth,
Bateson, our R., Dart.	. Londonuerry, county	. Londonderry, county.
Bayntum, Samuel Adlam	1 OTK	. 1 OFK.
Beaumont, Thomas W.	. Northumberland .	. Northumberland.
Beckett, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bart.	flasiemere	. Haslemere.
Belfast, Earl of	Antrimshire	- Antrimshire.
Belgrave, Viscount	Cheshire	. Cheshire.
Bell, Matthew	Northumberland .	
Bennett, John	Wiltshire	. Wiltshire.
Bentinck, Lord George, F. C.	King's Lynn	. King's Lynn.
Beresford, Sir John P., Bart.	Northallerton	. Northallerton.
Beresford, Marcus	Berwick	. Berwick.
Beresford, Lord George T	Waterford, county	
Berkley, F		Gloucester.
Bernal, Ralph	Rochester	. Rochester.
Bernard, Thomas	King's County .	. King's County.
Bernard, Viscount	. Bandonbridge	. Bandonbrid. ( prosted
Best, Hon, W. S.		St. Michael
Bethel, Richard	Yorkshire	
Biddulph, R. M.	. Denhigh &c.	Denhigh &c
Blackett C.	. Beernlyton	artifugit, at
Blackney Walter	· · zoczadziog · · ·	Carlowshim
Riair W	Avrehim	A symbian
Plate Gir Fennels Bast	Remide	Pararials
Diamine William	Delwick	Cumb aland
District, William	Woodstank	Cumberland.
Planer Van C D	A Tourney Commen	36
Blayney, Hon. C. D	Monagnan, county	Monagnan, county.
Diount, Edward	Steyning	. Swyning.
Diunt, Sir C. R., Bart		Lewes.
Bodkin, J. J.	* * *****	Galway.
Boldero, H. G.		Chippenham.
Bonham, Francis-Robert	Rye	
Borrndaile, Richardson	Newcastle-undLy	me
Bourne, Rt. Hon. W. Sturges	Milborne Port (vac	1.)
Bouverie, Hon. P. Pleydell .	Cockermouth	. Downton.
Bouverie, Hon. D. P	Sarum, New	. Sarum, New.
Boyle, Hon. J	. Cork, city	· Cork, city.
Boyle, Viscount	Cork, county	. Cork, county.
Bentinck, Lord George, F. C. Beresford, Sir John P., Bart. Beresford, Marcus Beresford, Lord George T. Berkley, F. Bernal, Ralph Bernard, Thomas Bernard, Viscount Best, Hon. W. S. Bethel, Richard Biddulph, R. M. Bisckett, C. Biackney, Walter Blair, W. Blake, Sir Francis, Bart. Blanire, William Blandford, Marquess of Blayncy, Hon. C. D. Blount, Edward Blunt, Sir C. R., Bart. Rodkin, J. J. Boldero, H. G. Borndalle, Richardson Bourne, Rt. Hon. W. Sturges Bouverie, Hon. D. P. Boyle, Hon. J. Boyle, Hon. J. Boyle, Hon. J. Boyle, Hon. J. Brabazon, Lord Bradshaw, Robert Haldane Bradshaw, James Bracknock, Earl of Briscoe, John Ivatt Brogden, James Brougham, James	Dublin, county .	. Dublin, county.
Brudshaw, Robert Haldane .	Brackley	. Brackley.
Bradshaw, James	Brackley	. Brackley.
Brayen, Thomas		Leominster.
Brecknock, Earl of		Dunwich.
Briscoe, John Ivatt	Surrey	· Surrey.
Brogden, James	. Launceston	· Launceston
	**	Downton ! rental
Brougham, James	Downlon	. I Wincheles

# THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Brougham, William Browne, Hon. William Browne, Dominick G. Browne, James Browne, John Brownlow, Charles Bruce, C. L. Cumming Bruce, Michael Brudenell, Lord Bruen, Henry Brydges, Sir John W. H. Buck, Lewis W.		Southwark.
Browne, Hon. William	. Kerry, county .	
Browne, Dominick G	. Mayo, county	. Mayo, county.
Browne, James	. Mayo, county	1 11111
Browne, John		Mayoshire.
Brownlow, Charles	· Armagh, county .	· Armagh, county.
Bruce, C. L. Cumming		Fortrose, &c.
Bruce, Michael	. Ivelchester	
Brudenell, Lord	. Fower	. Fowey.
Bruen, Henry	. Carlow, county .	
Brydges, Sir John W. H.	. Coleraine	Coleraine (ejected.)
Buck, Lewis W.	Exeter	Exeter.
Bulbeles Sin D D W Bart	Dansamania	Beaumania
Buller, Charles, jun.  Buller, J. W.  Buller, Sir Anthony  Bulwer, E. E. L.  Bulwer, Henry Lytton  Bunbury, Sir H. E., Bart  Bunbury, Sir H. E., Bart	Love West	
Buller, J. W.	Exeter	. Exeter.
Buller, Sir Anthony		Looe, West,
Bulwer, E. E. L.		St. Ives.
Bulwer, Henry Lytton	Wilton	. Coventry.
Bunbury, Sir H. E., Bart,	. Suffolk	. Suffolk.
Burdett, Sir Francis, Bart	Westminster	. Westminster.
Buera W	L'ara	Fre
Burke, Sir John, Bart.	Galway county .	Galway county.
Burrard. George	Lymington	- Lymington.
Burrell Sir Charles M. Barr.	Shoreham	. Shoreham.
Burrell Walter	. Sunux (deceased)	
Burton Henry	. Beverley	. Reverley.
Buxton Juhn J	Redwin	Redwin
Burke, Sir John, Bart. Burrard, George Burrell, Sir Charles M., Bart. Burrell, Walter Burton, Henry Buxton, John J. Buxton, Thomas F.	Weymouth &c.	Waymouth he.
Byton, Thomas F. Byng, George Stevens Calcraft, G. H. Calcraft, Rt. Hon. John Callaghan, Daniel Calley, Thomas Cathorpe, Hon. Frederick G. Calvert, Charles Calvert, John Calvert, Nicholson	Middlesex	Middlesex
Buner Guerra Stavens	. Milhorna Port	Milharne Port
Calcraft O H	· MINDOING I GIG .	Wasalam
Culcreft Rt Hon John	Wassham	Dornotchire
Callaghan Daniel	Cork	Cork
Calley Thomas	· COIR · · · ·	Cricklade
Culthorne Hon Kundwick G	Reamber	CIACRIBAGE.
Caluart Charles	Southwark	Southwark
Calvert John	Huntingdon	. Southwark.
Calvert Nicholson	Hertfordshire	Hartfordshire
Carrell Asshibald	Clarge Sec	A ARTHOUGHAG.
Calvert, Nicholson	Waine and Comments	******
Campbull John	. Stafford	Stefford
Campbell, John	Arrellachine	Averaleshiva
Camping Dt Han Sin S	· Argyleshire	Stockbridge
Canning, Rt. Hon. Sir. S Capel, John	Owenhannah	Onemhorough
Carrowin Sin Tarres Bost	A harden & a	· Quecuborougu.
Carnegie, Sir James, Bart Carrington, Sir C. E	St Massas	
Carrington, Sir C. E	Postsmouth	Pasternanth
Cantonials W Dalah	Northamatonehica	· I ULUMIUMILL
Cartwright, W. Ralph Castlereagh, Viscount	Downship	Downships
Cavendish C C	· Montibule	Yarmouth, I. of Wight.
Cavendish, C. C	Dochrobine	Derbushine
Course dich House F C	Danker	Derby
Canandiah W	Cambridge University	Multon
Cavendish, W	Lancaster (deserted)	A TITUTE ON THE PROPERTY OF TH
Caril Land Thomas	Standard (acceuses)	Genniford
Chandos, Marquess	Duska	Bucks.
Changos, Manquess	· Ducks · · ·	· DREEP
Chaplin, Charles	· Lincolnshire	

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Chaplin, Thomas	. Stamford	
Chapman M L	. Westmeathshire .	. Westmeathshire.
Chayton W. R. C.	Durham, city	. Durham, city.
Chichester Sir Arthur Bart.	. Belfast	. Helfast
Chaytor, W. R. C. Chichester, Sir Arthur, Bart. Chichester, Arthur Chichester, J. P. B. Cholmeley, Sir Montagu John, Ba	Wexford county	Wes ford county.
Chichester I P R	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rarrarala
Chalmalan Sin Montegn John Ba	et Grantham	Zan Cara pro-
Cholmondeley, Lord Henry	Carla Rising	Castle Divine
Churchill, Lord C. Spencer	Woodstook	Woodstall
Clements, John Marcus	I mitrium manufer	- VI OBUSEOCK.
Clark Nic Corner Boot	Edinburgh county a	Paint, county.
Oliminal Dia A MI	· Edinburgh, county	Daniel County
Clerk, Sir George, Bart Clifford, Sir A. W	Aldbanach Weeksh	Alde Alde
Clinton, Clinton James rynes .	. Aldhorough, I orkau	A A to borough, 1 ores.
Clive, Viscount	· Lugiow	· Ludiow.
Clive, Hon. Robert H	. Luciow	. Iddiow.
Clive, Henry	. Montgoinery	Montgomery.
Curve, Edward Boilon	Distriction of the control of the co	. Herelard.
Cockburn, Rt. Hon. Sir George .	. Plymouth	. Plymouth.
0 1 11 01 01 1 11	Eveshain (return di	
Cocketell, Sir Charles, Bart	alward, on account	07 > Evesham.
Cockerell, Sir Charles, Bart	L notorious corruption	7))
Cocks, James	. Reigate	* *****
Coke, Thomas Wenman	. Norfolk	. Norfolk.
Colborne, Nicholas W. R	. Horsham	. Horsham.
Cole Hop A H	- kinniskillen	N'nniel-illem
Cole, Viscount		Fermanaghshire.
Cole, Viscount Conolly, E. M. Constable, Sir T. A. C., Bart		Donegalshire.
Constable, Sir T. A. C., Bart	. Hedon	. Hedon.
Cooke, Sir H. F	. Urrord	· LPriord,
Cooper, Edward S	. Sligo, county	. Sligo, county.
Coote, Sir C. H., Bart.	· Queen's County .	. Queen's County.
Coote, Eyre	· Clonmell	. ClanmelL
Copeland, William-Taylor		Coleraine.
Cooper, Edward S. Coote, Sir C. H., Bart. Coote, Eyre Copeland, William-Taylor Cornewall, Frederick H. Corry, Viscount Corry, Hon. H. T. L. Cotterell, Sir J. G., Bart. Courtenay, Rt. Hon. T. P.	. Bishop's Castle .	* ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Corry, Viscount	. Fermanagh, county	
Corry, Hon. H. T. L.	. Tyrone, county .	. Tyrone, county.
Cotterell, Sir J. G., Bart	. Herefordshire	
Courtenay, Rt. Hon. T. P.	. Totness	. Totness.
Cradock, Sheldon	. Catnelford	· Camelford.
Cradock, Hon. J. R	. Dundalk	
Cradock, Sheldon Cradock, Hon. J. R. Crampton, P. C. Creevy, Thomas Cripps, Joseph Croler Rt. Hon. John Wilson	. Saltash	. Milborne-Port.
Creevy, Thomas		Downton.
Cripps, Joseph	· Cirencester	· Circocester.
Cumming, Sir W. G., Bart		Elgin, &c.
Currie, John		Hertford.
Curteis, Herbert Barrett	. Susex	. Sussex.
Cumming, Sir W. G., Bart Currie, John	. Clitheroe	· Clitheroe.
Cust. Hon. Percertine F.	. Ultiheroe	. Clitherne.
Cust. Hon. Edward	. Lost withiel	Lostwithin
Dalrymple, Sir A. John, Bart.	. Haddington, &c	. Haddington & c
Darlington, Earl of	. Saltash	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Davidson, Duncan	1 1146 1	Naim & Cromerte
Davies, Thomas H. H.	. Worcester .	Worden
Davis, Richard Hart	. Bristol	
Dawson, Rt. Hon, G. R.	. Harwich	. Harwich.
Davis, Richard Hart	. Louth county .	. Louth, county.
Extraority 18.		

A.D. 1830.

1831.

Dawkins, John		Wilton.
Denison, J. Evelyn		(Liverpool (vacated.)
Denison, J. Evelyn		Northwhan him
Denison, William Joseph	Surrey	Civing amenic.
Denman, Sir Thomas	Nottingham	Nottingham
Definal, Sir I nomas	. Nottinguidi	Bannan
Dering, Sir Edward C	Maldan	Roniney.
Dick, Quintin	Samenatables	· Minicipal
Dickinson, William	. Somersetanire	633
Dixon, Joseph Domville, Sir C., Burt	Discourse Day	Grangow, ecc.
Domville, Sir U., Burt.	· Plympton-Earle .	. Plympton-Larie (nerc.)
Domin, A. B.	. Southambton	
Douglas, W. R. Keith	· Dumines, &c. ·	. Dumines, &c.
Douglas, W. R. Keith Douglas, Hon. Charles	. Lanarkshire	. Lanarkshire.
Douro, Marquess of	. Aldeburgh, Sulfolk	. Aldeburgh, Suttolk.
Dowdeswell, John Edmund	. Tewkesbury	. Tewkeshury.
Doyle, Sir J. Milley		Carlowshire.
Drake, Thomas Tyrwhitt	. Agmondesham .	. Agmoudesham.
Drake, W. T.	. Agmondesham .	. Agmondesham.
Douro, Marquess of Dowdeswell, John Edmund Doyle, Sir J. Milley Drake, Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, W. T. Drummond, Henry H. Duff, Hon. Alexander Dugdale, Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, William Stratford Dureannon, Viscount	. Stirlingshire	
Duff, Hon. Alexander	. Elgin, &c	
Dugdale, Dugdale Stratford	. Warwickshire	
Dugdale, William Stratford	. Shaftesbury	. Bramber.
Duncombe, Hon. Arthur		
Duncombe, Hon. Arthur	. Bassetlaw	
Duncombe, Thomas Slingsby .	. Hertford	. Hertford.
Duncombe, Hon. William Dundas, Rt. Hon. William	. Yorkshire	
Dundas, Rt. Hon. William	. Edinburgh	
Dundas, Charles Dundas, Hon. Thomas	. Berkshire	. Berkshire.
Dundas, Hon. Thomas	· York	York.
Dundas, Hon, Sir R. L.	. Richmond	. Richmond.
Dundes Hon John C	Richmond	Dichmond
Dundas, Hon. H.  Dundas, Robert Adam  East, J. Buller  East, Sir Edward H., Bart.  Ensthope, John  Eastnor, Viscount	. Winchelsen (vacated.	)
Dundas, Robert Adam	. Ipswich	Edinburgh, City.
East, J. Buller		Winchester.
East, Sir Edward H., Bart,	. Winchester	
Easthone, John		Banhury.
Eastner, Viscount	. Hereford	. Hereford.
Everton, Wilhraham	Cheshire	
Egerton William Tatton	Launington	
Egerton, Sir P. D. M. G., Bart.	Chester	
Egerton, Wilbraham Egerton, William Tatton Egerton, Sir P. D. M. G., Bart. Eliot, Lord	Liskeard	Liskeard.
Ellice, E.	Coventry	Coventry.
Ellic, E	Coventry Oakhampton	· commy
Ellis, Hon. Augustus F.	. Seaford (and duly elec	)
Filis Wenne	Lemoin (not amen ciec.	Laicoster
Ellis, Wynne	True	Truto
Farmer Thomas Colmatons D	Oxford University	Oxford University
Estcourt, Thomas Grimstone B. Estcourt, Thomas H. S. B. Ettwall, Ralph	Marlhorough	Marlhorough
Frankl Dalah	. mairporough	Andores
Eusten Parl of	Daw & Edwards	ALHAUVCE.
Europ Delega	· Dury of Eddings	Des
Evans, Delacy	T almoston	L signatur
Evans, W	· Leicester	. Detecster.
Evans, Delacy		Leominster.
Ewart, William	Liverpool (ejected on account of bribery.)	Liverpool.
Paris Tarres	( account of bribery.)	,
Ewing, James	. Wareham	3 2
		25

		A.D. 1830.		1831.
Fane, Sir Henry Fane, John Fane, John Thomas Fane, Hon. Henry Sutton Fardell, John Farmed Robert		. Hastings		
Fane, John		. Oxfordshire .		
Fane, John Thomas		. Lyme Regis		. Lyme Regis.
Fane, Hon. Henry Sutton .		. Lyme Regis .		Lyine Regis.
Fardell, John		. Lincoln		
Farrand, Robert		. Hedon		. Hedon.
Fazakerly, J. N		. Peterborough	,	. Peterborough-
Farrand, Robert Fazakerly, J. N. Fellowes, H. A. W. Ferguson, Sir Robert A. Bart. Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, Robert				Andover.
Ferguson, Sir Robert A. Bart.		. Londonderry		. Londonderry.
Ferguson, Robert	**			Dysart, &c.
Ferguson, Sir R. C		. Nottingham		Nottingham.
Ferrand, Walker				Traice.
Ferrand, Walker Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald, Lord Wm. C. O'B. Fitzgerald, John		. Lostwithiel (vacate	ed.)	Ennis.
Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. M		. Kerry, county		
Fitzgerald, Lord Wm. C. O'B.		. Kildare, county .	, ,	*****
Fitzgerald, John		. Senford		Scaford.
Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, John Fitzroy, C. Aug. Fitzroy, Lord Charles	-	. Limerick, county		Limerick, county.
Fitzroy, C. Aug.		*		Bury St. Edmurds
Fitzroy, Lord Charles		. Thetford		*****
Fitzroy, Lord James	9			Thetford.
FACHIMINE, JUHA		· ETHINITURE · ·		
Foley, John H. H Foley, Edw. Thos		Droitwich		Droitwich.
Foley, Edw. Thos.		Ludgershall		Ludgershall.
Foley, Hon. Thomas Henry		. Worcestershire .		Worcestershire
Folkes, Sir W. J. H. B., Bt.,		Norfolk		Norfolk.
Forbes, Viscount		. Longford, county .		Longford, county.
Forbes, Sir Charles, Bt		. Malmesbury		Malmelmry.
Forbes, John		. Malmesbury		Malmesbury.
Fordwich, Viscount Forester, Hon. G. C. W.	e	. Canterbury	4	Canterbury.
Forester, Hon. G. C. W.		. Wenlock		Wenlock.
Forster, James		PR1 3		Bridgenorth.
Fortescue, Hon. G. M.	*	. Hundon		
Fox, Charles R		* ******		Caine.
Forster, James Forster, James Fortescue, Hon. G. M. Fox, Charles R. Fox, Sackville Lane Frankland, Sir Robert, Bart. Freemantle, Sir Th., Fr. Bt. French, Arthur Freshfield, James W. Frelse Thee, Billeliffe		Thinks in		ficision.
Frankland, Sir Robert, Bart.		TOWSK	• •	Thirsk.
Freemanue, our In., Fr. Dt.		Duckingnam .	• •	Buckinghum.
French, Armur		Possessimon	•	Noscommon.
Francisco, James W	•	Control		Penryn.
Fyler, Thos. Bilcliffe Garlies, Viscount Gascoyne, Isaac Gilbert, Davies	*	Cockermouth		*****
Carcowna Isaac		Liverpool		** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Gilbert Davies		Rodmyn		Rodensen
Gillon, W. D.	*	. Boamyu		Salkirk &
Gillon, W. D		Stafford		Stafford
Cladatono I		Queenbosouch	•	Sumoru.
Gladstone, J		· SuccinonionRii ·	• •	St Albana
Gordon, Robert	•	Cricklada		Cricklada
Gowlen Hen William	•	Aberdonahine	•	Abardoon him
Gordon, Hop. William Gordon, John		. Weymouth, &c.	•	Wermouth &
Gordon James Edward		· ir cjanoam, occ.		Dundalk.
Gordon, James Edward Gordon, Sir Jas. W., Bt Gordon, James Adam		. Launceston (macate	2)	T- 4110/0010/4
Gordon, James Adam		Trepony	1000	*****
Gore, W. O.		Carnaryon		1
Gore, W.O		. Armagh		Cambridge Paine
Gower, Lord Francis L		Sutherland, county	*	Campainge Cuiver
Gower, Lord Francis L Graham, Rt. Hon. Marquess of		. Cambridge, borou	gh	. Cambridge, boro-
Carminated west wants wants decon or			-	

# THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Graham, Rt. Ron. Sir J. R. G., Bt. Cumberland	
Graham, Lord Mon. W Dumbartonshire	
Graham, Sir Sandford, Bt Ludgershall . , . Ludgershall.  Grant, Rt. Hon. Charles Inverness, county Inverness, county .	
Grant, Rt. Hon. Charles Inverness, county Inverness, county.	
Clarate Electric 327	
Grant Sie Alexander C. Bast Wasthurs	
Grant, Sir Alexander C., Bart Westbury	
Gennt Sir Colambons	
Grant, Sir Colquioun Queenborough. Grattan, James	
Greene, Thomas Lancaster Lancaster.	
Durbon (sixted on )	
(Durham (ejected on)	
Gresley, Sir R., Bart decount of irre-	
Gresley, Sir R., Bart	
Romney, New	
Greville, Hon. Sir C. J Warwick	
Grimaton, Viscount St. Albans Newport, Cornwall.	
Grosvenor, Hon. Robert Chester Chester.	
Guest, Josiah, John	
Guise, Sir B. W., Bart Gloucestershire Gloucestershire.	
Gunning, Sir R. H., Bart Northampton	
Gurney, Hudson Newtown, Hants . Newtown, Hants.	
Gurney, Richard Hanbury Norwich Norwich.	
Hall, Benjamin Monmouth, &c. (ejec	(.)
Halse, James	,
Handcock, Richard Athlone Athlone.	
Handley, W. F Newark Newark.	
Hanmer, Henry Westbury (pacaled.)	
Harrourt, G. Granville Oxfordshire.	
St Germans (week) 2	
Gurney, Hudson	
Harris, George Grimsby, Great . Grimsby, Great.	
Hart, Geo. Vaughan Donegalshire	
Harty, Sir R., Bart Dublin, City (ejected	1)
Harvey, Daniel Whittle Colchester Colchester.	- 7
Hastings Sin C. Abaser Book.	
Hastings, Sir C. Abney, Bart. Leicuster	
The wains, J. H	
riny, Lord J	
Flaves, Sir E. S. Harr	
The state of the s	
Heathcote, G. J	
Hayes, Sir E. S., Bart	
Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, Bt	
Heathcote, G. J	
Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, Bt Rutlandshire Rutlandshire	
Heathcote, G. J	
Heathcote, Sir W., Bt	ie.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Hope, Henry Thomas		. Looe, Flast.
Hope, John Thomas		Oakhampton.
Horne, Sir William, Kt.		. Newton, L of Wiek.
Hort, Sir J. W., Bart	· meetingery · ·	Kildaredure.
Hoskins, Kedgwin		Herefordshire.
Hotham, Rt. Hon. Baron.		* *****
Houldsworth, Thomas	. Newton, Lancashire	
Howard, Henry		. Shoreham.
	. Castle Rising	. Castle Rising.
Howard, Ralph		. Wicklow, county.
Howard, Ralph		. Carlisle.
Howard Uan William	. Morpeth	, Morpeth.
Howick, Viscount		. Northumberland.
Hoy, John Barlow		· · · · · · · · ·
Hudson, Thomas		Evesham.
		Grantham.
Hughes, James	SECulting Cond	
Elizabea William Claubea		. Wallingford.
Hughes, William Hughen	Oxford City	Oxford City.
Hulse, Sir Charles, Bt		Looe, West.
Hume, Joseph		. Dliddlesex.
Hunt, Henry		Preston.
Hutchinson, John Hely	9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Tipperaryshire
Ingestrie, Viscount		Armagh.
Ingilby, Sir W. A., Bt Inglis, Sir R. H., Bt	. Lincolnshire	. Lincolnshire.
		Oxford University.
Innes, Sir H., Bart		Sutherlandshire.
Irving, John	. Bramber	. Bramber.
James, William		Carlisle.
Jeffrey, Rt. Hon. F	Forfar, &c. (ejected) Malton	Malton (vacated.)
**	Multon	Foriar, &c.
Jenkins, Richard	. Shrewsbury	. Shrewsbury.
Jephson, Charles D. O		. Mallow.
Jermyn, Earl	. Bury St. Edmund's	
Jerningham, Hon. H. V. S	. Pontefract	. Pontefract.
Johnston, Andrew		Crail, &c.
Johnston, James		. Inverkeithing, &c.
Johnstone, J. J. H		. Dumfries, county.
Johnstone, Sir J. V. B. Bart		. Yorkshire.
Jolliffe, Sir W. G. Hylton, Bt	. Petersfield	. Petersfield.
Jolliffe, Gilbert East	. Petersfield	
Jolliffe, Hylton		Petersfield. Londonderry, county Wigan.
Jones, John	. Carmarthen	
Jones, Theobald	. Londonderry, county	. Londonderry, county
Kavanagh, Thomas	. Carlow, county .	
Kearsley, J. H	. Wigan	. Wigan.
Keck, Geo. Ant. Legh	. Leicestershire	
Kemmis, Thomas Arthur	. Looe, East	. Lone, East.
Kemp, T. R.	. Lewes	
Kennedy, Thomas F	Ave La	Aur Ro
	Sevesham (return dis- allowed, on account	)
Kennada Land	allowed, on account	
Kennedy, Lord		
	tion.	)
Kenyon, Hon. Lloyd	St Michael	. St. Michael.
Kerrison, Sir Edward, Bt.	. Eye	. Eye.
Kilderhee, Spencer Horsey	. Orford	. Oriord.
Kerrison, Sir Edward, Bt.  Kilderboe, Spencer Horsey  Killeen, Lord	. Meath, county .	. Meath, county.
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# THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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A.D. 1830.		1831.
King, Sir J. Dashwood, Bt Wycombe		Warwick.
King, Sir J. Dashwood, Bt Wycombe	0 0	
Bing Hon Hobert County		. Cork, county.
King, Hon. H. Sligo, county Knatchbull, Sir Edw., Bt. Kent. Knight, Henry Galley Knight, J. Lewis Kuight, Robert Wallingford		
Knatchbull, Sir Edw., Bt Kent	0 0	******
Knight, Henry Galley		Malton.
Nnight, J. Lewis		Bishop's Castle.
Knight, Robert Wallingtord		. Wallingford.
Miox, Hon. J. J Longainon		· Dungannon.
Knox, Hon. Thomas Dungannon (vi	acotea	
Knox, Hon. John H Newry		Newry.
Labouchere, Henry Taunton		. Taunton.
Land, from George Dungaryon		Dungaryon,
Lambert, Henry	_	Olalman annual
Landert, James S Galway, county	, .	. Gatway, county.
Langing, W. Core		Outcomb size
Lambert, Henry Lambert, James S. Galway, county Langton, W. Gore Langston, James H. Oxford, city Langston, Henry H. Northellerten		Calwar city.
Lascelles, Hon. W. S		Warnish bin
Leader N P Fillung		Kilkenny
Lee, John Lee		. Kilkenny. . Wells.
Lefevre, C. S Downton .		Hammahina
Lefroy, Anthony Longfordshire		Longford, him
Lafory Thomas Dublin University	ules.	Dublin University
Lefroy, Thomas Dublin Universe Legh, Thomas Newton, Lanca	ahina	Namion Laborabia
Lemon, Sir Charles, Bt Penryn	M11110	Cornwall
Lennard, Thomas B Maldon .	• •	Maldon
Lennor Lord Arthur		Chichester.
Lennox, Lord John G Chichester .		- Sussex.
Lennox, Lord William Pitt		King's Lynn.
Leslie, Charles Powell New Ross .		and a syndi
Leslic, Charles Powell New Ross . Lewis, Right Hon. T. F Radnorshire Lindsay, James		. Radnombine.
Lindsay, James Wigan		Fifeshire.
Lister, Benjamin Lister Poole		Poole
Littleton, Edward John		Staffordahire.
Lloyd, Sir Edward Pryce, Bt Flint, &c		Flint &c.
Loch, John		Hythe.
Loch, James Kirkwall, &c.		. Kirkwall, &c.
Lopez, Sir R. Franco		Westbury.
Laster, Benjamin Lister Poole Littleton, Edward John Staffordshre Lloyd, Sir Edward Pryce, Bt. Flint, &c. Loch, John Hythe Loch, James Kirkwall, &c. Lopea, Sir R. Franco Lott, Henry Baines Loughborough, Lord Dynart, &c. Lovaine, Lord Westmoreland Lowther, Rt. Hon. Viscount Westmoreland Lowther, Hen Hen C		Honiton.
Loughborough, Lord Dynart, &c.		
Lovaine, Lord		Beeralston.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. Viscount Westmoreland		
Lowther, Hon. Hen. C Westmoreland		. Westmoreland.
Lowther, Sir John, Ht Cumberland		
Lowther, John H Wigtown, &c.		. Cockermouth.
Lumley, J. S Nottinghamshi	re .	. Nottinghamshire.
Tarablantan Tamas Tam		
Lushington, Stephen		( Winchelsen (vacated.)
Lamingum, Stephen Winchetses	0 0	[velchester.
Luttrell, J. Fownes		. Minchead.
Lygon, Hon. Henry B Worcestershire		
Lyon, David Beeralston .		. Beeralston.
I wone William Serford		Son ford
Maherly, John Abjundon .		. Abingdon.
Maberly, W. Leader		Shafteebury.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Macaulay, T. B	. Calne	. Calne.
M'Clintock, John	. Louth county	
Macdonald, Sir James, Bt	. Calne	. Hampshire.
Mackenzie, J. A. S		Ross, county of.
Mackenzie, Sir J. W., Bt	. Ross, county of .	
Mackillop, James	. Tregony	. Tregony.
Mackillop, James	. Ipswich	4 *****
Mackinnon, W. Alex		Lymington.
Mackintosh, Rt. Hon. Sir J	. Knaresborough .	. Knaresborough.
M'Namara, W. N	. Clare, county	. Clare, county
Mahon, Viscount	. Wootton Basset	. Wootton Baset.
Mahon, J. P. O'Gorman	. Clare, county (ciected.	)
Maitland, Viscount	. Appleby	Appleby.
Maitland, Hon. Ant	. Berwickshire	. Berwickshire
Malcolm, Sir John		Launceston.
Malcolm, Neill, jun	. Boston	
Mandeville, Viscount	. Huntingdonshire .	. Huntingdonshire.
Mangles, James	. Leicestershire	
Marjoribanks, Stewart	. Hythe	Hythe.
Marryatt, Joseph	. Sandwich	. Sand wich.
Marshall, William	. Leominster	. Beverley.
Martin, Sir Thomas B.	Plymouth	. Plymouth.
Martin, John	. Tewkesbury	Tewkesbury.
Martin, John Maule, Hon. William R. Maxwell, Henry	· Forfar, county	Forfar, county.
Maxwell, Henry	. Cavan, county .	. Cavati, county.
Marhew, W.	Colchester	Colchester.
Mexborough, Earl of, I. P.		Pontefract.
Mayhew, W. Mexborough, Earl of, I. P. Meynell, Henry Milbank, Mark Mildmay, Paulet St. John Miles, Philip J.	. Lisburne	. Lisburne.
Milbank, Mark	. Camelford	. Camelford.
Mildmay, Paulet St. John	. Winchester	Winchester.
Miles, Philip J.	. Corfe Castle	Corfe Custle
Miles, William	. Romney	. Romney.
Miller, W. H	. Newcastle-und Lyme	Newcastle-und-Lane.
Mills, John		Rochester
Milton, Viscount	* *****	Higham-Ferrers (1987) Northamptonshire.
Monteith, Henry	. Selkirk, &c	E
Montgomery, Sir George, Bt.	. Peebles, county	Posbles on throngs
Moore, Geo	. Dublin	1
Morgan, Sir C. Bt	. Monmouthshire .	
Morgan, Charles M. R.	. Erecon	. Especials
Morrison, John	. Banffshire	. Banffshire.
Morrison, John	. St. Ives	. Ipwich.
Morpeth, Viscount	. Yorkshire	. Yorkshire.
Morton, Hon, H. G. F.	1 111111	Gloucestershire.
Mostyn, Sir Thomas, Bart	. Flintshire	
Mostyn, E. M. Lloyd		Flintshire
Mount, William		Newport, I. of Wight
Mostyn, St. F. Hoddas, Bart.  Mostyn, E. M. Lloyd  Mount, William  Mountcharles, Earl of  Mullins, Hon. Frederick  Mundy, F.  Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir G., Bt.  Murray, Rt. Bart.	. Donegalshire	The state of the s
Mullins, Hon. Frederick		Kerryshire.
Mundy, F	. Derbyshire	121000
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir G., Bt.	. Perthahire	. Perthshipe.
Muserave, Sir R., Bart.		Waterfordshipe.
Necld, Joseph	. Chippenham	. Chippenham.
Musgrave, Sir R., Bart Necld, Joseph	. Banacilaw	· Baseellaw.
Newport Rt. Hon. Sir J.	Waterford	. Waterford.
are about the second of		

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Nicholl, Rt. Hon. Sir John	Bedwin	Bedwin.
Nocl. Str Gerard N., Bart.	Rutlandshire	Kutlandshire.
Norreys, Lord	Oxfordshire	
North, Frederick North, John Henry Norton, C. F. Nowell Alexander		Hastings.
North, John Henry	Drogheda	Droghoda.
Norton, C. F.	2000000	Guildford.
Nowell Alexander		Westmoseland
Nument Rt. Hon. Baron	Avleshury	Aulenhurz
Nucent Sir George, Bart.	Ruckingham	Ruckingham
O'Brien William Smyth	Ennis	naranguan.
O'Connell Daniel	Waterfood country	Westerhine
O'Connell M	Classifier	Clanabina
O'Conner Denie	Charlesing	Parameran
O'Conner Owen	Rosemen	Personnen (Jesteral)
O'Essent D Moss	Kilden country	Pasconimon (deceased.)
Office P C	actionare, county	Kildare, county.
Onitale I	Profes 6.	Unester.
Out Sie Charles Bank	Portal, &C	
Order of Unaries, Bart.	Portarington	W
O'Grady, Mon. Standan	Limerick, county	Limerick, county.
O'Hara, James	Galway	
O'Neil, Hon. John, R. B.	Antrim, county	Antrim, county.
Ord, William	Morpeth	Morpeth.
Osborne, Lord F. G.	Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire.
Oasory, Earl of	Kilkenny, county .	Kilkenny, county.
Owen, Sir John, Bart.	Pembrokeshire	Pembrokeshire.
Owen, Hugh Owen	Pembroke, &cc.	Pembroke, &c.
Oxmantown, Lord	King's County	King's County.
Paget, Hon. Sir Charles	*** * * * *	Camaryon, &c.
North, Frederick North, John Henry Norton, C. F. Nowell, Alexander Nugent, Rt. Hon. Baron Nugent, Sir George, Bart. O'Brien, William Smyth O'Connell, Daniel O'Connell, M. O'Connor, Denis O'Connor, Denis O'Connor, Owen O'Ferrall, R. More Offley, F. C. Ogilvie, J. Ogle, Sir Charles, Bart. O'Grady, Hon. Standish O'Hara, James O'Neil, Hon. John, R. B. Ord, William Osborne, Lord F. G. Oasory, Earl of Owen, Sir John, Bart. Owen, Sir John, Bart. Owen, Hugh Owen Oxmantown, Lord Paget, Hon. Sir Charles Paget, Thomas Palk, Sir Lawrence V., Bart. Palmer, Charles F. Palmer, Robert Palmer, Robert Palmerston, Rt. Hon. Viscount	024010	Leicestershire.
Palk, Sir Lawrence V., Bart.	Ashburton	
Palmer, Charles F	Reading	Reading.
Palmer, Robert	Berkshire	
Palmer, Charles	Bath	Bath.
Palmerston, Rt. Hon. Viscount	Cambridge University	Bletchingley.
Palmerston, Rt. Hon. Viscount Parnell, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart.	Queen's County	Queen's County.
Patten, J. W.	Lancashire	
Payne, Sir P., Bart.		Bedfordshire.
Peach, N. W.	Truro	Truro.
Pearse, John	Devizes	Devizes.
Pechell, Sir Samuel J. B., Bart.	Helston	100 00 9
Pecl, Edmund		Newcastle-und Lyme.
Peel, Jonathan		Huntingdon.
Peel, Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart.	Tamworth	Tamworth.
Peel, William Yates	Yarmouth, I. of Wight	Cambridge University.
Pelham, John C	Shropshire	Shropshire.
Pelham, Hon. Charles A. W	Newtown, Hants	Lincolnshire.
Pemberton, Thomas	*****	Ryc.
Pendarves, E. W. W	Cornwall	Cornwall.
Penleaze, J. Storey		Southampton.
Pennefather, Matthew	Cashel	Cashel (vacated.)
Penrhyn, Edward	Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury.
Penruddocke, John H	Wilton	Wilton.
Pepys, C. C		Higham-Ferrers.
Perceval, Spencer	Newport, I. of Wight	Tiverton.
Percival, Alexander	*****	Sligoshire.
Parnersion, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart. Parnell, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart. Payne, Sir P., Bart. Peach, N. W. Pearse, John Pechell, Sir Samuel J. B., Bart. Pecl, Edmund Pecl, Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart. Peel, Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart. Peel, William Yates Pelham, John C. Pelham, Hon. Charles A. W. Pemberton, Thomas Pendarves, E. W. W. Penleaze, J. Storey Pennefather, Matthew Penrhyn, Edward Penrhyn, Edward Penreval, Spencer Percival, Alexander Perrin, Louis Petit, Louis Hayes	48 4 4 4 8	Dublin, city (cjected.)
Petit, Louis Haves	Ripon	. Ripon.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Petre, Hon. E. R		Ivelchester.
Philipps, Sir Richard, B., Bart,	. Haverfordwest .	. Haverfordwest.
Philips, C. March		Leicestershire.
Philips George Richard	Stevning	. Stevning.
Philports, John	Gloucester	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Philpotts, John	Scarborough	Scarborough
Pigott, George G. V	St. Mawes	St. Marron
Pitt Joseph	Cricklade	· Co Hamber
Pitt, Joseph	. Hastings	0 * 4 4 9 0
Polisii F	Radford	Redfirm
Dollan Sir John W Bare	Andores	· Dediord.
Dellinaton Vincent	· JEHROVET	Cathan
Dellar Familia	• • • • • • •	traction.
Polhill, F. Pollen, Sir John W., Bart. Pollington, Viscount Pollock, Frederick Ponsonby, Hon. W. F. 8. Ponsonby, Hon. G. Ponsonby, Hon. J. G. B. Porchester, Lord Portman, Edward Berkeley Powall William Edward	Doole	Dani Dani
Ponsonby, Hon. W. F. S.	1'0016 4	. Poole.
Ponsonoy, Hon U.	· 1 ougnail	. 1 oughall.
Ponsonby, Hon. J. G. B.		Dietchingly (recalce)
Porchester, Lord	73 . 1.1	Wootton Baset.
Portman, Edward Berkeley	. Dorsetshire	. Dorsetshire.
Powell, William Edward Power, Robert	· Cardiganshire · ·	· Cardiganshire.
Power, Robert		Waterfordshire.
Powlett, Lord W. J. F	· Durham, county ·	
Poyntz, W. S	· Ashbutton	. Ashburton.
Praed, W. M	. St. Germans	. St. Germans.
Frendungast, Michael George	. W estoury	
Price, Sir Robert, Bart	. Herefordshire	. Herefordshire.
Price, Richard	. Radnor, New. &c.	. Radnor, New Ac.
Price, Samuel Grove	. Sandwich	
Pringle, Alexander	. Selkirkshire	. Selkirkshire.
Pringle, Sir William Henry	Liskrard	Liskened
Prittie, Hon. Francis A	. Tippcrarvshire .	
Protheroc, Edward	1	Bristol.
Prittie, Hon. Francis A Protheroe, Edward Pryse, Pryse	. Cardiran. &c.	Cardigan, Ac-
Pusey, Philip	. Chippenham	Cashel.
Pusey, Philip Rac, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bart.	. Bute and Caithness	Portarlington
Raine, Jonathan	Newport, Cornwell	Newport Corne (de )
Rameay, W. R.	1	Stirlingships
Ramsay, W. R	Windsor	Windsor
Ramsden, John Charles	Malton	Varkshine
Reid Sir J R. Rant	Dover	- I otraime
Reid, Sir J. R., Bart	Limerick	Limeniale
Rickford William	Arlashume	A wloshum
Rider Thomas	. reyncatoury	Kant.
Rickford, William Rider, Thomas Ridley, Sir Mutthew White, Bart.	Nowantle amon (Par	None of the second
Poherts Abraham WP	Maidane-upon-Tyr	Maidate upon-Tyne
Robarts, Abraham W	. Maidstone	. Maldstone.
Roberts, Wilson A	. Hewdley	. Dewdley.
Robinson, Sir George, Bart	. Normampion	. Northampion.
Robinson, G. R	. Worcester	. Worcester.
Rochfort, Gustavus	. Westmeath, county	. Westmeath, co.
Rogers, Edward	. Bishop's Castle .	. Bishop's Castle.
Rooper, John B		Huntingdonshire.
Rooper, John B. Rose, George P.	· Christchurch · ·	. Christchurch
Ross, Charles	. St. Germans	. St. Germans.
Ross, Horatio		Aberdeen, &c.
Rumbold, Charles E	- Yarmouth, Norfolk	. Yarmouth, Norfolk.
Ross, Charles Ross, Horatio Rumbold, Charles E.  Russel, Rt. Hon. Lord John	Taniatock	Travaluel (recused)
rensect, Rt. 1100. Lord John	· F SAMMOCK · · ·	Devombire.

# THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Russell, Lord William	. Tavistock	Tavistock.
Russell, Lord William Russell, R. G	. Thirsk	Thirsk.
Russell, John	. Kinsale	
Russell, John	. Durham, county	Durham, county.
Russell, Charles	. Durham, county	Reading.
Russell, Charles	. Downpatrick	Downpatrick.
Ryder, Hon, G. D.	. Downpatrick	Tiverton.
St. Paul, Sir H. D. Chol., Bart.	. Bridport	Bridport.
Sadler, Michael T	Newark	Aldborough, York.
Sandon, Viscount	Aug.	40
Sanford, Edward Ayshford	. Somersetahire	
Saunderson, Alexander	. Cavan, county	
Scarlett, Sir James	. Malton	Cockermouth.
Schonswar, George	. Kingston-upon-Hull .	Kingston-upon-Hull.
Scott, Sir E. D., Bart.		Lichfield.
Scott, Sir E. D., Bart Scott, Sir Samuel, Bart	. Whitchurch	Whitchurch.
Scott, Henry F.		Roxburghshire.
Scott, Henry F		Hertfordshire.
Sefton, Rt. Hon. Earl of	. Droitwich	
Seymour, Hornce B.	. Bodmyn	Rodmyn.
Seymour Lord	Oakhamnton	200000
Seymour, Lord	Fower	Rowey
Show F.	Dublin city	. Londy.
Shaw, F. Shelley, Sir John,, Bart	Lawren .	*****
Shelley, John Villiers	Getton	Grimshy Great (ciect.)
chemy, some vinces	· Cristobii · · · ·	Milborne Port (vac.)
Shiel, R. L	. Milborne Port	Louthabire
Shirley, Evelyn J. Sibthorp, Charles D. W. Sinclair, George . Skipwith, Sir G., Bart. Slaney, R. A. Smith, Hon. Robert J. Smith, George Robert . Smith, Thorpas A.	Monachanchies	Lioutimine.
Silathorn Charles D W	Lincoln	Lincoln
Sinclair Clarene	· Littleven · · · ·	Bute & Caithmeraline
Skinwith Sie (1 Blast	* ******	Warnighthing
Slanger P A	Charachusa	Character bearer
Smith Hon Pohest I	Bucke	Wasanba
Smith Garen Bahart	Midhame	Midhuret
Smith, Thomas A	Andorra	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Smith, Samuel	Chichester	. Buckinghamshire.
Smith Abel	Wandanan	U'ondouse
Quith M Turken	. W ERROVET	Milhama
Smith, M. Tucker	Parle	North comman
Smith John Abel	Midburst	Chich arten
Smith, John Abel	Dominiferent	. Ginchester.
Somerset, Lord Granville C. H.	Monmouthchine	Monmouthshire.
Somerset, Lord R. E. H Somerville, Sir M., Bart	Monthships .	Meathshire (deceased.)
Sothern Parels	Nichtistite	
Sotheron, Frank	. Nottingnamentre .	Wines
Spence, George	. Exipon	. Kipon.
Spencer, Hon. F. Spottiswoode, Andrew	Calabana ( and 1)	Worcestershire.
Spottiswoode, Andrew	. Colchester (vacated)	Dames
Stannope, R. H.		Dover.
Stanhope, R. H. Stanley, Edward John	* *****	Hindon.
Stanley, Lord	. Lancashire	. Lancasmre.
Stantey, W. S.	0. 11 11	
Commercial for the contract of	. Stockbridge	19 4 - 2
Staunton, Sir G. T.	. Stockbridge	. Heytesbury.
Stanley, W.S	. Stockbridge	. Heytesbury.

Steuart, Robert	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Steuart, Robert		Haddington, &c. (circ.)
Stewart, Sir Michael S., Bart.	. Renfrewshire	. Renfrewshire.
Stewart Edward		Wigton &c.
Stowart P M	Lancaster	Lancastee
Commer Sie Hugh Bost	Turne county	Turne court
Stewart, Sir Hugh, Date	Althonough Vonly	h Wandarah
Stormont, viscount	Landing and and and	II. II OUGHDUE.
Stratinaven, Loru	· · Huntinguousime ·	31. 1. 1
Sinckland, George		I OFKSRIFE.
Strickland, George Strutt, Edward	Derby	Derby.
Stuart, Charles	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Penryn.
Stuart, James	Huntingdon	* *****
Stuart, Lord Patrick J. H. C.	Cardiff, &cc	. Cardiff, &cc.
Stuart, W	Bedfordshire	
Stuart, Henry Villiers	Banbury	
Stuart, W	- Arundel	. Arundel
Sugden, Sir E. B	Weymouth, &c	. St. Mawes.
Summer, G. H	Guildford	
Surrey, Earl of	Horsham	. Horsham.
Sutton, Rt. Hon, C. M.	Scarborough	. Scarbonnich.
Sugden, Sir E. B. Sumner, G. H. Surrey, Earl of Sutton, Rt. Hon. C. M. Sykes, Daniel Talbot, C. R. M. Tavistock, Marquess of Taylor, George W. Taylor, Michael-Angelo Tennant, C.	Beverley	
Talbot C R M	Glamarganchica	Glanicegraphics
Turistask Manager of	Redfordshine	Rudford bin
Taylor Garage II	There	Davings
The lead of the land	Devices	. Devices.
I hylor, Allenset-Angelo	Durnam, city	* *****
Tennant, C	St. Albans	2
Tennyson, Charles	. Bletchingley .	Bletchingley (vacatal.)
	- Carona Broad	Stamford.
Thicknesse, Ralph		Wigan.
Tennant, C	London	. London.
A HUBI PROUG CF. Las	I Brilloutil, L. Of VV III	III aasaa
Thompson, Paul Beilby	Wenlock	. Wenlock.
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Charles Po	ulett Dover	. Dover.
Throckmorton, R. G		Berkshire.
Thynne, Lord Edward		Weobly.
Thyone, Lord W.	. Wenhly	
Thynne Rt. Hon. Lord John	Bath	. Bath.
Thunna Low Honey E	Washly	Washler
Tourse John	Warwick	Waswish
Tomby John	Minchaed	· vv mt wack?
Tondine, VI. E	Dimenent	Ashbura
Torrens, Robert		A MIDURANA
Tottenham, Charles	TO THE STATE OF	New Ross.
Thompson, Paul Beilby Thomson, Rt. Hon. Charles Po Throckmorton, R. G. Thynne, Lord Edward Thynne, Lord W. Thynne, Lord W. Thynne, Rt. Hon. Lord John Thynne, Lord Henry F. Tomes, John Tomine, W. E. Torrens, Robert Tottenham, Charles Townshend, Lord James N. B. Townshend, Lord C. V. F.	B. Heiston	. Heiston.
Townshend, Lord C. V. F.	Tamworth	. Yamworth.
Townshend, Hon. J. R Townshend, Hon. H. G. P.	Whitchurch (now )	
	(Viscount Sidney) §	
Townshend, Hon. H. G. P.	Whitchurch	. Whitehurch.
Frail, George, jun.	Orkney and Shetlan	d Orkney and Shetland.
Trant, William Henry Trench, Frederick W.		Oakhampton (sweated.)
Trench, Frederick W	Cambridge, borough	. Cambridge, borough
Trevor, Hon. G. Rice-Rice .	Carmarthenshire .	
Trevor. Hon. A.	. Romney (vacated)	. Durham, city.
Tembridge, Sir E. T. Bart.	(100000)	Sandwich.
Tuder General	D	CHINEWICES
A MARKET THE STREET STREET		
Tufton Han Hanne	Applebr	Applehr
Tufton, Hon. Henry	Appleby	Appleby.
Tufton, Hon, Henry Tuflamore, Lord	. Appleby	. Appleby Carlow.
Trench, Frederick W. Trevor, Hon. G. Rice-Rice Trevor, Hon. A. Troubridge, Sir E. T., Bart. Tudor, George Tufton, Hon. Henry Tullamore, Lord Tunno, Edward Rose Twise, Horace	Appleby Carlow Possiney	. Appleby. . Carlow. . Benainey.

# THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

	а. р. 1830.	1831.
Tynte, C. K. K	. Bridgewater	. Bridgewater.
Tyrrell, Charles		
Tyrrell, J. T.	Essex	
Ure, Masterton	. Weymouth, &c	. Weymouth, &c.
Uxbridge, Earl of	. Angleseyshire	. Angleseyshire.
Valentia, Viscount	Warford county	
	Plympton (vacated.)	Loarmishial
	A TANSEMETRICAL	,
Vaughan, Sir R. W., Bart		. Merionethabire.
Vaughan, J. E.	. Wells	. Wells.
Venables, W	* ******	London.
Vere, J. J. H.	. I veichester	. Newport, Isle of Wight.
Vernon, George Gran. Ven	. Lichtield	77
Vernon, G. H		Basseliaw.
Vernon, Hon. G. J		Derbyshire.
Villes, Frederick	337	Disabirata
Villian Vincent	. Wootton Basict .	. Dieteningiey.
Villiers, Viscount	. Rochester	Ga Albana
Vennan Sie Dichard D. Dart	Communit	St. Albans. Oakhampton.
Vyvyan, Sir Richard R., Bart Waithman, Robert	Landon	. London.
Walker C Arthur	. Loudon	Wexford.
Walker, C. Arthur Wall, C. Baring	Guildford	. Weymouth, &c.
Walnola Hon John	King's Lynn	. Weymouth, e.c.
Walpole, Hon. John	Sudbury	. Saltash.
Walsh, Sir J. B. Bart.	. Sudbury	. Sudbury.
Walsh, Sir J. B., Bart	Reidmort	. Bridport.
Warde, William	London	
Warre, John Ashley		Hastings.
Warrender, Rt. Hon. Sir G., Bar	L Honiton	. Honiton.
Wason, Rigby		Ipswich.
Waterpark, Rt. Hon. Baron	. Knaresborough .	. Knaresborough.
Watson, Hon. R	. Canterbury	. Canterbury.
Webb, Edward	. Gloucester	. Gloucester.
Welby, Glynne Earle	. Grantham	. Grantham.
Wellesley, Hon. W. P. T. L	. St. Iven	. Essex.
Wemyss, James	. Fifeshire	
West, F. R.	. Grinstead, East .	. Grinstead, East.
Westerra, Hon. H R.		Monaghanshire.
Western, Charles Callis	. Essex	· Fasex.
Wetherell, Sir C., Kt	. Boroughbridge .	. Boroughbridge.
Weyland, John	· Hindon	. Hinden.
Weyland, Richard		Weymouth, &c. (vaca.) Oxfordshire.
* *		(Oxfordshire.
Whitbread, W. H		. Bedford.
White, Samuel	Leitrimshire	. Leitrimshire.
White, menry	. Dublinshire	. Dublinstitre.
White, Henry Whitmore, Thomas Whitmore, William W. Wigram, William	Daidenorth	Duidmanarh
Wiscons William W	. Briugenorun	. Driagenorus.
Wilhesham G	Stackbridge	Charbine
Wilde Thomas	· executante	Name V
Wilde, Thomes	Poston	Roston.
Williams W Addame	a ASORCOM a 4 a a	Monmouthshire
Williams Thomas Poers	Marlow	Marlow.
Williams, W. Addams Williams, Thomas Peers Williams, Owen	Marlow	Marlow.
Williams, Robert	. Dorchester	. Dorchester.
	- TO A STATE OF STATE	4 4 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64

	A.D. 1830.	1831.
Williams, John	Winchelsen	Winchelsea.
Williams, Sir J. H	11111	Carmarthenshire.
Williamson, Sir H., Bart		Durham, county.
Willoughby, Sir H., Bart	** * * * *	Yarmouth, Lof Wight-
Wilson, Sir Rubert, T		*****
Winchester, Henry	Maidstone	*****
Winnington, Sir T. E.		Droitwich.
Wood, Matthew	London	London.
Wood, Thomas	Breeknockshire	Breeknockshire.
Wood, John	Preston	Preston.
Wood, Charles	Grimsby, Great	Wareham.
Worcester, Marquess of		
Wortley, Hon. J. S		
Wrangham, D. C.	*****	Sudbury.
Wrightson, W. B	Kingston-upon-Hull .	Kingston-upon-Hull
Wrottesley, Sir J., Bart		
Wyndham, Wadham		
Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart.		
Wynn, Rt. Hon. C. W. W		
Wynne, C. W. G		Carnaryonshire.
Wynne, John	Sligo	. Sligo.
Wyse, T., jun.	Tipperary, county	. Tipperary, county.
Yorke, Sir Joseph Sidney	Reignte	Reigate (deceased.)
Yorke, Joseph		Reigate.
Young, John	0 0 1 1 0 0	Cavanshire.

# NUMBER OF MEMBERS

FOR, AND AGAINST,

# A REFORM

0.0

# THE COMMONS HOUSE:

ACCORDING TO THE

PLEDGES REQUIRED AND GIVEN,

AT THE

# LATE ELECTION:

WITE THE

# POPULATION AND PROPERTY

SUPPOSED TO BE BEPRESENTED IN THE SEVERAL

KINGDOMS, COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS.

### ENGLAND.

1	For Reform.	Against Reform.					
Represent- atives.	Popula- tion.	Property.	Represent- Popula- atives. tion.				
Counties 76 Cities 42 Boroughs 169	9,041,785 676,535 881,683	. 41,724,577 . 3,136,197	6 209,873 1,665,364- 8 56,526 143,634 188 306,035 741,670				
287	10,600,003	47,193,866	202 661,434 2,550,668				
		WALES.					
Counties 5 Boroughs . 8	301,104 60,833		7 337,720 1,100,232 3 8,875 25,823				
13	361,937	1,011,061	10 346,595 1,126,055				
		SCOTLAND.					
Counties 13 Burghs 11	665,859 328,734	**********	17 906,222 4 192,641				
24	994,593		21 1,008,863				

#### IRELAND.

		For Reform	Aguiast Reform.				
1	tepresent- atives.	Popula-	Property.	Represent- Popula- atives. tion.	Propert		
Counties		4,688,023 536,296		16 . 1,450,307 16 . 119,178			
	-	5,224,319		32 1,569,485			

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

England 287 10,600,003 Waler* 13 361,937 Scotland 24 994,593 Ireland 68 5,224,319	1,011,061	202 661,434 2.550,088 10 346,595 1,128,85 21 .1,098,863 32 .1,569,485
392 17,190,852		265 3,676,377 3,676,72

#### BALANCE IN FAVOUR OF REFORM.

127 Members. Population more than 134 Millions. Property, upwards of 441 Millions of Pounds Sterling +.

"Favourable as this result may appear, the form in which our tables are drawn up has taken very considerably from its magnitude. lo the counties, and in many of the cities and a number of the boroughs. where the franchise is widely diffused, the members may be regarded in the light in which we have considered them, as both virtually, and really the representatives of the people; but in the smaller boroughs, where the franchise is limited, the members have a very slight onnexion with the people, and in many instances even the nominal electors are ignorant of their persons! Had we reckoned, as we were fully entitled to do, the lords and commoners and corporations which nominate such members, as their only constituents, the balance of population in favour of Reform would have been very much greater than we have stated it to be. But in this, we have given the Anti-

<sup>·</sup> One Member for Wales not returned.

One Member for Wales not returned.

† It appears by a Parliamentary Paper, lately published, by order of the House of Commons, exhibiting an account of Assessed Taxes paid by places, which at present, return Members to Parliament, that fifty-seven Boroughs communication that year only 11,217t. 11s. 10\flat, although these Boroughs return 113 Members, being on an average not 100t. for each Member!!—The constituents of the two Members for Westminster paid in the same year 303,420t. 15s. 9d., or treaty-seven times the aggregate of the sum paid by these fifty-seven Boroughs—If Property were to be taken as the test of representation, it would follow that the City of Westminster would have the right to return three thousand and fifty-one Members, according to this calculation! Members, according to this calculation !

Reformers the benefit of the doubt. Where a fraction occurs in a division, it has been added to them. Where a Member's principles have been unknown, or suspected, all that have voted against Reform,—all that have spoken against it,—have been placed on their side.

"To Scotland applies, à fortiori, the remark just made respecting the smaller boroughs of England. Had there been even the slightest feeling of mutual respect between the people and those who return the representatives of that country, Reform would have triumphed in its tens and hundreds of thousands. But not only do the electors not sympathize with the people, but many of them are not connected, in the most remote degree, by residence or by property, with the country which they are legally authorized to rule and outrage!

"To the Scottish and Irish tables we have not, for want of proper and authentic documents, been able to add the value of the property in the different returning districts."

For the above valuable Table (here slightly modified), the author is indebted to the Spectator Newspaper, July, 1831.

## COMPARATIVE

# NUMBER OF MEMBERS

ACCORDING TO THE

#### POPULATION OF EACH KINGDOM.

		Members.			P	Population.			len	n.	Persons.	
England			489				114	Millions,	or	1	for	23,517
Wales .			24				750	Thousand,	or	1	for	31,250
Scotland												
Ireland .								Millions,				
								nhom to		0.7	1110	tion of

Being, in the aggregate, 658 members to a population of 21,750,000, or one for each supposed division of 33,055 persons.

### COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

# LATE AND PRESENT

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Number of Members of the last Parliament who have been	
returned to the present one	19
Number of Members who were in the last Parliament, but	
have not been returned to the present one	71
Of whom 7 are deceased,	
14 vacated their scats,	
and 2 were ejected.	
New Members	86
Of whom 1 is deceased,	
6 have vacated,	
and 3 have been ejected.	
Members who represent places in the present, different from	
those which they represented in the last Parliament	57
Number of Catholics in the late Parliament	14
present Parliament	19
Irish Peers in the late Parliament	6
- present Parliament	9

A

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF THE

## SPEAKERS

OF THE MONOURABLE

# THE HOUSE OF COMMONS;

AND OF

IMPORTANT ACTS AND OCCURRENCES

130

## PARLIAMENT,

PROM THE

EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE PRESENT TIME.

"By their Acta shall ye know them."



### CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

## SPEAKERS.

Sc.

#### HENRICO TERTIO, REGNANTE.

When chosen. PETRUS DE MOUNTPORD was the first Speaker certainly known; when the Lords and Commons (since the Norman Conquest) sat either in several Houses, or at least gave their assents severally \*. 1260 He was killed at the battle of Evesham Sir Jeffery Scroope . William Trussel

• Some chronologists state that the Representatives of the Commons of England

were summoned to the Norman Parliament so early as 1258.

In the year 1257, we find mention made of a Parliament held at Oxford, which was designated PARLIAMENTUM INSANUM (that is, the Mad Parliament). It was so called by the parasites of Henry III., because the Lords came with great retinues, armed, to it; and because many things were transacted therein against the King's arbitrary proceedings. Among others, they compelled him to delegate his power to twenty-four Lords, because he had cancelled Magna Charta.—In 1264, the Deputies of Towns and Boroughs were first summoned to Parliament.

To the Parliaments in which these Speakers presided, we can find no date.-In the very senith of Edward the First's power, after he had reduced the power of the Clergy, and subdued Wales and Scotland, making the King of Scots prisoner.—he was compelled to order that three Knights should be chosen in each county, who were to form a Parliament with the Lords, for the purpose of inquiring and determining what infractions had been made in the Great Charter. This Charter had in the mean time been confirmed by the same sovereign.

PARLIAMENTUM DE LA BLANDE was a denomination to a Parliament in Edward the Second's time; whereto the Barons came armed against the two Spencers, with coloured bands on their sleeves for distinction. They compelled him to banish his favourites, Piers Gaveston and the Spencers, and to delegate his power to cert in Lords.

EDWARDO TERTIO, REGNANTE.
When choes
Sir Henry Beaumont
Sir Peter de la Mare
Sir Thomas Hungerford, the first Speaker named on record,
-51st of Edward III
In this reign which lasted fifty-three years, there were no
less than thirty-seven Parliaments. Such constant re-
currence to the advice of his nobles and the representa-
tives of his people—though almost constantly engaged
in war-fully accounts for the glory of this sovereign,
and the greatness of England at this time.
RICCARDO SECUNDO, REGNANTE.
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in
Sir Peter de la Mare rechosen in

There appears to have been a regular succession of Parliaments in England, from the year 1293; though the Speakers' names have not been handed flown. There were two in which most important proceedings took place; via. that of 1279, in which the Martmain Act was passed; and that of 1327, in which King Edw. II. was deposed.

A restoration of the ancient Parliaments of France took place at this time, is pursuance of the example of England:—the first was held at Paris, in 1294.

There was a Parliament in 1342, in which the Knights of Shires and Burgess.

There was a Parliament in 1342, in which the Knights of Shires and Burgess of towns are said first to have sat together in the same House; that is, separately from the House of Peers;—the Great Barons having and the Knights of Shires, or Barones Minures, into the Chamber appropriated to the Citizens and Burgesses.

† At a Parliament held in 1362, it was enacted, that the pleadings in all Course of Justice in England should be changed from the French to the English language there was a Parliament held in 1364, in which the first English Navigation Law was passed; by which it was enacted that "No goods should be exported or imported by Englishmen, in foreign ships or vessels."

Parliaments formerly sat in Westminster Hall and the Chapter House at the Abbey; but, at this time, the hall being in a ruinous condition, Richard II. erected a large timber-house, covered with tiles, in Palace-yard, Westminster, for the impeachment of the Duke of Gloucester, wherein both Houses met together. This building was open on all sides; so that the constituents and populace might witness every thing that was said and done. "To secure freedom of debate, the King caused it to be surrounded by 4000 Cheshire Archers, with bows bent and arrows knocked, ready to shoot."

Richard II. held 26 Parliaments in twenty-two years \*.

#### HENRICO QUARTO, REGNANTE.

Sir John Cheyney. He growing infirm,	1000
John Dorwood, Esq. was chosen	1399
He desired liberty to correct mistakes in what he should	
deliver from the Commons.—This mean-spirited conduct	
of the Speaker is readily accounted for, by the fact, that	
when the Usurper summoned this Parliament to meet,	
he had directed that none but his own creatures and	
followers,—the parasites and flatterers of a most cor-	
rupt court,-should be chosen. Henry usurped not	
only the executive, but also the legislative power;—he	
had no idea of what in modern times has been termed	
"a limited monarchy."	
Sir Arnold Savage	1400
Sir Henry de Redeford	1403
Sir Arnold Savage, rechosen in	1404
Sir William Sturmy	1405

The last Parliament of this reign was not summoned by the King, but by Henry, Duke of Lancaster; who, having made Richard prisoner, and usurped the Crown, under the title of Henry IV., caused the Lords and Commons to meet, in order that he might be confirmed on the throate. The King (Richard) was soon afterwards murdered; and the rebellion raised by Percy and Douglas very nearly deprived Henry of his usurped power.

When chosen
Sir John Tiptoft, who signed and scaled the deed of entailing
the crown with these words, "Nomine totius com-
munitatis."
He was afterwards made Lord Treasurer, and created
Earl of Worcester.
Thomas Chaucer, Esq
Henry IV. held ten Parliaments in fourteen years.
HENRICO QUINTO, REGNANTE.
William Stourton, Esq. who being shortly after taken ill,
John Dorwood, Esq., a former Speaker, was appointed in 1413
his stead
Walter Hungerford, Esq
Thomas Chaucer, Esq., rechosen in
Richard Redman, Esq
Sir Walter Beauchamp
Roger Flower, Esq
Roger Hunt, Esq
Thomas Chaucer, Esq., chosen a third time 1421
Richard Baynard, Esq
There were eleven Parliaments during the nine years' reign
of Henry V.
MANAGE CRAPE STONES
HENRICO SEXTO, REGNANTE.
Roger Flower, Esq., chosen a third time 1422
John Russel, Esq
Sir Thomas Warton
Richard Vernon, Esq
John Tirrell, Esq
. This Parliament was held at Coventry; whereunto, by
special precept to the Sheriffs of the several counties,
no lamyer was to be called :hence it received the nick-
name of "PARLIAMENTUM INDOCTUM," or Ignorant
ParliamentWhy so contemptuous a designation
should have been applied to the nobles and delegates
of the kingdom assembled for the discussion of public
affairs, is not easy to be conceived; seeing that lawyers,

Wh	en chosen.
-mere lawyers,-are seldom, or never, either wis	e
legislators or skilful statesmen.	
Villiam Allington, Esq	. 1429
ohn Tirrell, Esq., rechosen in	. 1431
ohn Russel, Esq., rechosen in	. 1 432
oger Hunt, Esq., rechosen in	. 1433
ohn Bowes, Esq	. 1435
	436, &c.
Villiam Boerly, Esq	. 1439
Villiam Tresham, Esq	439, &c.
Villiam Boerly, Esq., rechosen in	. 1445
Villiam Tresham, Esq., chosen a third time	. 1447
ohn Say, Esq	. 1449
ir John Popham; but excusing himself shortly after,	1400
Villiam Tresham, Esq. was again chosen Speaker	1450
ir William Oldhall	. 1451
Thomas Thorp, Esq. who was arrested in execution, and	
adjudged by the Lords not to have privilege. The Com-	1453
mons then chose	1400
ir Thomas Charlton	,
ir John Wenlock	. 1455
Chomas Tresham, Esq	. 1460
In this Parliament, which was held at Coventry, Edward	1,
Earl of March (afterwards king), and several other	8,
were attainted. The Acts passed therein were annulle	d
in the succeeding Parliament;-hence it received the	e
designation of PARLIAMENTUM DIABOLICUM, or Dia	1-
bolical Parliament.	
Henry VI. held twenty-two Parliaments in 39 years.	
EDWARDO QUARTO, REGNANTE.	
ohn Green, Esq	. 1461
hir James Strangwaies ,	. 1461
ohn Say, Esq. rechosen in	. 1463
Villiam Allington, Esq	. 1472
ohn Wood, Esq	. 1482
Edward IV. held only five Parliaments in 22 years.	

#### RICCARDO TERTIO, REGNANTE.

1484

William Catesby, Esq
At this time the Speaker was chosen, presented, and ap-
proved by the King, according to the present practice.
Horace Walpole has taken great pains to prove that this
King was neither crook-backed nor ill-favoured; but
that he was the handsomest man of his age :- he would
have better served the cause of truth and justice had
he exhibited Richard in the light of a wise and con-
stitutional sovereign. The faithless and infamous John
and his successors have been praised for their boon to
the Barons,-which, however, as all men know, was
most unwillingly granted, and as often revoked as op-
portunity offered But Richard gave Englishmen a
real Charter of their liberties: - previously to his ac-
cession to the throne, debtors, and all others liable to
arrest on mesne process, were obliged to lie in jail until
the day of trial:—the first act of this Usurper was to
propose to his Parliament, that bail should be taken by
the Sheriffs, &c. in all such cases.—The Act was passed,
and Englishmen have enjoyed the benefit of it ever
since.—The stage nonsense about Richard is so truly
disgusting, that not even the great powers of Shake-
speare, nor the splendid talents of Kean can warrant
Englishmen in their applause of the false, though
striking, representation of one, who did more for the
security of their personal liberty, than all the Kings
and Statesmen who ever lived in England; -Alfred,
alone, being exceptedThere ought to be un Act of
Parliament to banish "Richard the Third,"-and all
such historical lies, from the stage:-they do great
mischief.

#### HENRICO SEPTIMO, REGNANTE.

Thomas Lov	rel, Esq. (after	rwards Kr	right and	l Privy C	Counsellor)	1483
John Morda	unt, Esq.					148
Sir Thomas	Fitzwilliam	(ancestor	of Earl	Fitzwi	lliam)	1489

When chose	n.
Richard Empson, an emineut lawyer, (afterwards a Judge,	
and hanged)*	12
Sir Reginald Bray	96
During this Parliament, the Dutch were excluded from	
their asserted right of fishing on the English coast.	
Robert Drury, Esq	18
Thomas Inglefield, Esq	7
Edmund Dudley, Esq. (afterwards Privy Counsellor and	
Judge, and hanged)	5
Henry VII. held eight Parliaments during his reign of	
twenty-four years.	
HENRICO OCTAVO, REGNANTE.	
Sir Thomas Inglefield, rechosen in	19
Sir Robert Sheffield, Recorder of London 151	0
Ancestor of the late Duke of Buckingham.	
Sir Thomas Nevil	4
Sir Thomas More; who prayed, that "if any of the Commons	
should in any debate speak more largely than they ought,	
that they might be pardoned" 1523 & 152	4
Afterwards Lord Chancellor. He and Bishop Fisher were	
beheaded by Henry VIII. in 1535, for denying the	
King's supremacy over the Church.—Sir Thomas More	
was doubtless a great and good man:-he was un-	
doubtedly a just Judge; but the author has to deplore,	
that whilst he was Speaker of the House of Commons,	
he was a sycophantic slave Why did he pray "that,	
if any of the Commons should speak more largely than	
they ought, that they might be pardoned?"-It is an	

These Speakers were hanged in the first year of the reign of the succeeding accreting, for having, in their legislative capacity, promoted the enaction of laws (and afterwards, in their judicial capacity, for having put them into execution) whereby Henry VII. extorted large sums from his subjects. When Henry VIII, came to the throne, he was obliged to issue a proclamation, declaring "that if any of his subjects had been wrongfully deprived of their goods, under colour of Commissions for levying forfeitures in the last reign, they should receive satisfaction." The interior agents of Empson and Dudley were put into the pillory, and all stoned to death by the multitude. The young King exerted all his power and influence to save the chief instruments of his father's extitions; but the public voice was powerful and indignant, and he did not dare, at that period of his reign, to wave even his father's favourites from the gallows.

eternal blot upon his name and character, as well as on that of the House of Commons which permitted him to put up such a prayer; and it is no small consolation, whilst reflecting upon his uniformly virtuous life and his heroic manner of laying his head under the axe, that this victim of that terrible monster of bloodshed and rapine, Henry VIII., reflected in his dying moments, that had he, in 1523, defended the right of legislators in the Commons House, to speak schalever they liked, without either fear of, or danger from, any tyrant whatever;—he would not have been brought to the block in

1535, for denying the supremacy of as bad a King as ever wielded a sceptre.—What a pity it is that great men cannot descend into their graves, without leaving

a stain upon their reputation!

"In 1524, April 15 (says Stowe), a Parliament was begun at the Blacke Friers, wherein was demanded a subsidy of 800,000/., to be raised off goods and lands, four shillings in every pound; and in the end was granted two shillings. This Parliament was adjourned to Westminster, among the blacke monks, and ended in the king's palace there, the 14th of August, at nine of the clocke in the night, and was therefore called the BLACKE PARLIAMENT."

Thomas Audley, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law

Afterwards Lord Keeper, and then Lord Chancellor.

Richard Rich, Esq. the first Speaker recorded to have made request for access to the King .

Afterwards made Lord Chancellor, and created a Baron.

• In the year 1525, Henry VIII, having squandered all the treasure a miserly father had extorted and hoarded up, began to levy money upon his a without the concurrence of a Parliament: this caused an insurrection, who have

quelled without considerable bloodshed.

When chosen. Sir Nicholas Hare .

Afterwards Master of the Rolls and Lord Keeper.

Lord Thomas Cromwell was attainted of high treason by an Act of this Parliament, without being heard, and beheaded. Queen Anne of Cleves having been divorced from Henry by Cranmer and the Convocation, on the plea "that his Majesty's internal, free consent was wanting at his marriage with her," their judgment was confirmed by this same Parliament.

2001. a year; by which 10,000 Nuns and Friars were turned out upon the world to starve. An insurrection in the North was one of the consequences of this Act of appliation and cruelty. Nor were Henry's faithful Lords and Commons less obsequious in abetting his heartless inflictions upon the members of his own family: the House of Peers condemned Queen Anne to death on the infamous and most improbable accusation of incontinence with her own brother and four other persons!

—but the King's real object was to be enabled to marry Jane Seymour. To crown the horrible work, both Houses, after confirming the attainder of Queen Anne, enacted that Henry's divorce from Queen Catherine (decreed by the Convocation in 1533), and that from his late wife (pronounced by Archbishop Cranmer, in 1536), were both legal, and that the issue of both marriages, viz. Mary and Elizabeth, were illegitimate, and consequently incapable of inheriting the Crown. - It is curious that in 1544, hardly eight years afterwards, the same or another Parliament, obedient as usual to the caprice of the sovereign, annulled this act, by passing another to wash away the stain of illegitimacy from these princesses, and to replace them in the line of succession!—We have heard of the "Omnipotence of Parliament;" we need not search for further proofs of it than these two acts.

Two other acts passed this year,—vix. one for the translation and printing of the Bible in English; and the other for the union and incorporation of Wales with England, whereby 24 Welsh knights and burgesses were permitted to sit in the Commons House, -though meritorious enough in themselves, -are not capable of

removing the national disgrace of the above horrible transactions.

removing the national disgrace of the above horrible transactions.

Henry and his abettors having squandered away the produce of the late confiscations, proceeded in their unboly career. In 1539, a statute was made confirming the reizure and surrender of the larger Abbies and Monastetics throughout the kingdom, to the number of 645!—28 of which were governed by mirred Abbots, who had seats in the House of Lords:—152 Colleges and 192 Hospitals were suppressed by the same Act. The surrender of the Charters of many of the Monasteries had been obtained by the King's agents, through fear and upon promise of renegation that Henry should be deposed, gave the latter a plea for their total destruction. The pretence that these religious houses were nurseries and receptacles of vice was a vile calumny; which the King being unable to prove, even in a small degree,—be, as "Supreme Head of the Church," took all their goods and lands under his own guardianship, reserving to himself the ready money, plate, and jewels; and making presents to his myrmidons of the lands and other possessions which had been bequeathed and settled on these houses, during many centuries for which had been bequeathed and settled on these houses, during man other possessions which had been bequeathed and settled on these houses, during man properties for pious and charitable purposes, only. The total number of houses thus suppressed was 1148, with a land-rental of 183,7071. 13s. The plate, jewellery, and money, were valued at about three millions and a half, sterling.

In this Parliament, six articles of Religion were established for the mattern, in lieu of those lately rejected by the King; and the Bishops took out commissions from Henry, empowering them to execute their episcopal functions.

Queen Catherine Howard, being accused of incontinence by Cranmer, was this year attainted of high treason, by Act of Parliament, and, without even being brought to trial, was beheaded on Tower-hill, on Feb. 13, 1342. It was enacted about the same time to be high treason in any one not to discover a Queen's incontinence; as well as for any woman to marry the King, who should not be found to be a virgin! In consequence of this very curious penal statute, Henry was obliged to remain a widower for upwards of a year; for, no young lady dared to trust to his construction of the Act which he had procured concerning a Queen's virginity. At length, Catherine Parr, the relict of Lord Latimer, ventured upon him;—there being, fortunately, no clause in this beastly act which could affect a widow.

Henry's Irish Parliament had, in 1542, erected that country into a kingdom; and his Parliament at home was not long in passing an Act to confirm the same; giving to him the additional title of "King of Ireland."

Henry VIII. held twelve Parliaments during the thirty-eight years of his reign.

In reviewing the conduct of Henry's Parliaments, it will be conceived impossible that, had they been composed of persons elected from time to time by the people, they could have been the obsequious creatures of so capricious a monster: it will, therefore, be a charitable construction on the conduct of our ancestors to suppose, that the above Parliaments were merely consecutive sessions of one Long Parliaments, which lasted throughout his reign; or that by means of the immense wealth left him by his father, as well as that obtained by church-robbery, he so managed, that the same men should be on all occasions returned: it would be monstrous to believe, that twelve Houses of Commons, each consisting of 658 English gentlemen, could be found have enough to sanction the atrocious Acts above mentioned.

EDWARDO SEXTO, REGNANTE.	
	chosen.
Sir John Baker	1547
The Lord High Admiral Seymour was attainted of high	
treason, in this Parliament, without being heard, and beheaded in 1549.	
4	• 1553
Afterwards King's Serjeant, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.	
Four Parliaments were held during the six years' reign of this Prince.	
MARIA, REGNANTE.	
John Pollard, Esq., a learned lawyer	1553
In this Parliament an Act was passed to prohibit the dis-	
turbance of priests saying mass; and another which	
repealed all the statutes made in Edward's reign con-	
cerning religion. It is said that the members of both	
Houses appeared courteously devoted to Mary's hus-	
band, Philip, who had just arrived in England,	
bringing with him vast and rich treasures of gold and	
silver.	
Clement Higham, Esq	1555
Afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.	
John Pollard, Esq., (afterwards Serjeant-at-Law) rechosen	
in	1556
William Cordele, Esq. Master of the Rolls, and Privy Coun-	
	1558
Mary has been styled the Bloody Queen; whether she	
deserved that so vile an epithet should be coupled with	
her name has been a matter of controversy: there can	
be no difference of opinion, however, as to her being a	
truly constitutional Queen; for she held five Parlia-	
ments, viz., one every year, during her short reign.	

<sup>•</sup> Parliaments were held in the years 1550 and 1552, wherein very important measures were enacted:—by the former, the eldest sons of Peers were permitted for the first time to sit in the House of Commons; and, by the second, the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England was confirmed, and the marriages of the clergy were declared valid.

ELIZABETHA, REGNANTE.	
	chosen
Sir Thomas Gargrave, Queen's Counsel in the North	1559
In his oration he made the FOUR REQUESTS, ever since	
made by succeeding Speakers, viz. Free access to the	
Queen (Elizabeth):—liberty of speech:—privilege from	
arrest:-and that any mistake of the Speaker might not	
prejudice the House.	
In this Parliament, all the laws passed, during the last	
reign, for the establishment of Popery were repealed;	
the Queen's supremacy over the Church was enacted,	
and the Act of Uniformity was passed.	
Thomas Williams, Esq., learned in the laws	1563
The thirty-nine Articles of Religion were established this	
year.	
Richard Onslow, Esq., Solicitor General	1566
When made Solicitor to the Queen (Elizabeth), he had a	
writ to attend in the Upper House of Parliament; but,	
on the death of Mr. Williams, the Commons requested	
that he should be sent to them as their Speaker; which	
request was complied with.	
Christopher Wray, Esq	1571
Afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.	
Robert Bell, Esq	1572
Afterwards knighted, made Serjeant-at-Law, and Lord	
Chief Baron.	
John Popham, Esq	1581
Afterwards Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice of Eng-	
land, and a Privy Counsellor.	
Being Queen's Solicitor General, he was an ussistant in	
the Upper House, as Mr. Onslow was, when chosen	
Speaker of the Commons.	
The Commons taking upon themselves to order a General	
Fast in 1581, the Queen reprimanded them for their	
presumption.—Several Members at the same time	
absenting themselves were fined 20%, each by the	
House.	
Mr. Serjeunt John Puckering	1585
Afterwards Queen's Serjeant, and Lord Keeper.	

When o	hann
Mr. Serjeant Thomas Snag, (afterwards Queen's Serjeant)	
	1592
Afterwards made Attorney General and knighted; also	
Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Privy Counsellor,	
and Lord Chief Justice of England.	
Mr. Serjeant Christopher Yelverton	1597
Afterwards knighted, and made a Judge of the Queen's	
Bench	
Mr. Serjeant John Crook, Recorder of London	1601
Afterwards Judge of the King's Bench.	
In this Parliament it was resolved by the Commons, that	
a Sheriff could not be elected Knight of the Shire for	
his own county; but that he might be made a Sheriff	
after he was elected.	
With all Queen Elizabeth's pretensions to virginity, she	
certainly played the wanton with the constitution.	
Like her tyrannical father, she held Parliaments once	
in every four years and a half; viz. ten during the	
forty-four years of her reign.	
The second second second	

#### JACOBO PRIMO, REGNANTE.

This Parliament will be ever famous for its more than appropriate plot of the 5th of November, 1605; from which it may be very aptly styled the GURROWNER PARLIAMENT. A belief, in the present day, that the Catholics intended to blow up the King and the two legislative Houses, can be the result, only, of gross bigotry or ignorance. That Guido Fawkes entered heart and hand inno such a conspiracy is beyond a doubt; for he boldly confessed the same on his examination by the Star Chamber; but was not the circumstance of gapging him when sent to execution, a convincing proof that the government was in fear that he would, on the scaffold, inform the surrounding multitude who were the real and hired plotters that had seduced him into the conspiracy, for the purpose of throwing national odium on the already plundered and oppressed nobility and gentry who still adhered to the Romish faith? But who was the discoverer of this mighty plot? Why, the King himself: that paragon of sagacity, James the First; who is said, when reading an anonymous letter in his Privy Council, to have construed words which conveyed no such meaning (unless to one already well informed on the subject) into 'a blowing up with gunpowder!" It is also curious that the search for the destructive combustibles,—on the said Royal and sage suggestion,—should have been in the very place where they were deposited '—It is a true, though common, proverb, "that those who hide can find." Thus plot was altogether a very ill-concocted and bungling affair; but it answered the purpose intended: the consequences, however, might have been taxable to those who hatched it; for, had not the Catholic party been weak and poor.

When theres.

This Parliament granted tonnage and poundage to the King for life, as had been done to his predecessors, frum Hen. VII. downwards, for the defence of the realm and the guard of the seas:—in 1605 the Oath of Allegiance was first required and administered, in consequence of the Gunpowder Plot:—in 1606, an Act was passed to empower the Crown to levy 20l. per month on Popish Recusants who absented themselves from church; or to seize two-thirds of their lands!—and it was declared a premunire to refuse the Oath of Allegiance. The Act for levying twelve-pence, each Sunday, on every one who did not come to church, was at the same time revived.—As a sort of counterpoise to these tyrannical acts, all laws hostile to the Scots were repealed.

But the most sweeping statute of this Parliament was that by which the Earls of Tyrone and Tyronnel and other Irish leaders were attainted of treason, and their lands vested in the Crown; amounting to 511,465 acres, in the several counties of Donegal, Tyrone, London-derry, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh. This Act enabled the King to make "the Scottish Plantation of Ulster:"—that is, the inhabitants, whether rebellious or peaceful, were compelled to turn out, in order to make way for James's countrymen.

Sir Randolph Crew, Serjeant-at-Law

1614

Afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

The second Parliament of this reign daring to touch upon their grievances—viz. the King's profuseness to his own

cause previously plundered and oppressed, they might have recoiled with tenfold vengeance on the heads of the ruling powers. The whole affair was so palpably false, and covered by so flunsy a veil, that we cannot help being astonished at the golfability, or, rather, want of energy and justice which prevented the English nation from driving some of the conspirators, at least (as Guy Fawkes and in the Star Chamber), "back to their native mountains." Ministers of a later date would have managed such a piece of lagerdenain in much better style: they would have taken special care to have provided one or more approvers, whose consciences, pricking them for entering into a conspiracy against "so wise and so good a King," would have lave given such evidence against their real or pretended associates, as would have hanged every Cathoire lady and gendeman of property in the kingdow, without further inquiry.

countrymen, the Scots, and the increase of the Popish Recusants—it was dissolved without passing one Act!—After which James committed several of the Members to prison, for the freedom they had taken; and then raised money upon his subjects by way of Benevolence.

Common Pleas and King's Bench.

In James's third Parliament Lord Chancellor Bacon was convicted of notorious bribery, and the seals were taken from him.—Supplies were granted to his Majesty to enable him to recover the Palatinate for his son-in-law, the Elector: his faithful Commons at the same time promising to assist him to the utmost of their power in case he could not recover it by treaty.—Notwithstanding this, as soon as the Parliament was dissolved, several of the Commons were committed to prison for their opposition to the Court.

Sir Thomas Crew, Serjeant, (afterwards King's Serjeant) 1623, &c.
James I. improved upon his predecessor's mode of destroy-

ing the constitution; he called together only four Parliaments in twenty-two years. His last was a most obedient Parliament,—no doubt profiting by the imprisonment of their colleagues in the previous one:—they not only approved of the Duke of Buckingham's conduct in breaking off the match between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain; but also gave James a supply to declare war against Spain and the Emperor of Germany.

CAROLO PRIMO, REGNANTE.

This King's first Parliament met on the 18th of June, 1625, a few days after his marriage, and in the third month of his reign:—though the last Parliament had made large promises to his father, and had urged him to enter into an expensive war, the present one neither made any provision for the civil list, the Spanish war, nor the guard of the seas, so that the king found himself under the necessity or ordering the officers to continue to collect the usual duties of tomage and poundage, settled on his predecessors, by his own authority. It was dissolved on the 12th of August.

Ancestor of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

In this Parliament the first quarrel arose between King Charles and the House of Commons: for, the latter remonstrating against the Duke of Buckingham's continuance in the administration, and against the King's taking tonnage and poundage, it was dissolved without passing one Act.

The King dismissing the Queen's French servants about the same time, involved himself in a war with France:—nor was his condition at home more enviable; being compelled to commit several gentlemen to prison for refusing to pay the money required of them by way of loan for the public service: some of the inferior people were pressed for soldiers on their refusal.

Sir John Finch

1628

Afterwards King's Counsel, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

In the third Parliament of this reign, a Petition of Right was preferred to his Majesty, praying, 1. That no loan or tax might be levied but by consent of Parliament: 2. That no man might be imprisoned but by legal process; 3. That soldiers might not be quartered on the people against their wills; 4. That no commissions might be granted for executing martial law.-To which the King answered, " I will that right be done, according to the laws and customs of the reulm."-This answer not being deemed satisfactory, and the Commons being about to remonstrate against his Majesty receiving tonnage and poundage; he came to the House of Peers and passed the Act confirming the "Rights and Liberties of the Subject," as above demanded; with two other Acts whereby the clergy and laity respectively granted him five entire subsidies.

1625.—During its continuance, the Earl of Bristol and Bishop Williams of Lincoln not being summoned, the Lords petitioned his Majesty that they might each of them have a writ of summons, which was granted: and the Earl of Armelel being committed to the Tower during the session, without cause shown, the Lords address the King to discharge him (looking upon it as an invasion of their privileges); with which address his Majesty complied.

The King's notions of "Divine Right" and other tyrannical assumptions now began to wear so dangerous an aspect, as to be the source of frequent bickerings between himself and his "faithful Commons;"-his haughty spirit would not brook opposition or remonstrance from the Lower House, although he knew well that its members held the purse strings of the nation. Accordingly, after imprisoning nine of their body on the 4th of March, 1629, he dissolved the Parliament on the 10th of the same month, resolving never to call another. For some years he

 The Parliament meeting after a short prorogation, and falling immediately upon their grievances, the king declared he did not claim tonnage and poundage as of right, but de bene case, and desired it might be settled on him as on his ancestors. Commons, however, proceeded again on their grievances, and pretended to be offended at the increase of the Arminians and Papists. And Mr. Pyin moved, "That a Covenant might be taken to maintain their religion and rights." At the same time, the officers of the customs being questioned for detaining the goods of Parliament-men for tonnage and poundage; the King sent the Commons a message, declaring, "That what the customers did was by his order."

The Commons thereupon voted the seizing Mr. Rolles's goods a breach of their privilege; and called on the Speaker to read their remonstrance against it, and put the question; but he said that "the dured not, the King having commanded the con-

trary;" and endeavouring to leave the chair, he was held in by force, and the doors were locked, till a protest was read,—"That whoever should bring in innovations in religion, or seek to introduce Popery or Arminianism; and whoever should advise

the taking of tonnage and poundage not granted by Parliament, or that should pay the same, should be reckoned enemies to the kingdom."

The King sent for the Serjeant of the House, but he was detained, the doors being locked :- then he sent the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod with a Message;

but he was denied admittance until the protest was read, after which the House, in confusion, adjourned to a certain day.

Warrants were now issued by the Privy Council for seizing the riotous Members of the Commons: and Mr. Holles, Mr. Coriton, Sir John Elliot, and Mr. Valentine, appearing before the Council, and refusing to answer as to what was said or done in the House, were thereupon committed close prisoners to the Tower. The King then went to the House of Peers, and in a Speech declared, that the seditious behaviour of some of the Commons obliged him to dissolve the Parliament. It was dissolved accordingly, without sending for the Commons up, or any Act passed during the Session.

An information was soon after exhibited in the Star-Chamber against the Members in custody, viz. Sir John Elliot, Delzil Holles, Benjamin Valentine, Walter Long, William Coriton, William Stroud, John Selden, Sir Miles Hobart, and Sir Peter Hayman, " for their undutiful speeches and actions in the late Parliament;" whereupon, the Members brought their habeas corpus to be admitted to bail; and they were offered to be bailed by the Court, on giving security for their good behaviour, which they refused. Upon an information preferred against them in the King's Bench, they pleaded against the jurisdiction of the Court: this being over-ruled, they were adjudged to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure; and being official to be released on their submission, they refused. Sir John Elliot, and one or two others, died in prison.

carried on the government, per se, with crippled finances, and great personal sacrifices of his royal state and dignity; at length finding that the hereditary revenues of the crown, &c. were by no means commensurate to the heavy demands made upon him, and that his hands were tied from going to war through want of money, he resorted to the unconstitutional means of imposing and levying taxes of his own accord and without the intervention of a Parliament. These impositions, and the unwarrantable penalties which were inflicted on those who resisted them, created such a ferment throughout the nation, that, to restore tranquillity and obtain the necessary supplies by legitimate

 Every man possessed of lands of the value of 400, per annum was obliged to be knighted, or compound with the Crown, according to an old law. of salt, soap, leather, coals, pins, &c. were deemed great stretches of the prerogative Indeed, nothing but necessity could justify these methods of raising money, to which the King was reduced, by the Commons refusing him any supply, even for the support of his household. He was compelled a few years afterwards to grant permission to the Dutch to fish upon the English coasts, in consideration of a num of 30,000. and an annual tribute for the future.—In 1635, a proclamation was published to restrain the great resort of the nobility and gentry to the city of London; which we found to impoverish the country, and increase infectious distempers in the city. And informations were exhibited in the Star-Chamber against seven lords, sixty baronets and knights, and above one hundred gentlemen, for non-observance of this act of State.

In 1636, the celebrated Selden's book, asserting the English sovereignty of the narrow seas, in opposition to the writings of Hugo Grotius, and showing the custom of levying ship-money by former kings, without ascent of Parliament, was ordered to be kept among the records; one of them in the Council-chest, another in the Ex-

chequer, and a third in the Court of Admiralty.

Mr. Richard Chambers, a citizen of London, and others, however, disputing the legality of ship-money, the opinion of the twelve judges was demanded; who unammously gave their opinions under their hands, that the let ying ship-money was low tal.

The case of Mr. Hampden, also, was argued in the Exchequer Charuber before all the judges; and he was adjudged to pay twenty shillings, the sum he was charged with, towards fitting out a fleet for "the Guard of the Seas."

Among other victims of Charles's tyranny at this time may be mentioned Henry Burton, bachelor of divinity, William Prynne, a disaffected barrister, and Dr. Bastwick, a physician; neither of them eminent in their professions, but violent ircendiaries. They were convicted in the Star-chamber of composing several actions libels, and sentenced to be pilloried, lose their ears, to be fined 500001, each, and to be imprisoned for life !- The consequence of this prosecution was, that they were ever afterwards looked upon as Confessors, by the Presbyterians.

John Lilburn, a bookbinder (bookseller), was convicted in the Star Chamber, of

publishing and dispersing seditious libels, fined 5000L, and sentenced to be pillured, and whipped from the Fleet-prison to Westminster-hall. He was imprisoned for three years, and, upon the turn of the times, he was released, and became an other d

note in Cromwell' sarmy.

means, Charles at last consented, after a lapse of twelve years, to readmit to his councils those other branches of the legislature, which his less fastidious predecessors had never dreamt of refusing to commune, with in all cases which concerned their own or the national welfare \*.

John Glanville, Esq., Serjeant at Law . . . . 1640

Afterwards King's Serjeant.

This Parliament lasted only 22 days; having begun on the 13th of April, and dissolved on the 5th of May following.

His Majesty having sent a message to the Commons, by Sir Harry Vane, demanding a supply of six subsidies, the latter, either designedly or by mistake, demanded twelve, which threw the House into an uproar. Returning to the King, Sir Harry assured him that no money would be granted against the Scots, which the King believing, abruptly dissolved the Parliament, and afterwards raised an army of 20,000 men against the Scots; towards the maintenance of which the nobility and gentry advanced 300,000l.; but the City of London refused him the loan of even 100,000l. The Scots

The national ferment was greatly increased at this time by the Scots throwing off their allegiance, and entering into a covenant or association against the Government. They held a General Assembly at Glasgow; which, although dissolved by the King's Commissioners, continued to sit, declaring "they would not desert the work of the Lord; and that to attempt to interrupt their sitting, was to contramand and prejudge the prerogative of Jesus Christ and the liberties of the Kirk." Accordingly, having condemned episcopacy as antichristian, they deprived and excommunicated those bishops and ministers who differed from them, by their own sole authority. Then, resolving upon a war, they raised an army; and having made themselves masters of Edinburgh, they seized the regalia and the King's magazines of arms; telling the people "that they might expect Popery and bondage, if they did not acquit themselves like men." They next addressed themselves to the French King as their sovereign, desiring his protection. Charles marched against them with a powerful army, received their submission, and matters were accommodated on both sides; but, the next Scottish Parliament, having excluded the bishops, who were the Third Estate, confirmed all the acts of the General Assembly, and insisted on several demands to the diminution of the King's prerogative. Being prorogued, they protested, and sent a deputation of their members to the King. These were highly caressed by the malcontents in London, and incited to stir up a new war against England; particularly by the Earls of Essex. Bedford, and Holland, and Baron Say; also, by Messrs. Hampden and Pym-The King charged the Scottish Commissioners with treason, and produced an intercepted letter, wherein they invited the French King to invade his dominions; where upon, Lords Loudon and Colville (the first of whom had written the latter) were committed to the Tower.

having entered England and made themselves masters of Durham, where they levied contributions amounting to 850%. per day, a general council of Peers was summoned at York. They advised the King to send commissioners to treat with the enemy, which he agreed to. A cessation of arms was the consequence; but the Scots were allowed to remain in England until the treaty should be ratified by an Act of Purliament in London.

William Lenthall, Esq., a Bencher and Reader of Lincoln's Inn; chosen at the Parliament which began on Nov. 3, 1640

As soon as this Parliament had met, such was the opposition of the Commons to their Sovereign, that they voted 300,0001. to be given to their brethren of Scotland, and immediately raised 100,000% in the city for supplying the Scottish army.-Articles of impeachment for high treason were carried up to the Lords by Mr. Pym (usually called King Pym) against the Earl of Strafford, who was thereupon committed to the Tower. They then voted, that the levying of Ship-money, and the opinions of the judges upon it, were illegal.-The judges were thereupon obliged to put in great bail.

A Bill for Triennial Parliaments receiving the Royal Assent, the Commons thanked his Majesty for it, and said, " There now remained nothing to be done, but to testify their devotion to his Majesty, and their only end was to make him a glorious King."-Their first act towards that desirable consummation was a Bill of Attainder against his friend the Earl of Strafford; the impeachment having been dropped. The reason of proceeding against the Earl by Bill of Attainder was, because there was no legal evidence to convict him of high treason before the Lords\*.-What was principally

By a Bill of attainder, or of pains and penalties, any one may be attained of treason or felony, and pains and penalties inflicted beyond or contrary to the existing law. A Bill similar to the present passed in the 9th of Ocorge I., inflicting certain pains and penalties on the Bishop of Rochester, Kelly, and others, for being concerned in Layer's conspiracy; and these persons were condemned by the Parliament without such evidence as would have been required in the common courts of law. Of a similar nature was an Act passed in the 22d of Henry VIII., chap. 0, which ordained retrospectively, that one John Roose, a cook, who had been sense time.

insisted on by the Earl's enemies at the trial was, that he had an intention to alter the constitution from a limited to an absolute monarchy, which, they suggested, was high treason against the kingdom, if not against the King.

The Lords having passed the Bill, at the instance of the Commons, moved his Majesty to give the Royal Assent: which was done by commission, as well as to another Bill passed at the same time, for perpetuating the Parliament !-- by both which the King signed his own ruin. He is said to have complied at the Queen's importunity, to save herself and family. The Earl of Strafford was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 12, 1641. Bills were passed afterwards for taking away the Star-Chamber and High Commission Courts; and for a pacification between the kingdoms of England and Scotland. To effect the latter, all the Scots' demands were gained. It is computed that their coming into England, and stay here, cost this nation 1,100,000l., besides the damage they did to private men. An Act was also passed for the reduction of the rebels in Ireland; wherein it was declared, that the King could in no case, but in that of foreign invasion, press a freeborn subject into his service.

Twelve of the bishops, protesting against all Acts of Parliament since they were withheld by force from their seats, were at this time committed to the Tower for high treason.

before convicted of throwing poison into a large pot of broth or soup (which he was preparing for the Bishop of Rochester's family, and the poor of the parish), should be boiled to death in his own cauldron, in Smithfield. These Bills, however, are seldom resorted to; being expost facto laws, made for retrospective purposes, and utterly inconsistent with the principles of public justice. The last attempt to pass a Bill of this kind was the well known one of 1820, which was instituted against the late Queen Caroline for alleged adultery in foreign countries.

Impeachment is an indictment or accusation presented by the House of Commons to the Lords, as the supreme court of criminal jurisdiction. A commoner cannot be impeached before the Lords for a capital offence, but only for high misdemenors: a Peer may be impeached for any crime. On the trial of Mr. Warren Hastings, a doubt was raised whether the Lords were bound by the same rules of evidence as are admitted in criminal trials in the inferior courts. There can be no doubt, however, that the House of Peers, in cases of judicature, are bound by the same rules of testimony as are observed in all other courts.

This Parliament, which lasted 13 years, that is, from Nov. 1640, till its dissolution by Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, on the 20th of April, 1653, is known by several designations, viz. "THE REPUBLICAN PARLIA-MENT," "THE RUMP PARLIAMENT," "CROMWELL'S LONG PARLIAMENT," and "THE BAREBONES PARLIA-MENT." It received the latter nickname from the fanaticism of several of its Members, among whom was a man named Barebones, a dealer in leather, in Fleet-street, London; who, being infected with the rage which was then very general, of changing the Christian names, John, Thomas, &c. into Scriptural phrases, metamorphosed his own into " Praise-God Barebones!" During the continuance of this Parliament, civil war raged over the land, in consequence of the imprudent conduct of Charles I. The opposing parties were styled Cavaliers and Roundheads; but, properly speaking, the contest was carried on by the King and his adherents against the Parliament and the people. The plea for the long continuance of this Parliament was of course the necessity of affairs\*; for, during the struggle for superiority between the King and the people, it would have been dangerous, nay, impossible, to elect new representatives from year to year. In fact, this Parliament had taken up the position of declaring itself sedentary until the affairs of the kingdom should be settled: this was the only ground on which they could contend with the sovereign at the head of a powerful army; and it would have been unsufe for them, as individuals, to have abandoned it. At all events, let it be remembered that, if this prolongation of a popular Parliament was unconstitutional, it was at least a quid pro quo for the total want of Parliaments during the twelve years preceding.

It may not be unnecessary to state, that the civil war was commenced by Charles demanding the persons of five

The King's consent to its perpetuity was extorted from him at a time of
extreme danger to himself and family; and under promises of pecuniary assistance,
which, doubtless, were never intended to be fulfilled.

Members of the Commons who were obnoxious to him, and in going to the House in person to seize them . The Commons, of course, felt themselves insulted, and their privilege of free speech at an end, if they submitted to such tyranny; more particularly as the King had imprisoned nine Members in 1629, for speeches delivered by them in their places in Parliament: accordingly, the escape of the obnoxious Members having been connived at by the House, and Charles being unable to find them, although he and his officers made a strict search throughout the city of London for that purpose, the harassed and unfortunate monarch took the field against his people and their representatives. The several defeats of his armies at Edgehill, Newbury, Marstonmoor, and, finally, his total overthrow at Naseby, are well known †.

The King, while he was in Scotland, having discovered more fully the treasonable correspondence between the Scots and some Members of Parliament, ordered Lord Kimbolton to be apprehended, together with Sir Arthur Haselrig, Messrs, Pym, Hampden, Holles, and Stroude: whereupon the Commons resolved, "That whoever should attempt to scize any of their Members, or their papers, they should stand upon their defence." The King thereupon went to the House of Commons, and demanded the five Members above mentioned, but they not being there, he issued a proclamation for apprehending them; and the same day the Commons voted it a breach of privilege.

The city populace were now raised for their protection; and the Commons adjourning for seven days, ordered a committee to sit at Goldhall in the mean time. The mob growing very dangerous, the King and royal family removed from White-hall to Hampton-court; and the sheriffs of London, with the train-bands, and an armed multitude, carried the obnoxious Members in triumph to their seats at Westminster! The scamen and watermen, with above a hundred armed vessels, with field pieces, flags, &c., as prepared for an engagement, advanced, at the same time (January 11), up the Thames, from London-bridge to Westminster; for which they all received the thanks of the Commons.

+ Upon the report of the king's refusal to pass the militia bill, March 2, the two Houses resolved. That the kingdom should be forthwith put in a posture of defence, and that all the Lords Lieutenant in England should bring in their commissions, and cancel them as illegal. They also ordered the admiral (the Earl of Northumberland) that he should equip the royal navy, and be ready to put to sea in their service. All this was done before his Majesty had raised a single regiment, or taken

The Parliament next proceeded to muster all the city militia, consisting of 12,000 men, in Finsbury fields. These were commanded by Skippon, and such other officers as the House could confide in. They sent also to the several counties to muster their militia, pursuant to their ordinance, assuring them of the protection of the two

Houses against any that should oppose them.

And now the King thought it necessary to raise a guard for the defence of his person, which consisted of a troop of horse, commanded by the Prince of Wales, and one regiment of the trambands.

Having taken refuge in his kingdom of Scotland, the army and magnates of that country treacherously and

The Parliament hereupon voted "That whoever should serve or assist his Majory in raising forces, were traitors;" and sent their serieant to York, to apprehend some gentlemen that attended the King there, as delinquents. They also published a remonstrance, declaring the sorverign legislative power to be lodged in both House; and that the king had not even so much as a negative.—On the other hash, an engagement was entered into at York, by forty-six lords and great officers of sate, declaring that they would not submit to the orders of the two Houses; but would defend his Majesty's person, crown, and dignity, against all his entities. The King issued a commission of array, and made the Earl of Lindsey general, the Parliament voted, that an army should be raised for the wofety of the King's person, and the defence of both Houses of Parliament; and constituted the Earl of East their general. They also passed an ordinance, for levying tunnage and possessing to their general are their general. their oun use; and applied 100,000% of the money, given for their relief of Ireland, towards levying forces against the King. Mr. Hampden actually drew out the militia of the county of Bucks against the King, and the nobility and gentry over the whole kingdom, who would not declare against their sovereign, were plandered and imprisoned, wherever the Parliament prevailed; some of them were even kept under hatches on board the ships in the Thames!

The two Universities, greatly to their honour, about this time, made the King a present of all their plate: the Cambridge plate, however, was intercepted by the well, and applied to the use of his enemies. In the mean time the two House passed an ordinance for a weekly assessment, or tax, throughout the kingdom, amounting

to 34,808/. per week, for the maintenance of their troops.

A few days after the battle of Edgehill, the Queen landed at Burlington Bar. in Yorkshire, and brought with her money, arms, and ammunition, for the King's forces; for which, on May 23, 1643, Mr. Pym, from the Commons, impeached

her of high treason.

The Parliament, still apprehensive that they should not long be in a condition to oppose the royalists, sent Sir William Armyne and Sir Henry Vane, junior, to Invite the Scots to come to their assistance; and they having agreed to invade England, and assist their brethren at Westminster, the two Houses consented to take the Solemn League and Covenant! Having made a new great seal, they declared that all letters patents and grants, passing the great seal by the King, after May 22, 1642, should be void; and that henceforward their own great seal should be of the same authority as any great seal in England had formerly been. They committed the custody of it to the Earls of Bolingbroke and Kent, and to Mr. St. John, Serjeant Wild, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Prideaux.

On the other hand, the loyal Members of Parliament, being summoned by the King to appear at Oxford, assembled there to the number of 44 lords, and 118

commoners

About the same time, the ASSEMBLY of DIVINES met in the Jerusalem Chambers, in lieu of a Convocation of the Clergy: they consisted of about 118 purisan preachers and 26 laymen, and were allowed four shillings a day, each, for their arrices. This Assembly established "The Directory," instead of the Book of Common Prayer; voted as useless the Apostle's Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments; and passed an Ordinance for turning Christmas-day into a fact. The Parliament voted, at the same time, that the clause for the "preservation of his Majesty's person," should be left out of Sir Thomas Fairfax's commission. On Nov. 16, 1644, the proceedings against Archbishop Laud were revived, and

the Lords being of opinion that he was not guilty of high treason, the Commons ordered his grace to be brought before them; and, without hearing any evidence but what their counsel repeated, passed an ordinance to attain him of high treason.

most basely sold and delivered him up a prisoner into the hands of the English Commissioners\*; at length, after exactly two years of restraints and imprisonment, -during which he made several attempts to escape,that rebellious spirit which his own tyranny and fatuity had engendered and fostered burst through all restraint, He was brought to trial in Westminster Hall, and sentenced to die +. In little more than six weeks after his

The Lords, terrified, and threatened by the Commons, passed the same ordinance, though they had declared him not guilty; and the archbishop was beheaded on Tower-hill, notwithstanding he produced the King's pardon!

On April 3, 1645, the Lords, passing the self-denying ordinance, for disabling the Members of either House to have any commission, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Essex, Manchester, Waller, and all the general officers (except Cromwell) who were Members of either House, were obliged to resign their commissions; Fairfax and Cromwell thereupon new-modelled the army.

After the battle of Naseby (June 14), the King's letters and papers, taken on the field, were read in the House of Commons; and the Members made themselves very merry with his private affairs. The King now sent several messages to the House

with proposals of peace, but they were rejected, and they voted against any personal treaty with the King.

The Scots having, by Montrevil, the French agent, given him an invitation, his Majesty left Oxford in disguise, and joined the Scottish army near Newcastle, on the 5th of May, 1646: but these traitors, notwithstanding their promises of protection, delivered him up to the English, in consideration of 400,000h of their

arrears being paid to them.

Of this sum the Marquis of Argyle received 30,0001, for his share, and 15,000L more were distributed among his friends. Several ministers of the kirk received large sums; and the Duke of Hamilton had 30,000l. for the share which he took in this infamous business. There were many, however, among the nobility and others in Scotland, who were heartily ashamed of such a bargain, "because their nation would be disgraced and infamous to the end of the world, if they yielded to this compact: that by their oath of allegiance, and even by their covenant, they had sworn to protect and defend him; that the King had fled to them for refuge; and if it was against the law and practice of all nations to deliver up the meanest person who came for shelter, how would the world condemn them for giving up their sovereign into the hands of his mortal enemies, and this, too, by an act of their Parliament or State ?"

† The King being brought from Scotland to Holmby-house, in Northamptonshire, Cromwell sent a detachment to bring him to the camp. He was thereupon brought to Newmarket, where the gentry resorted to him, with his chaplains and servants; Cromwell making great professions of loyalty, and readiness to serve him.

At this time, the army preferred a representation, through their officers, for purging the Parliament of all obnexious Members, declaring, they would put a period to their sitting, &c.: accordingly, they proceeded to impeach Holles, Waller, and nine more of the leading Members of the Commons; and insisted upon their being suspended from their scats; whereupon those Members thought fit to withdraw. The Speakers of both houses, and fifty of the Members, now fied to the army for protection against the London mob: and several of the impeached Members fied beyond

The King having for the most part marched with the army, after he left New-

decapitation, one branch of the legislature overlaid the other two: the Commons abolished Regal power in

market, was, on the 16th of August, 1647, fixed at Hampton-court, where his children, who were under the Earl of Northumberland's care at Sion-house, were ones permitted to come to him: nor were any of the nobility and gentry demed acres to his Majesty. Indeed, during the contentions between the Parliament and the arry, he was civilly addressed by both parties, but he did not think fit to show broad more inclined to one than the other. Finding, at length, that the propositions is the him by the Parliament were very extravagant, and that Cromwell and his other were not sincere; having reason to believe, also, that his life was in danger, house his escape to Titchfield, a seat of the Earl of Southampton. He was atternated persuaded to trust himself with Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight, who detained him in the island, and gave advice to the Parliament where he are Whereupon the two Houses sent four bills for his royal assent. By the first, "he was to acknowledge the war raised against him to be just; by the second, he was to abolish episcopacy; by the third, to settle the power of the maintain person nominated by the two Houses; and, by the fourth, to sacrifice all those that had adhered to him."

On the King's refusal to pass these bills, the Houses broke out into the most rade and virulent language against him. A new treaty was, however, soon entered upon at which the Commissioners for the Parliament insisted that the King should acknowledge they had entered upon a war with him for their just defence; and that he was the author of the war, and all the calamities consequent thereupon: that he should abolish episcopacy, settle presbytery, and transfer the lands of the church to the support of the state: that he should transfer the power of the militia to the Pathanen, and impower them to keep a standing army, and levy money to pay them: the he should pay all the debts they had contracted, and leave the royalists to their men; that the Parliament should constitute all magistrates, and dispose of all piles and offices: and that his Majesty should confirm their seal with all their grants and commissions. Although his Majesty granted most of these demands, the preshyumas voted his concessions unsatisfuctory; until the army usurped the supreme authorize

when they would gladly have revived the treaty.

They now voted, that they would make no more addresses to the King, but pre-ceed to settle the kingdom without him. To this resolution the Lords gave the concurrence, and his Majesty was made a close prisoner. They then declared it high treason for any person to deliver a message from the King, or to receive any letter or message from him, without the leave of the Houses. These resolutions, Sergeant Maynard observed in the Commons' House, "did in effect dissolve the Parliament;

for there could be no Parliament without a King."
On Nov. 30, 1648, the King was taken out of the hands of Colonel Hummond. and carried to Hurst Castle, by an order of the council of officers; and the army returning in triumph from Scotland, marched up to London, demoisted all the works about it, and quartered about Whitehall and St. James's. When upon the Commons declared "That the act of seizing the King's person, and carrying hum prisoner to Hurst castle, was without the advice or consent of the House;" and resolved "That his Majesty's concessions to the propositions, made him in the Isle of Wight, were sufficient grounds for the two Houses to proceed upon, for the settlement of the kingdom."

Colonel Pride was sent by the army with a strong detachment to Westminster, where he seized and imprisoned forty-one of the Members as they were going to the House, and stopped above one hundred and sixty more from going in; so that there were not now more than one hundred and fifty who were permitted to sit, and these

were, most of them, officers of the army.

England, and shut up the House of Peers. government remained republican, but without any ostensible head, until 1653, when Oliver Cromwell, the favourite of both army and people, dissolved that Parliament, which had worked so much good and evil; and was proclaimed Lord Protector of England a few months afterwards.

A detachment also marched into the city, and seized the public treasures that were lodged at Goldsmiths' and other halls; and the vote of non-addresses to the King was revived.

The King now being brought from Hurst Castle to Windsor, a committee of the Commons met to consider how to proceed in a "way of justice" against him. At the same time it was ordered by the council of war, that the ceremony of the knee should be omitted to the King, and all appearance of state left off; and that the charges of his Court and attendants should be lessened.

A solemn fast was next held at Westminster, "to seek the Lord and beg his direction in this matter."

Hugh Peters, the Protector's chaplain, in a sermon at St. Margaret's, told the Parliament that he had found, upon strict scrutiny, "there were in the army five thousand raints, no less holy than those that now conversed in heaven with God Almighty;" and, kneeling down, he begged, in the name of the people of England, "that they would execute justice upon that great Barabhas at Windsor." His text was, "Such honour have all saints;" and another passage which he cited was, "They shall bind their kings in chains," &c. He insisted, that the deliverance of the people had been appropriately and had been all saints; the children of larged from the base of boundage by the army was greater than that of the children of Israel from the house of bondage in Egypt!—The Members going directly from church to the House, it was moved to proceed capitally against the King. The Commons then resolved, "That it was treason in the King to levy war against the Parliament;" but the Lords rejected the ordinance for the trial of the King. The Commons, however, proceeded to resolve, 1st, "That the people, under God, are the original of all just power;" 2dly, "That the Commons in Parliament are invested with the supreme authority of the nation without King or Hause of Perre!" and from this time they refused to the nation, without King or House of Peers;"-and from this time they refused to

On January 20, 1649, the King was brought from St. James's, before the "High Court of Justice," in Westminster-hall, but refusing to acknowledge their jurisdiction, he was remanded to Sir Robert Cotton's house. Being brought into the hall a second and third time, and still persisting in denying the jurisdiction of the Court,

Bradshaw, the president, ordered his contempt to be recorded.

His Majesty being brought in, the fourth day, Bradshaw made a speech; after which, the clerk was ordered to read the sentence; which, after several matters laid to his charge had been enumerated, then concluded, " For all which treasons and crimes, this Court doth adjudge, that he, the said Charles Stuart, as a tyrant, traltor, murderer, and a public enemy, shall be put to death, by severing his head from his

The warrant for the King's execution was signed by fifty-nine of his judges; in which it was ordered, that he should be put to death on the 30th of January. About ten that morning he walked from St. James's to Whitehall under a guard, where, being allowed some time for his devotious, he was afterwards led by Colonel Hacker through the banqueting-house to the scaffold that was erected in the open street before it, where, having made a speech, he said at the conclusion, "I go from a temporal to an eternal crown;" and then submitted to the block: being in the Airch year of his age, and the 24th of his reign.

#### REPUBLICA.

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On the death of the King, the Commons passed an Act, declaring it high treason to proclaim the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.) or any other person, King of England, without consent of Parliament; and styled themselves "the Commonwealth of England;" although they did not amount to a hundred men. They next proceeded to vote "the House of Peers useless and dangerous, and therefore to be abolished:"-also, "that the office of King of this nation, in any single person, was unnecessary, burthensome, and dangerous, and therefore ought to be abolished."-A new oath was now ordered to be taken, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, called " the Engagement;" whereby the people were obliged to swear they would be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, without King or House of Lords. And an Act passed, that all proceedings and process of law, patents, commissions, indictments, judgments, records, &c. should for the future be in the English tongue, only.

An Act being passed also for the sale of the Crown lands at 13 years' purchase; and for selling all the goods, furniture, jewels, paintings, and personal estates of the late King (a great part whereof was purchased by the Kings of France and Spain, and other foreign Princes); between 3 and 400,000l. were raised by the

sale, for the service of the new state.

On the 20th of April, 1653, General Cromwell having quelled the insurrections in Ireland and Scotland, and defeated Prince Charles at Worcester, went to the House of Commons with a guard; and taking a file of musqueteers with him into the House, he communded the Speaker to leave the chair, telling them they had sat long enough, unless they had done more good. He told Sir Harry Vane, "that he was a juggler;" Mr. Harry Martin and Sir Peter Wentworth, "that they were whore-musters;" Mr. Chaloner, "that he was a drunkard;" and Allen the goldsmith, "that he chested

the public." Then he bade one of his soldiers take away that fool's bauble, the mace: Harrison pulled the Speaker out of the chair; and Cromwell having turned them all out of the House, locked up the doors, and returned to Whitehall\*. In the afternoon he went to the Council of State, told them the Parliament was dissolved; "that this was no place for them," and bade them be gone, also.

#### Oliverio Cromwell, Gubernatore.

Francis Rous, Esq. 1653

On the 8th of June, Cromwell issued his letters of summons to about 140 persons to appear at Whitehall on the 4th of July, to take upon them the administration of the government. When they met in the council chamber at Whitehall, Cromwell declared, "That they had a clear call to take upon them the supreme authority of the Commonwealth." And produced an instrument under his own hand and seal, importing, "that he did, with the advice of his officers, devolve and intrust the supreme authority and government of the Commonwealth into their hands, and that they, or any forty of them, should be acknowledged the supreme authority

The following is the gracious speech which this bold and successful general

andressed to the House when he dissolved the Long Parliament:—
"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonoured by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches; and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and, like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there of pottage; and, like Judas, betray your cod for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you?—Is there one vice you do not possess? You have no more religion than my horse:—gold is your God.—Which of you have not bartered away your consciences for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that has the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes, have ye not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves, by your immoral principles and wicked practices? You, who were deputed how the propule to cot without the propule to cot without the propule to cot without her the propule to cot without the cot without the propule to cot without the cot with the cot without the cot with the cot without the cot without the cot with the cot without the cot without t here by the people to get grievances redressed, are yourselves become the greatest grievance. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this House; and which, by field's help, and the strength he has given me, I am now come to do. You are no longer a Parliament!—I say you are no longer a Parliament.—I command you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place.—Go! get you out!—make haste:—ye venal slaves, begone!—so! take away that chining bauble there (the mace), and lock up the doors.

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of the nation; but that they should sit no longer than the 3d of November, 1654; and, three months before their dissolution, they should make choice of others to succeed them, who were not to sit above a year."

It being moved, on Dec. 12, in this new sort of Parliament, that their sitting any longer would not be for the good of the Commonwealth, and that it was fit they should resign their power to the lord-general; the Speaker, with many of their members, went to Whitehall, where, by a writing, they presented to his Excellency Cromwell, a resignation of their powers.

Lambert and the council of officers also gave up their pretensions to the supreme authority, and declared, that the government of the Commonwealth should for the future reside in a single person; that person should be Oliver Cromwell, the captain-general; and that his title should be, "Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging."—They also ordained that the three kingdoms should be united into one Commonwealth and government.—That a Parliament should be summoned once in every third year, and not be dissolved or prorogued in less than five months, without their own consent; and that the number of members for England should not exceed 400, for Scotland 30, and for Ireland 30.

Then, the number of members to be elected for each county and borough were specified, and regulated according to the size of the respective counties. The corporations were allowed to choose but one each, and many of the smaller boroughs were totally excluded; the City of London was allowed to choose six; some of the larger cities two a-piece, and the Universities one each.—This scale was so judiciously constructed that the rural

Some of them continuing still to sit in the House, Colonel White went this with a guard, and demanded what they sat there for? They answered, "To the Lord." "Pish?" said White, "You may go and seek Hom convenhere of for he has not been here there treeler years." We then turned them all out: what upon many of them followed their brethren to Whitehall, and signed the resignal.

population returned three members for one sent by the towns; that is, in the proportion of 150 to 450: by which means the population and wealth of the kingdom were fairly represented.—None but persons of integrity were to be chosen, of which the Protector was to be the judge. Any person worth 2001, and qualified in point of principles, might be a member, and sixty members were to be a quorum. If the Protector refused his consent to a Bill twenty days, it was to pass into a law without him.

A constant revenue was to be raised, for maintaining 10,000 horse, and 20,000 foot, and a good fleet at sea. Future Protectors were to be chosen by the council.—
In the interval of Parliaments, the Protector and his council had the power of making laws.

William Lenthall, Esq., rechosen in . . . .

1654

On Sunday the 3d of September, 1654, being Sunday, the PARLIAMENT OF THE THREE KINGDOMS, modelled according to the late act of government, met; but, in the beginning of their session, great debates arose as to the legality of the present convention, and the abovementioned act of government: whereupon the Protector came to the Painted Chamber, and sending for the members, severely reprimanded their insolence; after which he placed a guard at the door of the House, and would suffer none to enter, who would not subscribe to a recognition, that he would be true and faithful to the Lord Protector, and that he would not propose, or give consent to alter the government, as it was settled in one single person and a Parliament. 130 of the members signed it the first day, and more afterwards, to the number of 300 in all.

The Parliament still not answering the Protector's expectations, and particularly in not confirming his authority of levying taxes upon the subject without their consent, he thought fit to dissolve them on January 22d, 1655.—

In the writs there was a direction "that no persons should be elected (or their sons) who had borne arms for the King:"—and this was universally compiled with.

He then proceeded to divide England into eleven districts, and in every district placed an officer called a major-general, who had not only an absolute command over the forces in his division, but a very great power in civil causes.—England was never more powerful than at this time; for, by the Lord Protector's extraordinary energy, her arms were respected by every Sovereign in Europe; whilst her laws being justly administered, were cheerfully obeyed at home.

Sir Thomas Widrington

1656

Cromwell's third Parliament met on the 17th of September.

He suffered none to enter the House, who were not approved by his Council, and who had not obtained a certificate to that effect.

The officers of the army now petitioned against his accepting the title of King; and threatened him if he complied with the Commons, who were about to make him an offer of the crown. The Protector, however, determining to revive the old constitution, issued writs to several persons, to the number of sixty, to give their attendance at Westminster, and compose a House of Lords. They met accordingly; and when the Commons showed some disgust at this proceeding, he swore "that they were, and should be Lords." Finding that the Commons were still averse to his new scheme of government, he sent for them to the Upper House, and reproached them for their seditious, ungrateful behaviour. and then thought fit to dissolve this his last Parliament. He died on the 3d of September, 1658, in the 60th year of his age, having enjoyed the title of Protector 4 years, 8 months, and 18 days.

#### Riccardo Crommell, Gubernatore\*.

Chaloner Chute, Esq. was chosen, but being unable to attend, Sir Lislebone Long was elected, but vacated, after seven days possession; and on the 15th of April,

Thomas Bampfield, Esq. was appointed

1650

It is well known that Richard Cromwell's Protectorate was but of short duration; for, lacking the fearlessness and energy of his father, he was compelled a

Richard Cromwell, who was proclaimed Lord Protector on the death of his father, called a Parliament after the ancient form; summoning his father's House of Peers to meet, as well as the Commons, on the 27th of January; but they had not sat three months, before some of his pretended friends persuaded him to dissolve them; at which time Richard's authority may be said to have expired. For the Rump, or remnant of the Long Parliament, which had been dissolved in 1653, immediately assuming the government, Lenthall the Speaker, and several of the Members, met in the House of Commons, to the number of about 41: -- several of the Members. who were excluded in the year 1648, attempting to enter with them, were stopped. This remnant of a Parliament voted, that the Speaker should have the offices of General and Admiral, and that all commissions should be granted in his name. They then voted, that an engagement should be taken, whereby every person renounced the title of Charles Stuart, and the whole Line of Stuarts, and every other single person pretending to the government; at the same time declaring that he would be faithful to the Commonwealth without a

bend before the daily increasing spirit of Monarchy, which had begun to rear its head after the death of Oliver. Too humane, or too indolent, to punish the favourers of the Restoration, he at length made way for the son of the decapitated Charles;—glad, no doubt, to exchange his unsafe and uncomfortable seat for the repose and happiness of private life.—Of those who opposed his short-lived power, no one proved a sharper thorn in his path than the celebrated Sir Harry Vane, a man whose character exhibits a singular compound of wisdom and folly. The first Protector was assuredly afraid of him; but to the accord he denied all quarter. The following spirited but nost daring philippic was delivered by him, against the Chief Magistrate of the kingdom, in his place in the Commons' House.—" One could bear a little with Oliver Cromwell, though,—contrary to his oath of fidelity to the Parliament, contrary to his duty to the public, contrary to his oath of fidelity to the Parliament, contrary to his duty to the public, contrary to had usurped the government. His merit was so extraordinary, that our judgments and our passions might be blinded by it. He made his way to empire by the most illustrious actions. He had under his command an army that had made him conqueror, and a people that had made him their general; but as for Richard Cromwell, his son,—Who is he?—What are his titles?—We have seen that he had a sword by his side, but, did he ever draw it?—and, what is of much more importance in this case, Is he fit to get obedience from a mighty notion who could never make a footman obey him?—Vet this man we must recognize under the title of 'Protector!' a man without wordly, without courage, and without conduct.—For my part, Mr. Speaker, it shall never be said that I made such a man my master!"

When close

King, single person, or House of Peers. But their authority was of short duration; for, on October 13, General Lambert meeting the Speaker going to the House with his Life Guards, dismounted the officer that commanded them, and turned the Speaker back with the assistance of his own guards. Thus he deposed the Rump, and with his officers assumed sovereign power. These were but twenty-three in number, most of them general officers. They took upon them the exercise of the government, under the title of "a Committee of Safety;" proceeded to issue commissions for raising forces; and General Lambert marched northward to oppose Monk, who was upon his march from Scotland. Monk, however, having consulted his officers, marched forwards, and encamped at Coldstream near Berwick. where he continued about a month. Lambert, with his forces, consisting of about 12,000 men, lay at Newcastle.

In the mean time, Portsmouth and the fleet declaring for the Parliament, the authority of the Committee of Safety expired; and the Rump Parliament resumed the government again. General Fairfax at the same time declared for a free Parliament, and, being joined by great numbers of gentlemen at Marston Moor, Lumbert's forces at Newcastle deserted him, and joined Fairfax, who took possession of York, and kept a correspondence with Monk, who now continuing his march to London, took up his quarters in Whitehall.

The excluded Members thereupon assembled, took their places in the House, and voted Monk "General of the Forces in England, Scotland, and Ireland." S.ill, Monk continued to protest, that he would oppose, to the ulmost, the setting up of Charles Stuart. a single person, and a House of Peers. The Parliament now proceeded to pass an Act for putting the militia into the hands of persons of quality; every officer being obliged to declare, "that the war, undertaken by the Parliament against the late King, was just and lawful." Then they passed an Act (March 16, 1659), for dissolving

the Parliament, after it had continued in several forms nineteen years, and summoned a Convention; having first constituted a Council of State, consisting of thirty-one persons, among whom was General Monk, Annesley the President, Lord Fairfax, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper.

The Council of State took upon them the administration of the government, and issued several proclamations for the preservation of the public peace, &c.

CAROLO SECUNDO, REGNANTE.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Bart.

1660

Afterwards Master of the Rolls.—Ancestor of Viscount Grimstone (now Earl Verulam.)

The Convention being assembled, Sir John Granville, on April 25, delivered letters and declarations to the two Houses, from Prince Charles Stuart, then in Helland, which were read in Parliament: whereupon they voted, "that the government ought to be by King, Lords, and Commons." They also voted 50 000l. for his Majesty's present occasions:—and the King was solemnly proclaimed (both Houses assisting) both in London and Westminster. Charles receiving advice of this, left the Hague, and, embarking for England, arrived at Dover the 24th of May, where he was met by General Monk.

On the 29th of May, being his Mujesty's birthday, he made a triumphant entry into the City of London. Soon after which the regicides were brought to trial at the Old Bailey, of whom twenty-nine were tried and convicted, but only ten were executed. An order of both Houses was also made for disinterfing the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, Henry Ireton, and Thomas Pride, hanging them on the gallows at Tyburn, and afterwards burying them under the gallows!

This Convention (which, in order to distinguish it from that which afterwards dethroned James II. ought to be styled "THE RESTORATION OF MONARCHY PARLAL-MENTS,") passed several Acts for increasing the King's

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revenue; and amongst others, one for establishing a post office, &c. The revenue settled upon the Crown at this time was 1,200,000/. per annum, which was to defray the charge of the navy, guards, and gurrisons, and the whole expenses of the government.

Sir Edward Turner

1661

Afterwards Solicitor General, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir Edward was the first of five Speakers who presided in the Commons, during Charles the Second's Long Parliament, which lasted 17 Sessions; that is, from the 8th of May, 1661, to the 24th of January, 1679.

The King meeting his first Parliament on May 8, 1661, acquainted them with his intention to marry the Infanta of Portugal, which was approved of by both Houses; for, besides Tangier on the coast of Barbary, and the island of Bombay in the East Indies, the King received with the Queen two millions of croisadoes; in consideration whereof, she had a jointure of 30,000/. per annum settled upon her.

Episcopacy was at this time restored in Scotland, and, by an order of both Houses, the "Solemn League and Covenant" was burnt in London and Westminster, by the Hands of the common hangman; and the bishops took their places again in the English House of Lords.—On St. Bartholomew's day, the Act of Uniformity taking place, 2000 dissenting ministers lost their preferments.

The Commons inquiring into the king's revenue, arising by customs, excise, crown lands, chimney money. the post office, first fruits and tenths, and coinage, alienation office, &c. and finding that they did not all raise 1,100,000% per annum, the King was permitted to sell Dunkirk (which Cromwell had with so much pains acquired) for 500,000%.

The clergy, observing that the Crown expected more from them in proportion than from the laity, were, at this time, by their own consents, given in convection,

taxed in Parliament with the laity, by which they lost much of their influence.

The Dutch encroaching on the English in India and Africa at this time, both Houses addressed his Majesty to take some speedy and effectual course for redress; assuring him, "that they would, with their lives and fortunes, assist his Majesty against all opposition whatsoever."

In the first year of this Parliament Members obtained the privilege of transmitting and receiving letters through the public Post Office, without expense either to themselves or their correspondents. This truly useful and important privilege obviously arose from the necessity of a free and constant communication between representatives and their constituents.

On Oct. 13, 1665, the Commons voted, that the thanks of that House be given to the University of Oxford, for their eminent loyalty during the late rebellion.

On Jan. 16, 1667, Mr. Edward Seymour, in the name of the Commons, impeached Edward Earl of Clarendon of high treason, &c. at the bar of the House of Lords; and an Act was passed soon after for his banishment.

On Sept. 28, 1669, both Houses presented his Majesty with an address of thanks for issuing his proclamation for suppressing conventicles, and desired the continuance of his care in that point. The Royal Assent to a Bill, for this purpose, was immediately afterwards given.

A cabinet council was constituted at this time, consisting of five Lords, viz. Lord Clifford, the Earl of Arlington, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury), and the Duke of Lauderdale; which obtained the name of the Cabal, from the initials of their names or titles. These Lords were generally thought to be pensioners of France, and to have advised the King to enter into an alliance with that Crown; from whence they suggested that he might be furnished with money without applying to the Parliament, which daily incroached on his prerogative.—The King, having shut up the Exchequer by the advice of

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the Cabal, published a declaration, with his reasons for suspending payment till the last day of December. At the same time, a declaration of indulgence was published, for suspending the penal laws against dissenters.

In February, 1678, writs under the Broad Scal of the Commonwealth having been issued during the recess, for electing Members to fill up the House of Commons in vacant places, the Commons voted those writs to be irregular, and expelled the Members who had been elected upon them. They also addressed his Majesty to revoke his "Declaration of Indulgence to Dissenters," and to permit the laws to have their free course. He there-upon promised to retract his declaration, assuring them, "that what he had done, in that particular, should not, for the future, be drawn into example or consequence."

On March 29, the Royal Assent was given to the Test Act, which required all officers, civil and military, to receive the sucrament according to the Church of England, and make a declaration against Transubstantiation.

On the meeting of Parliament, in May, after a short recess, the Commons addressed his Majesty against the Duke of York's marrying the Princess of Modena, or any other person not of the Protestant religion; notwithstanding which they were married soon afterwards. They resolved, about the same time, that the keeping any standing forces, other than the militia, in this nation, was a grievance:—"That, according to law, the King ought to have no guards but the gentlemen pensioners, and the yeomen of the guards;—and that it was impossible effectually to deliver this nation from a standing army, till the life guards were pulled up by the roots."

On October 14, 1675, the Commons proceeded to resolve not to grant any supply to his Majesty, for the taking off the anticipations that were upon his revenue; and

drew up a test to be taken by the respective Members, "disclaiming the receiving any bribe or pension from the Court, for giving their vote in any matter whatsoever."

In Sept. 1678, on the discovery of Titus Oates's plot, they resolved, "that there was a hellish plot of Papists te assassinate the King, and subvert the established religion and government;" and soon after an Act was passed "for disabling Papists to sit in either House of Parliament,"

On the 25th of Jan. Charles the Second's Long Par-LIAMENT, or as it may be otherwise styled, "THE CATHOLIC EXCLUSION PARLIAMENT," was dissolved, having sat 17 years.

Sir Edward Seymour \* again chosen in 1678; but the King refusing his consent, and the Commons insisting, the Parliament was prorogued until the 15th of March, when they chose

On the meeting of the new Parliament, the Commons resolved, "That the Duke of York, being a papist, the hopes of his succeeding to the Crown had given the greatest countenance and encouragement to the present conspiracies of the papists against the King and protestant religion;" and ordered Lord Russel to carry up the said vote to the Lords, for their concurrence: whereupon (March 30), the King came to the House, and offered to put any restrictions on his successor, or to consent to whatever laws they should propose for the security of the protestant religion, without altering the succession.

There is an instance on record of the exercise of authority by a Speaker of the House of Commons, which we should suppose without a parallel: it is related of Sir Edward Seymour, when he was Speaker, that his coach breaking down at Charing-cross, he ordered the bendles to stop the next gentleman's they met, and bring it to him. The gentleman in it was much surprised to be turned out of his two coach, but Sir Edward told him it was more proper for him to walk in the streets than the Speaker of the House of Commons; and left him to do so without toy further apology.

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He offered to limit the authority of a popish successor, "so that no papist should sit in either House of Parliament; that none of the Privy Council, or Judges, should be put in, or displaced, but by authority of Parliament; that none but protestants should be justices of peace, lord lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, or officers in the army and navy, during the reign of a popish successor, and that none of these officers should be put out, or removed, but by Parliament; and offered to consent to any other limitations, so that the right of succession was not defeated."

The Commons of England, notwithstanding the King's concessions, ordered a bill to be brought in, "to disable the Duke of York to succeed to the Crown." It soon after passed the House, and was carried up to the Lords by Lord Russel; but it was thrown out of that House, at the second reading, on the 15th Nov. 1680, by a majority of thirty voices; the King being, at the time, present in the House.

The city of Westminster, and other towns, having, at this time, addressed his Majesty, declaring their abhorrence of the late tumultuous petition for calling a Parliament (October 27), the Commons resolved, "That it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a Parliament, and that to traduce such petitions, as tumultuous and seditious, was to contribute to the design of altering the Constitution."

They also resolved, "That no Member should accept any place without leave of the House: and "That, until a bill should be passed, for excluding the Duke of York, they could not give any supply without danger to his Majesty, and extreme hazard of the protestant religion." Also, "That whoever should lend the King any money, upon any branch of his revenue, or buy any tally of anticipation, should be judged a hinderer of the sitting of Parliament, and be responsible for the same in Parliament."

The second Parliament, in which Mr. Williams was chosen Speaker, was held at Oxford. The following expedients were proposed instead of the Bill of Exclusion, viz. "That the whole government, upon the death of his Majesty, should be vested in a Regent, who should be the Princess of Orange; and if she died without issue, then the Princess Anne should be Regent: but if the Duke of York should have a son educated a protestant, then the regency should last no longer than his minority; and that the Regents should govern in the name of their father while he lived, but that be should be obliged to reside 500 miles from the British dominions: and if the Duke should return to these kingdoms, the Crown should immediately devolve on the then Regent, and the Duke and his adherents be deemed guilty of high treason."

Morch 28, 1681. The Bill, however, was brought in again, read the first time, and ordered a second reading: whereupon the King came to the House of Lords, and having sent for the Commons, he told them, "he observed such heats among them, and such differences between the two Houses, that he thought fit to dissolve the Parliament ";" after which he immediately set out for Windsor.

inserediately on the dissolution of this Parliament, plots began to be hatched for Movement of the King and his brother; in which were engaged the Duke of the Lordy Grey, Howard of Escrick, the Earl of Essex, Lord William Movemen Sidney, John Hampden, and others. The Duke was pardoned, a of the other conspirators were beheaded.

of the other conspirators were beheated.

The Sidney, Esq. was arraigned at the King's Bench bar for high treason, experting the death of his Majesty, and consulting with several other traitors to be used to be originally in the people, and delegated by them to the Paratte to be originally in the people, and delegated by them to the Paratte to be originally in the people, and delegated by them to the Paratte to be originally in the people, and delegated by them to the Paratte to be originally in the people, and delegated by them to the Paratte to be originally in the 21st of October, 1683, glorying "that do for the good old cause, in which he had been engaged from his youth."

o Hampelen, Esq. being convicted of a misdemeanor, in conspiring and conog with other persons to make an insurrection, was fined 40,000L and obliged

eccurity for his good behaviour during life.

at the same time, the Lord Chief Justice, Jefferies, having persuaded the city and several other corporations to surrender their charters, on the assurerer; and shortly afterwards twenty-five corporations in Cornwall, and six in or, made the same foolish surrender, through the agency of the Earl of Bath.

## JACOBO SECUNDO, REGNANTE.

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Sir John Trevor, (afterwards Master of the Rolls)

On the accession of King James 11. to the throne, Feb. 5, he went publicly to hear mass at St. James's Chapel. He also published two papers taken from the late King's (his brother) strong-box, to manifest that he had died a Roman Catholic. But, notwithstanding his own fidelity to the faith in which he was bred, he assured the Parliament, which met on the 19th of May, "that he was determined to protect the church of England, and maintain the liberties and properties of his people." He acquainted them, also, that Argyle was landed in Scotland, and raising a rebellion there; and that the Duke of Monmonth was landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire: whereupon both Houses resolved " to stand by him with their lives and fortunes, against the Duke, and all other rebels and traitors;" and passed a bill for attainting the Duke of high treason.

The Parliament meeting again on the 9th of November, the King made a speech to both Houses, saying, "that he had employed some officers who were not qualified according to the Test Act, of whose unquestionable loyalty he was satisfied, and hoped this would breed no difference between him and his people." The Commons, thereupon, in their address, offered to indemnify the recusant afficers for what was passed; but intimated their desire "that his Majesty would not continue any recusants in office for the future \*."

The King's next unpopular step was publishing on the 4th of April, a declaration allowing liberty of conscience to all his subjects; and suspended dispensing with the Penal Laws and Tests, and even with the oaths of the and supremacy, on admission into offices, civil and military. The declarate followed by another of the same kind, in the April tollowing, when he people the officers and soldiers of his army to sign a writing in which they were to to the utmost of their power, to procure the Penal Lams and Test Acta repealed. To his great surprise, instead of doing this, they find down more The Archhishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of St. Asaph, Elt. Chiebester, and Wells, Peterburough and brision, new signed a petition to his Macous, pense with their distributing and reading the Declaration to expending the Laws; which being denominated a libel, they were cover unal usage for refusing to put in bail. On their trials in Westminster Hall, the pages.

Henry Powle (or Powell), Esq. Speaker of the Convention \*, or REVOLUTION PARLIAMENT

1688

verdict of "Not Guilty:" which defeat of a most tyrannous prosecution gave great joy to the people at large, and was received with three cheers by the army.—Sir Richard Holloway and Sir John Powell, justices of the King's Bench, were now displaced, for giving their opinions against the Court in favour of the seven Bishops.

displaced, for giving their opinions against the Court in favour of the seven Bishops.

A thanksgiving for the birth of the Prince of Wales, on the 10th of June, was observed in the Civies of London and Westminster. Immediately after which the Prince of Orange published a Declaration, with his reasons for an intended expedition to England, viz. to facilitate the calling a free Parliament, and to inquire into the birth of the Prince of Wales, who was alledged to have been spuriously palmed on the public as the son of the King and Queen, although the son of other parents.—The principal witness or author of this sham plot was afterwards in 1691), voted by the Commons to be "a notorious cheat, impostor, and false accuser." On the news of the intended invasion, the King of France offered to send King James 30,000 men, since his own forces could not be depended on; but his Majesty was advised to refuse them .- He now proceeded to restore the charter of London. And having desired the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, and their brethren about town, nine of the Bishops attended his Majesty with ten articles or propositions, as the best means to restore his affairs: the chief of which were, "that his Majesty would suffer the law to take its course, and call a Parliament." Whereupon he dissolved the Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical, displaced the Popish magistrates, put Protestants in their places, and published a Proclamation for restoring to the Corporations their ancient charters, liberties, rights, and franchises ... But these concessions came too late. The Prince of Orange, landing at Torbay on the 5th of November, 1688, arrived at Exeter on the 8th; where an association was signed by the gentlemen, who joined him, to assist and defend his Highness; and the Duke of Grafton, Lord Churchill, with several other persons of quality, and a large body of treops, deserted his Majesty at Salisbury. Whereupon the King returned to Whitehall, where he found the Princess Anne had gone away the night before, after Prince George her husband. The Queen and infant Prince were now sent over to France, and the King himself soon afterwards embarked for the same country.

The Convention Parliament was that convention of the Lords and Commons who met at Whitehall, on the abilitation of King James H., to settle the Prince of Orange on the throne. This was in fact no Parliament, being without rayal or even popular authority, and being composed merely of some persons who had been in the previous Parliament, with others who had never been members of either House. The objects for which this meeting took place, happened to be increasful; otherwise the members who composed it were liable to trial and punishment for treason against the reigning Sovereign. In order to screen them from such dangerous consequences, should the King or his son ever recover their rights, an Act of Indemnity was passed in the next session of Parliament, including every person who had been present at the above meeting. See two Protests of the Lords in the Appendix to thir columns.

The Prince of Orange receiving intelligence of the King's departure, published a

The Prince of Orange receiving intelligence of the King's departure, published a Declaration, "requiring all those, who had served as Members in any of the Parliaments held in the reign of King Charles II. to meet him at St. James's the 26th of December, together with the Aldermen and Common-Council of London" 11! Soon afterwards, the Lords spiritual and temporal advised him to write circular letters to the several Councies, Universities, Cities and Boroughs, to send Members to meet at Westminster on the 22d of January. In the mean time they authorized him to take upon humself the administration of public affairs, both civil and military, and the disposal of the public revenue, till the said meeting of a record Convention Accordingly, on the 22d of January, 1689, this Convention being assembled,

GULIELMO III. ET MARIA, REGNANTIBUS.

When chosen.

Sir John Trevor rechosen in

He was expelled the Chair and House, for having taken a bribe of one thousand guineas from the City of London, to promote the passing of the Act for establishing what is called the "Orphan's Fund." It appeared afterwards, that he had made a regular practice of disposing of his influence for money. Nor was he at all

singular in this respect, during the venal times in which

Marquess of Halifax was chosen Speaker of the Upper House, and Henry Powle, Esq., of the Lower House. And the Commons immediately resolved that "King and people; and, by the advice of Jesuts and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom; had abdicated the government, and that the throne was thereby vacant."—This resolution was carried up to the Lords by Mr. Hampden; but they sent it back with amendments; viz. instead of the word "abdicated they omitted the words, "and the throne was thereby become vacant;"—which occasioned long and warm debates between the two Houses. But, at length, the Lords agreed to the resolution without any amendment; for the Prince of Orange mas conferred upon him; but insisted that the Princess (though entitled thereo by hereditary right) should have no share in the government. If they did not yield to this, he threatened to return to Holland, and to leave them to the mercy of their exasperated sovereign. This threat soon silenced all opposition and debate concerning the abdication; for they saw that William had them in a cleft stick; and they had not forgotten that notwithstanding Charles the Second's Act of Grave, previously to his recovery of the throne, the first act of his reign was to bring to trial and execution the persons who had sent his father to the block and himself into exile. Accordingly, on the 7th of February, both Houses resolved that "William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, (the son-in-law and daughter of James II.) should be declared King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, to hold to them during their lives and the life of the survivor of them, and that the sole and full exercise of the royal power be only in and executed by the said Prince of Orange, in the names of the Princess; remainder to the Princes Anne of Denmark, and the hirs of her body; remainder to the heirs of the body of the Princes; and on the same day they were proclaimed King and Queen, with the usual solemnities.—In a few da

he lived. Mr. Guy, and Mr. Hungerford, were expelled from the House of Commons about the same time, for similar practices; and in an inquiry which afterwards took place, with respect to the means by which a renewal of the East India Company's charter had been obtained, Sir Thomas Cooke, one of the directors, and a member of the House of Commons, confessed that he had distributed no less a sum than 70,000l., on behalf of the company, among the friends of certain courtiers and Commoners! But he would not acknowledge that he knew that either the ministers or the senators themselves received any part of this sum .- Mr. Bird, an attorney, also, was brought down upon his knees by the Commons for bribing sundry persons belonging to their House.-Luckily for other delinquents, -and they were not a few, -an "Act of General and Free Pardon" was passed in April, 1695; "which was of singular comfort to all such gentlemen as were in danger of being prosecuted for bribery, extortion, and endeavouring to sell their country "."

On May 24, 1689, the Royal Assent was given to the Bill, commonly called "The Toleration Act," by which Protestant Dissenters were indemnified from the penalties of the law.—In August, an Act was passed "for Payment of the States of Holland, for all Charges of King William's Expedition to England;" amounting to 600,000l.—Several Members grumbled and made speeches at this extravagant demand; and some went even so far as to say that the gift of three Crowns so splendid as those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, ought to have shielded the donors from any aftercharge:—but these gentlemen forgot that their creditors

Bishop Burnet observes, "that few were preferred at this time, but Whics, except they purchased their places; for the Whics," he says, "set every thing to sale."—He also relates, "that he complained to King William of the practice of the court in bribing and corrupting the Members of Parliament."—To which the King answered, "he hated it as much as any man; but saw it was not possible to avoid it, considering the corruption of the age, unless he would endanger the whole."—Surely King James, with all his faults and Popery to boot, could near have done worse than this.

were Dutchmen;—that they were inexorable: and they were reminded that King William could still go back to Holland and leave them to their fate!

In March, 1690, they granted to their Majestics, for their lives, and the life of the survivor of them, certain duties upon beer, ale, and other liquors; with other duties of tonnage and poundage, &c .- In these Acts were clauses. empowering the King to anticipate and borrow money on his revenues, as he had desired in his speech. This was the beginning of the DEBT, so destructive to the NATION ever since. William's maxim was, "borrow what you can; the more you borrow, the more friends you make; interest is a stronger tie than principle."-Accordingly the ministry gave whatever interest and premiums happened to be demanded for the loan of money; and naval stores and provisions were taken up at thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty per cent. Consequently, monied men, and those that could bear Stock\*, doubled and trebled their fortunes, by buying up debentures and government securities.

<sup>•</sup> How this Anglo-Batavian Debt ever obtained the name of Stock or Funds, is truly inconceivable; seeing that its very existence is proof positive of a total vast of either Stock or Funds!—But this humbing which we conceived by the Jews of Holland, and brought forth by the "Gibrions and Immortal Deliverer," was sanctioned, legalized, and baptized by an English Parliament; and, anch is the rimes of a name, that the inhabitants of these kingdoms have been guilled by it cresince!—King William was not so much to blane for laying the formation of the mighty Debt; for he was accustomed to such things,—is leaving his country and his home,—in severing the ties of consanguinity and friendship,—in forsaking the scenes of his early recollections,—it is not to be supposed that he did so for the mere purpose of delivering Englishmen from Popery for which, by the by, he did not care a straw), nor even for the particulal satisfaction of dethroning King James;—no, his purpose—like that of persons who go to the Indies—was in weeke his fortune; and to gratify his ambition of taking rank with the great any cream of Europ:—he came to thear, not to tend, the English flock; and so closely has his example been followed by his successors, that there is scarcely affected left—William knew a secret, of which the unhappy Charles and the shaunfully ill-treated James were ignorant;—or rather, he pursued a policy which they were not permitted to adopt;—for not only did their Parliaments deny these Kings the December of the purpose of defence against domestic rebellion and foreign aggression, but they even put under the ban of their high displeasure, and threatened with condigon panishments all those who should dare to lend their sovernigh a guinea in the may of anticipation of his tevenne; even though the same should be refunded by he came to assist;—he knew tehy they wanted his help to define during and her came to assist;—he knew tehy they wanted with the vendity of many of the leader.

In December of the same year the Commons addressed King William, to make a provision of 50,000l. per annum, for the Prince and Princess of Denmark: but the obtaining this address occasioned such a misunderstanding between the Queen and Princess, that the Queen would have no conversation or correspondence with her afterwards\*.

Complaint being made to the Commons, in January, 1692, of a pamphlet which endeavoured to show that "King William and Queen Mary's right to the allegiance of the subject was founded on conquest;"—and of Bishop Burnet's Pastoral Letter, advancing the same doctrine; they resolved that the laurels of the Revolution belonged solely to Parliament, and ordered both pamphlet and letter to be burnt by the common hangman.

A practice prevailed, at this time, of pressing landmen for the sea service, by the officers of the fleet, who carried them over to Holland and sold them to the officers of the army.—Whereupon, the Commons ordered their Speaker, Sir John Trevor, to lay this oppression before the King, who (being in want of Funds) directed "that no officers should presume to press landmen for the future"

The first public lottery was drawn in 1693, by Act of Parliament.

An Act was also passed "for the relief of orphans, and other creditors of the City of London."—The citizens had spent

men of the period:—he made his bargain accordingly. Aware that Acts of Parliament are all in all with Englishmen;—that whatever is lare is submissively bowed to:—he, with his minions, organized a system, which might be carried on ad infinitum, of borrowing large sums from individuals, on the parliamentary assurance of receiving perpetual interest or annuity for the same; he thus became master of the resources of the nation; and whilst the captive money-lender was fast bound to one side of his government-car, and a NATIONAL DEBT-PARLIAMENT graced the other, both parties drew him in triumph over the necks of a highly taxed and an insulted, because prostrate and unthinking people.—And this was the first effect of "The Glorious Revolution" of 1688!—How true it is that Englishmen have long gloried in their shame!

The circumstance which rendered this grant the more necessary, was the filial attachment which the Princess Anne always bore to that father whom Mary's howband had dethroned .—she continued her assistance to him to the last hour of his

life, and to her brother afterwards.

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the money they were intrusted with, belonging to the orphans of deceased citizens, in building Bedlam, the Monument, and other extravagant projects; therefore, this Act was to pay the orphans a perpetual interest for their money, at the rate of four per cent.; and to oblige the magistrates, &c. to mortgage the revenues of the city. There was also an Act "for granting several duties upon tonnage of ships, and upon beer, ale, and other liquors;" for the purpose of securing certain frecompenses and advantages to such persons as should voluntarily advance the sum of 1,500,000l. This was the foundation of the Bank of England; the subscribers being incorporated.—See a Protest in the Lords on this subject in the Appendix to this volume.

The ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the government, in 1693, amounted to upwards of six millions sterling.

Paul Foley, Esq.

169

On Dec. 22, 1694, King William gave the Royal Assent "to an Act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments."—This was the important Triennial Act.
—Soon afterwards, another Act was passed granting to his Majesty certain rates and duties upon marriages, births, and burials, and upon bachelors and widowers! At the same time the Commons addressed King William, "that he would take care, for the future, that this kingdom be put upon an equal footing and proportion with the allies, in bearing the charges of the war."—With which interference, his Majesty was by no means well pleased.

# GULIELMO III., REGNANTE SOLO.

to attend the trial of a Peer or Pecress; whereas, formerly, the King appointed a certain number,—usually between twenty and thirty, if the trial did not come on during the session of Parliament.—By this Act also every commoner is to have a copy of his indictment, a copy of the pannel, and counsel assigned him, and two witnesses are required to convict him;—privileges which commoners were not entitled to before this Act.

An Act was passed, on April 14, 1696, for permitting the solemn affirmation and declaration of the Quakers to be accepted instead of an oath, in the usual form \*.

At the commencement of this session, Charles Duncombe, Esq, an opulent banker, was committed a close prisoner to the Tower; being charged with making false indorsements on Exchequer Bills. On the 29th of January, being ill, his apothecary and his brother were permitted to see him, when he confessed his guilt, and was expelled the House. A Bill was brought in for seizure of his estate, and passed, after great opposition:—138 against 103. This Bill being sent to the Lords, they desired a conference with the Commons, and not being satisfied, though he had acknowledged the fact, they discharged him from the Tower. On March 31st following, the Commons recommitted him! We do not find in the journals of the House of Commons, that any thing further was done.

In Dec. 1697, soon after the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, the Commons resolved, "that in a just sense and acknowledgment of what great things his Majesty had done for these kingdoms, a sum not exceeding 700,000, per ann. should be granted to his Majesty during life, for the support of the civil list."

Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Bart.

1698

In May, 1698, a complaint being made to the Commons of a book, entitled "The case of Ireland's being bound by Acts of Parliament in England," (written by William

See Lords' protest against the passing of a similar Act in 1721, in the Appendix to this volume.

Mollineux, Esq. of Dublin), which denied the dependence of Ireland on England, as to its being bound by English Acts of Parliament; they addressed his Majesty, asserting "the dependence and subordination of Ireland to the kingdom of England."

In December, John Archdale, a quaker, was elected a Member of Parliament for the borough of Chipping Wycomb, Bucks; but, upon his refusing to take the oath, a new writ was issued to choose another burgess. In the same month, the Commons resolved, "That all the land forces of England, in English pay, exceeding 7000 men (and those consisting of his Majesty's natural-born subjects) be forthwith paid off and dishanded:"—they also voted, "That all the forces in Ireland exceeding 12,000 should be dishanded;"—but 15,000 seamen were voted for the sea service.

In Dec. 1699, the Commons, inquiring into the forfeited estates in Ireland, found that 49,517 acres of those lands had been granted to the Earl of Romney; 108,633 acres to the Earl of Albemarle; 135,820 acres to the Earl of Portland; 26,480 acres to the Earl of Athlone; (all Dutch favourites) 36,148 acres to the Earl of Galway (a French refugee); and 95,649 acres, being the private estate of King James, and worth 25.995/. per annum, to the Lady Elizabeth Villiers, Countess of Orkney, a she-favourite of King William; whilst those British generals and officers, who had served in Ireland, and been eminently instrumental in the reduction of that kingdom, had not a foot of land of all the forfeited estates granted them: whereupon, they resolved to bring in a bill of resumption, and to apply all the forfeited estates and interests in Ireland, and all grants thereof, and of the revenues of the Crown there, since the 13th of February, 1688, to the use of the public.

On Feb. 21, 1700, they waited on the King with their resolutions: in answer to which, his Majesty told them, "he thought himself obliged in justice to reward those who had served well, and particularly in the reduction.

of Ireland, out of the estates forfeited to him there; and that their lessening the National Debts, and restoring the public credit, he thought, would best contribute to the honour, interest, and safety of the kingdom \*!!!"

The Commons, therefore, resolved, "That whoever advised his Majesty to return this answer, had used their utmost endeavour to create a misunderstanding and jealousy between the King and his people."

Robert Harley, Esq. . . . . . . . 1700, &c.

Afterwards Secretary of State, Earl of Oxford, and Lord Treasurer.

A severe Bill was passed against the Catholics of England, at this time.

A treaty of Partition of the Spanish monarchy having been concluded between the maritime powers and France, whereby Archduke Charles was to have Spain; and Nuples, Sicily. &c. were assigned to the Dauphin; the House of Commons, on the 9th April, 1700, resolved "That an address be made to his Majesty, that no person, who was not a native of his dominions, except the Prince of Denmark, be admitted to his Majesty's councils in England and Ireland:"—but, to prevent the presenting of this address, the King went to the House on the 11th instant, and prorogued the Parliament to the 23d of May.

Soon afterwards happened the long expected death of

This was the unkindest cut of all: it was the devil, the futher of sin, reproving his votaries for falling into the snare which he had laid for them. But William knew his men, and would not be controlled: besides, he had by this time worked himself into consequence by his foreign wars and treaties; and he had his chill list of 700,000l. a year, accure fin life: which of course could not be revoked but by Act of Parliament: and he would have seen them all hanged and quartered before he would have given the Royal Assent to such an Act. The above tunnt, however, is beyond all praise; for it was well-timed and richly deserved.—But, how spiriless were those who could bear with it—without even one word of reply!—Was there no one to get up, in his place in the House, to demand a return of the killed and wounded at the buttle of Clencoe? and that all documents connected with that Right-Rayat massacre might be laid on the table?—Such a demand would have been perfectly legitimate and proper; seeing that the miserable Parliament of Scotland, whose proper business such an inquiry was, had net for that purpose in May, 1635; but, being either overawed or bribed by William, had separated without coming any resolution, or making any order on the subject!

When

Charles II. King of Spain. Having been provaked, by the partition of his dominions by foreigners, he had made his will, disposing of his Crown to Philip, Duke of Anjou, second son to the Dauphin of France. Lewis XIV. now caused the young King to be proclaimed at Madrid, and put him in possession of all the Spanish dominions; against which the Emperor and the Popo protested. The English and Dutch presented memorials to the French ambassador on the subject; but no notice was taken of them.

On the 20th March, 1701, the House of Lords addressed his Majesty upon this event, showing the ill consequences of the treaty of partition to the peace and sufety of Europe; and desired his Majesty, that, "for the future, he would communicate all matters of importance relating to his British dominions, to a council of his natural-born subjects, whose interest it was to consult the welfare of their country; and whose experience and knowledge of their country would also render them more capable than strangers of advising his Majesty in the true interests of it." They advised his Majesty, also, "That, in future treaties with the French King, he would proceed with such caution as might carry a real security." The Commons, likewise, after long and violent debates, addressed his Majesty on the same subject, laying before him the ill consequences \* of the Treaty of Partition; condemning it as unjust and inexpedient; wholly foreign to the interests of Great Britain, and inevitably calculated to embroil all Europe in war. This bold and spirited opposition of the Parliament had

This was, in truth, a most iniquitous treaty, and more than any other circustance in the conduct of William, serves to prove the charge which has been by against him, of often forgetting the interests of the people, who raised him to a threat for the sake of playing a principal part in the intrigues of continental Europe

for the sake of playing a principal past in the intrigues of continental Europe. In the course of the debates on this subject, Sir Edward Seymour, a very population to nothing better the a scheme of highway robbery." and Mr. Howe following out the olea, decorrect the a scheme of highway robbery." And Mr. Howe following out the olea, decorrect the as "a comprising to commit felony." William is said to have been as one offended by these expressions, that he declared "he would have detrained presentiation for them with his sword, had he not been remained by the disparity condition between him and the gentlemen who used them."

all the effect desired; for William not only abandoned the Treaty, but soon afterwards wrote a letter to King Philip, congratulating him on his Accession to the throne of Spain. The States-General soon followed his example.

In April, 1701, the Commons impeached the four Lords who had negotiated this Treaty, and addressed his Majesty to remove them from his council and presence for ever: viz. John Lord Somers, Edward Earl of Orford, Charles Lord Halifax, and William Earl of Portland. The House of Lords, on the other hand, addressed his Majesty to pass no censure upon them until judgment was given against them.

On June 17th, however, the Lords having proceeded to the trial of Lord Somers in Westminster-hall, and the Commons not appearing, they accuitted him, and dismissed the impeachment; as they afterwards did the other three.

On Feb. 20th, 1702, soon after the Treaty of "the Grand Alliance" (entered into against France, for proclaiming Prince James-Francis-Edward as James III. of England, &c., in the room of his late father James II.) King William was thrown from his horse and broke his collar-bone. His case appearing desperate, he signed a commission for passing an Act "for the further security of his person; for the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line; and for extinguishing the hopes of the Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret abettors." This was the Act that first enjoined the taking of the "Abjuration Oath," and was the last public Act passed in this reign.

It has been said that a king is the father of his people:—It may be so. To the people of Britain and Ireland, however, King William the Third was a step-father, and that, too, in the very worst sense of the word:—like his prototype, the Norman, he plundered those whom he had sworn to protect, in order to carich and pamper his own kindred and creatures. But, although England has hitherto been most unfortunate in her rulers bearing the name of William England has hitherto been most unfortunate in her rulers bearing the name of William Fottli of that name is theely, by his patriotic exertions, to restore to his people those rights and libertues, of which they have been so long deprived by the confiscations of a Conqueror, and the debts of

#### ANNA, REGNANTE.

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John Smith, Esq. (afterwards Teller of the Exchequer) . 1702, &c.

On the accession of Queen Anne, each House of Parliament attended her Majesty with an Address, condoling the loss of the late King, and congratulating her accession to the Throne; and assuring her, they would assist and support her in the Throne where God had placed her, against the prelended Prince of Walcs and all her enemies; and addresses of condolence and congratulation immediately followed from all parts of England .

On March 14, the Commons resolved, "That the same revenue that had been settled on King William, should be settled on her Majesty for life."

A singular Act was passed this session, "to compel the Jews to maintain and provide for their Protestant children!"

In Feb. 1703, a book, entitled "The shortest way with the Dissenters," was ordered by the Commons to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and its author, Daniel De Foe, to be prosecuted at law. The design of this book was to show "that the Parliament was about to enact sanguinary laws to compel Dissenters to conformity."

In December this year, a dispute happened between the two Houses, in the case of Ashby and White, concerning the right of determining controverted elections.

Deliverer. The Representation of the People in their own House of Parliament consummation so devoutly to be wished!—will confer upon our present those graces Sovereign a crown of unfading glory; whilst the Norman will be remembered only for his tyranny, and the Durchman for his avarice.

The Parliament of Scotland met on her Majesty's Accession, being the same Convention that had assembled at the revolution: the Duke of Hamilton, and carried of his adherents, looking upon this Parliament to be dissolved by the death of K & William, withdrew, and refused to sit amongst them; but the Queen's Commiswithin, withdrew, and refused to sit amongst them; but the Queen's feature sioner, the Duke of Queensherry, produced her Majesty's letter to them, and extinued the session.—In 1704, the Scots passed an Act, called "The Act of Active," wherein they provided, "That if the Queen died without issue, the States of that kingdom should have power to nominate a successor, provided such successor were not the successor to the Crown of England;" and, for their future security against England, they enacted, "That the whole Protestant heritors, and all the burghs, should provide themselves with fire-arms for all the fenetille more who were protestants, and that they should be disciplined again a round." protestants, and that they should be disciplined once a month."

In Sept. 1703, the Commons of Ireland addressed her Majesty, and acknowledged their dependence on the Crown of England.

The Commons resolved "That the right of an elector to vote was cognizable only in their House; and that Ashby having brought his action against the returning officer for not receiving his vote, was guilty of a breach of privilege, and so were all the lawyers, attorneys, and other persons concerned in this cause." The Lords, on the contrary, resolved, "That if any elector's vote was refused, he had a right to bring his action; and that the Commons deterring people to bring their actions, were hindering the course of justice \*."

- In Feb. 1705, the Commons addressed her Majesty, that she would use her interest with the allies, that they might next year furnish their several complete quotas by sea and land.
- In March, an Act received the Royal Assent "for the better enabling her Majesty to grant the honour and manor of Woodstock, with the Hundred of Wootton, to the Duke of Marlborough and his heirs, in consideration of the eminent services by him performed to her Majesty and the public." And in December, 1706, the Duke having had great success in his campaign, an Act was passed "for settling on him and his posterity a pension of 5000l. per annum, out of the post office, for the more honourable support of their dignities."

In March, 1706, an Act was passed "for discharging small livings from their first fruits and tenths, and all arrears thereof."

- In March, 1707, the Bill for ratifying the "Union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland," received the Royal Assent.

At the breaking up of this Parliament, in April, 1704, a libel was published, called "Legion's humble Address to the House of Lords;" setting forth, "that the House of Commons had betrayed their trust, given up the people's liberties, and were become an unlawful assembly; and ought to be deposed by the same rule that oppressed subjects have in all ages deposed bloody and tyranoical princes, and that the tyranny of five hundred usurpers was no more to be endured than they of one; since no number or quality of persons could make that lawful, which in its nature was not so."

by the Union of Scotland with England, which commenced on May-day, 1707 (summoned for the 23d of October following, and dissolved the 15th of April, 1708.)

The only Acts of consequence which were passed in the BRITISH PARLIAMENT, during its first session, was one "for preserving the privileges of ambassadors, and other public ministers of foreign Princes and states;" and another "for the public registering of deeds, conveyances, wills and mortgages, within the county of Middlesex."

Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. . . . . . .

In Nov. 1709, Dr. Henry Sacheverel preached that sermon before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at St. Paul's, which gave so much offence; he charged the ministry with being false brethren to the church they pretended to be members of: which being complained of in the House of Commons, they resolved, "that the sermon preached by Dr. Sacheverel at the Assizes at Derby, on the 15th of August last, and the sermon preached by him at St. Paul's on the 5th of November, were malicious, scandalous, and seditious libels, highly reflecting upon her Majesty and her government, the late happy revolution, and the Protestant succession."

Articles of impeachment were soon afterwards carried up to the Lords, and Dr. Sacheverel was brought to trial in Westminster Hall. Being convicted of a misdemeanor, the Commons went up to the Lords, and demanded judgment against him; and he being brought to the Lords' bar, and made to kneel, the Lord Chancellor pronounced his sentence, viz. "That he should forbear to preach during the term of three years; and that his two printed sermons should be burnt before the Royal Exchange, on the 27th of March, by the hangman, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs."

It was ordered at the same time, that the Oxford Decrees, lately published in a pamphlet, entitled "An entire Confutation of Mr. Hoadley's Book of the Original of Government," should be burnt by the hangman on the 25th instant; and they were burnt accordingly.

1,708

An Act was passed this session, for the encouragement of learning by vesting the copies of printed books in the authors, or purchasers of such copies, during the time therein mentioned.—This is the first COPYRIGHT ACT.

1710

It being resolved to build fifty new churches in London and Westminster, the Queen greatly promoted the passing of an Act of Parliament in order to effect it.

Great frauds were discovered in victualling both army and navy at this time; the seamen in particular being cheated out of half the provisions allowed to them by government.—On the 21st of December the Commons represented to her Majesty, that the Duke of Marlborough had converted to his own use above half a million of the public money; and that Sir Robert Walpole (afterwards prime minister) had taken a thousand guineas of the contractors for forage in Scotland: whereupon, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were turned out of all their places, which brought them in upwards of 62,000l. per annum, besides what the Duke made abroad, which amounted to as much more; and Sir Robert Walpole was expelled the House of Commons, and sent to the Tower.

After the first general conference on the treaty of peace at Utrecht, in Jan. 1712, the Commons represented to her Majesty the injustice of her allies, in throwing their share of the charges of the war upon England; showing that our yearly expenses at the beginning of the war did not amount to four millions; whereas they were now increased to nearly seven millions, by the deficiencies of her allies.—That the States General were frequently deficient

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two thirds of their quota of shipping, and that in the Netherlands they were deficient 20,000 men, and had withdrawn almost all their forces from Spain; and that the Austrians, whom it concerned most, had but one regiment there; whereas, the English maintained sixty thousand men in Spain and Portugal, and the charges of shipping for that service amounted to eight millions sterling; and that England had expended, above her quota in this war, nineteen millions; all which the late ministry connived at, and, in many instances, contrived and encouraged upon private views.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.

1713

In the beginning of this Parliament, the Scottish nation demanded a dissolution of the Union with England, on account of the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, as well as of the judgment of the House of Peers in prejudice of their Peerage. This demand being put to the vote in the House of Lords, was lost, by a majority against the motion, of only four voices.

A complaint being made to the Commons of a pamphlet entitled "The Crisis" (of which Mr. Steele, a Member (afterwards Sir Richard) acknowledged himself the author); they voted it to be "a scandalous and seditious libel, highly reflecting on her Majesty, the nobility, clergy, gentry, and universities, and maliciously insinuating, that the Protestant succession was in danger; also that Richard Steele, the author, be expelled the House."

Both Houses of Parliament addressed her Majesty, just before her decease, expressing "the just sense they had of her Majesty's goodness, in delivering them, by a safe, honourable, and advantageous peace (Utrecht), from the heavy burthen of a consuming land war, unequally carried on, and become at last impracticable."

<sup>\*</sup> Here we see that King William's (the deliverer) system of borrowing annuity was working gloriously. The funds were increasing:—the NATIONAL DEBT was getting on apace.

GEORGIO PRIMO, REGNANTE.

When chosen.

On the accession of the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg and Elector of Hanover, as George the First, to the British throne; by virtue of several statutes for securing the Protestant succession\* (being great grandson of James the First, in the female line); the Commons voted him the same revenue as the late Queen had; and on presenting the Act for that purpose, Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Speaker, declared, "that the Commons could not enter upon a work more pleasing to themselves, than the providing a sufficient revenue for his Majesty, in order to make his reign as easy and prosperous as the beginning of it had been secure and undisturbed."

On the 19th of Sept., 1714, the day after their arrival, the King and Prince held a great court; but the Duke of Ormond, who came to pay his duty among the rest, was not suffered to see him; and it was observed, that all the late ministry were frowned upon, and treated as enemies to the Protestant succession; nor were the Commons thought better of, though they had shown themselves so extremely dutiful as to settle so handsome a revenue on his Majesty. A proclamation was now issued for dissolving the Parliament; George not vouchsafing them the honour of meeting them even once!!—Indeed, the new Whig-ministry had played their cards with great tact; for, they had impressed the King with the notion that all their own enemies were also his enemies.

In the mean time, a proclamation was published for a new Parliament to meet; and the people were directed to

Besides the Prince of Wales, at this time commonly called the Pretender, (although there was no more pretence for styling him such, than there would be for calling him an alligator; seeing that the House of Commons themselves had proved the warming-pan story of Fuller to be a base lie and an infamous conspiracy), James II. had also a daughter by his Queen, named Princess Theresa-Maria, who was, of course, in the line of succession to the throne. But William's emitty to his father-in-law was shown even in the last act of his life, by corting of this last branch of the House of Stuart from all hope of inheritance.

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chause such persons as had shown the greatest firmness to the Protestant succession, when it was in danger ;— his Majesty being persuaded, that the late Queen, as well as her late ministry, were engaged in a design to being in the Pretender †.

The Hanourable Spencer Compton .

Afterwards made a Knight of the Buth.—Ancestor of the Earl of Northampton.

In this Parlament (which lasted seven Sessions, viz. from the 17th of March, 1715, to March, 1721), the famous Septemberal Acr passed (May 5th, 1715), which emperated the existing members to sit seven years instead of their, for which they had been elected; and to transmit to their successors the same power and privilege of not dissolved somer by the Crown.—This Act was passed under the pretence that the state was in same or but why was it not repealed when it was out of energy?

The Parament having obtained a secret Committee, of

The Marie of Local was perfectly correct; for Queen Anne, no consider the control of the control

The perhaps but level known that the Hanoverian succession was arrest to a constant of the West Manches —on the memorable day that the perhaps of the Cannar Dorn. Bart., Member for Poutschelds of the Cannar honshim, prevented the friends of the constant of the constant of the Cannar honshim, prevented the friends of the constant of the Cannar was about the Tory party in Parliament, by the man of the Cannar was about the Prince (Jan et al. 1900) and the Mouse of Stant, and the Prince (Jan et al. 1900) and the Mouse of Stant, and the Mouse of Stant, and the Mouse of Stant, and the Cannar at the Electric of Hasserer. Perceiting Sir Archar and Manar at the Cannar at the Electric of Hasserer. Perceiting Sir Archar and Manar at the Cannar a

which Sir Robert Walpole \* was chairman, Mr. Prior was ordered to be made close prisoner; and Mr. Thomas Harley, and several more, were ordered to be apprehended. Then Sir Robert moved to impeach Lord Bolingbroke +, and Lord Coningsby moved to impeach the Earl of Oxford of high treason; the Duke of Ormond, also, was impeached of high treason, and the Earl of Stafford of high crimes and misdemeanors. These violent proceedings having made a great number of malcontents, Prince James began to make some preparations for visiting England t, of which the King thought fit to acquaint the Parliament, and money was immediately voted for raising forces " to oppose the Pretender and his adherents." A squadron of men of war was ordered to be equipped; and the guards were encamped in Hyde Park. On the other hand, the Earl of Mar retired from court into Scotland, assembling all the disaffected in that kingdom; and the Duke of Ormond went over to

. This man (afterwards prime minister, and Earl of Orford) in 1711, was expelled the House of Commons for taking a bribe. It was this English Machinetti, who, judging by his own heart, promulgated the detestable maxim that "Every man in England had his price; and that he could bribe any member of either House, no matter how virtuous."—Acting on this horrid principle during his long political career, he increased the national debt to a tremendous degree; thereby laying the foundation of much of the misery now endured by the people of Great Britain and

† On the meeting of Parliament, Lord Bolingbroke attended in his place in the House of Peers very diligently the first week; but finding there was a design to impeach him of high treason, he thought fit to withdraw to France. In a letter which he left behind him, he expressly says that " A resolution was taken to pursue him to the scaffold." Mr. Prior thought fit to stand his ground, but was taken into custody, and treated in a very gross manner.

\* Prince James did make an expedition into Scotland and was proclaimed King: but the royal troops being joined by the Dutch auxiliaries, he was obliged to re-imbark, with the Farl of Mar, in about a month afterwards, and return to France; whereupon his friends dispersed. The prisoners, however, who were taken, were tried, and great numbers of them executed; among whom were Lords Kenmure and Derwentwater. Much the greater portion of the prisoners perished in the gaols; having no covering in one of the most inclement frosts that ever assailed this country.—What contributed more than any thing else to Prince James's want of success was the intimacy between King George and the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France. The Regent afterwards declared to the British ambassador, "that he had secretly prevented several embarkations intended for the service of the Prince; and that he was in the habit of advising the Court of England of all his movements This same Duke of Orleans compelled the Prince to remove from Avigaon to Italy, in February, 1716.

When this

France: whereupon, the Duke and Lord Bolingbruke were both attainted of high treason by Act of Parliament, and several persons, suspected of disaffection, were brought up to London from all parts of the kingdom; and an Act was passed "to suppress TUMULIS and RIOTS, whereby it was made capital not to disperse after a proclamation should be read for that purpose "."

In September, six members of the House of Commons were apprehended on suspicion of disaffection,—with LEAVE OF THE HOUSE †!!!

At the conclusion of this session of Parliament was passed a general Act of Pardon; out of which, however, were excepted the Earl of Oxford, Lord Harcourt, Mr. Prior. Mr. Thomas Harley, Mr. Arthur Moore, and some few more §.

On Dec. 4, 1719, Mr. Shippen, Member for Saltash, was sent to the Tower for saying "that a paragraph in the King's Speech seemed calculated for the meridian of Germany, rather than for Great Britain; and that it

This is the famous RIOT ACT: two persons were executed on it immed ach after, at Worcester. In June, the Guards being dispersed all over London or Westminster, to prevent the people from wearing white roace in their hats, and riot happening in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, between the Whig and Tory roach these guardians of the public peace fired upon the Tories. Several of the rioter both sides being taken, five of the latter were picked out, tried, and hanged, at wend of the Court, under this Act, on the 22d of Septenber.

end of the Court, under this Act, on the 22d of September.

In December, the oaths of allegiance, &c. were tendered to all the people of England; and those who refused to take them were committed to person?

+ Really, the Commons' House had become wonderfully police during the before years;—they proved, at least, that the electors had been observed to Kar George's proclamation on his accession; when "he directed them to charse on such representatives as had shown the greatest firmness to the Protestant specessor, when it was in danger."—With leave(!) indeed.—yes, the House grave leave; be retained their privilege of not giving leave whenever it suited their putpess of refusing it. They gave leave, too, to have their members arrested on takes a disaffection. God help us!—The Parliaments of Charles and James were to all there are stuff:—they would have seen their Kings.——before they would have seen their Kings.——before they would have seen their Act Parliaments of the very leave of the Seen and other pretty transactions of the year 1720.

2 Two hundred of the Preston prisoners were discharged out of the castle u (h.s. ter by this Act; but most of them had become cripples first, by the hardships the

endured in the preceding severe winter.

\$ The Earl of Oxford, having lain nearly three years in the Tower, moved to brought to trial; and the Commons, who impeached him, not appearing to proceed, he was acquitted.

was a great misfortune the King was a stranger to our Language and Constitution\*.

In the same month, a petition of the Commissioners, for building the fifty new churches, was presented to the Commons, praying "that the duties, appropriated for building the said churches, might not be applied to the rebuilding old ones!" but the petition was rejected.

On April 7th, 1720, an Act was pussed "to enable the South Sea Company to increase their CAPITAL STOCK, by redeeming the Public Debts †."

An Act was passed this year for securing the dependence of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain; and it was

• It was a dangerous affair either to write or speak in those days. James Sheppard, a young, enthusiastic lad, having said "that it would be a meritorious act to kill the King," was convicted and hanged for high treason; and John Matthews, another young man, was executed at Tyburn, for printing a treasonable paper, entitled "For Populi, vor Dei," wherein it was declared, "that a majority of the people desiring a change of government, it was lawful to endeavour it, even upon Whig principles."

† In the whole annals of literature or politics, there is not to be found a chaos of absurdity equal to this Act of Parliament: it is nonsensical as regards meaning, and swindling as to purpose. STOCK, indeed! all corporate debts were becoming Stock now;—as to paying the Public Debts by means of a fresh debt, and with annuities thereupon, it is really surprising how such a humbug could be swallowed; —but dearly did our ancestors pay for their credulity! The very title of this Act might have warned them from the ruin which followed. Ex pade, Herculem! But the whole business was a deep-laid plot to defraud the nation of their thoney through the medium of the avaricious spirit of gambling which unhappily pervaded the people at this time. On passing this Act,—such was the faucied recurity that an Act of Parliament gave,— South-Sea Stock rose to 310 per cent., and on the 28th of April, a subscription was opened at 400. By the 2d of June the stock rose to 890, and upwards; but the King going over to Hanover on the 15th of June, and many of the courtiers who went with him, and others, withdrawing their money out of the Stocks, they began to fall: however, the directors engaging to make very large dividends, and declaring, that every 100% original stock would yield 50% per annum!!! it rose afterwards to 1000%, and continued near that price almost to the end of July; but, before the end of September, the Stock fell to 150L, whereby multitudes of people were ruined, who had laid out all the money they had, and all they could borrow,—and a great many, all the money they were intrusted with,—to buy Stock at 800 or 900l for every 100l.!!! The consequence was, that hundreds rushed into the arms of death, by every mode that the demon suicide could suggest:-the general consternation and misery were extreme! Though the directors, only, were pumshed for thus abusing the people's credulity, they said, in their defence, that the courtiers compelled them to proceed in the manner they did; and that many of them had made much greater fortuner than even any of the directors!!! The Mississippi Company, or Scheme, projected in France by Mr Law, the year before, was much such another bubble; and there it was proved that the Court cheated the subject of a great many millions indeed, it was with difficulty that Mr. Law, the projector of it, was saved from being torn to pieces; but that worthy gentleman afterwards returned to London, where he was miguily caressed, although he had rained millions of persons! N K

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declared, that " it was lawful to appeal from the courts of Ireland to these of England, and particularly to the England House of Peers."

Le James, 1721. Knight, the cashier of the South Sea Company, having absounded,—the whole scheme having failes to pieces, and almost universal ruin being the consequence,—most of the directors were taken into custody, and an Act was passed "for raising money upon the extates of the late directors, their cashier, deputy-cashier, and accountant, and on the estates of John Aislabie and James Craggs, senior, towards making good (!) the great lass and damage sustained by the said company; and for disabling them to hold any other or place of trust, or to sit and vote in Parliament."

In this month a second Act was passed, "for granting the people called *Quakers* such forms of affirmation or declaration, as may remove the difficulties which many of them lie under †.

The Henourable Sir Spencer Compton, K B., rechosen in On January 25th, the question being put in the House of Peers "that the Act of Settlement was broken, by sending squadrons into the Baltic," it passed in the negative; whereupon twenty Lords entered their protests.

On Feb. 15, 1723, John, Viscount Barrington was expelled the House of Commons for promoting and carrying on a frandulent undertaking, called the Hamburgh Lottery.

This Act would have been one of justice, had it contained a clause "for receiving some the mater of the Nobility and Countries," who profited to be by the grand swindle. The directors were of course guilty, both as agents an eighpalars; but the courtiers had the lion's share of the plunder, and they make been compelled to disgorge.

Associated the character of this body, that the two periods at which they obtain the character of this body, that the two periods at which they obtain the catracerdinary indulgences, should be those of the most gross venalty compution which can be pointed out in the whole history of England. A velopement of the causes for conferring privileges on these persons, which a the King, the nobility, nor any other class of society would ever think of dense would be a curious speculation.—Did money purchase these indulgences to put every thing up to sale;" at a time when, as Burnet say, "the Uput every thing up to sale;" at a time when the Debt was first palmed on the say Funds;—and in the second, just at the bursting of the South Sen Bubble!

Several noblemen and gentlemen having been committed to the Tower, in October, 1722, "for conspiring to depose the King and bring in the Pretender," the Commons, in March, 1723, voted some of them to be guilty; whereupon several Acts were passed to inflict pains and penalties upon them. The evidence against them was the confession of one Neynoe, who was dead. It was read against them, however, although neither signed nor sworn to, by the deceased! One of them, Layer, was hanged at Tyburn; several were imprisoned during pleasure; and the sentence against Francis, Lord Bishop of Rochester, was, "That he should be deprived of all his offices, dignities, promotions, and benefices ecclesiastical, and be for ever rendered incapable of holding any; and should be for ever banished; and if he returned, should be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy."

On May 27, an Act was passed for suppressing a pretended privileged place called the Mint, in Southwark, wherein debtors used to bid defiance to their creditors.

On January 21, 1724, the Right Hon. Edward Howard, Earl of Suffolk, was committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for granting written protections; and Matthew Cater, his gentleman, was committed to Newgute, for procuring and selling such written protections.

On May 6, 1725, Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, the Lord High Chancellor of England, being charged with selling the offices of Masters in Chancery, at extravagant rates, and conniving at the Masters' embezzling the suitors' money, to a very great amount, answered, "It was what his predecessors had done before him." The House of Peers, however, adjudged him to pay a fine of 30,000%, and to stand committed till it was paid; nor was there one dissenting voice to this sentence.

Jonathan Wild, the famous thief-taker, was hanged at Tyburn on the 24th of the same month, for receiving stalen goods:—it would have been no great impeachment on the administration of justice in England, had the Noble Earl horne him company.—In China, such a plunderer of the witlow and the orphan would have been chopped in pieces before his own door.

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An Act was passed, about this time, "to enable Viscount Bolingbroke and his issue to enjoy the paternal estate, &c." His Lordship had been pardoned for his trensanable correspondence with Prince James, in April, 1723.

In May, 1726, an Act was passed for lodging the money of the suitors in Chancery in the Bank of England.

In the autumn of the same year, a pension of 50.0000. per annum was granted to the Swedes, according to the Treaty of Hanover (of Sept. 1725), between Great Britain, France, and Prussia\*.

# GEORGIO SECUNDO, REGNANTE.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow (ancestor of Earl Onslow) . It was resolved by the Commons, in the first session of this reign, "That the entire revenue of the civil list (which produced 100,000/, per annum, above the sum of 700,000l. granted to George I.) should be settled on his Majesty for life;" also, "That a revenue of 100,000/. per annum should be settled on her Majesty, Queen Caroline, during her life, in case she should survive the King."-By which grants Sir Robert Walpole, who was the first mover of them, recovered and established himself in the royal favour, which he had lost; and became once more prime minister .- In the next session, the Parlinment enabled the King to purchase the plantations of Carolina, in North America, from the proprietors .- In the third session, a letter from his Majesty to the King of Spain, expressing his readiness to restore Gibraltar. if the Parliament would consent to it, was read in the House of Peers: -whereupon, after much debate, both Houses addressed his Majesty, "that he would take effectual care, in his treaty with the King of Spain, to preserve his undoubted right to Gibraltar and the Island of Minorca."

On March 14, 1733, the Excise Scheme, as it was called, was introduced into the House of Commons, and carried.

<sup>&</sup>quot; At the death of George I., the National Debt amounted to 30,000,000 ...

236 against 200, at the first reading. This was a Bill for granting an inland duty upon tobacco. But so many petitions were presented to the House against it, that it was judged proper to put off the second reading for two months; and so the Bill dropped.

On his Majesty's acquainting the Commons that he was about to marry the Princess Royal to the Prince of Orange, they voted her a fortune of 30,000l. in ready

money, besides 5000l. per annum for life.

In December, this year, Richard Norton, of Hampshire, Esq. left his real estate of 6000% per annum, and a personal estate of 60,000% to be disposed of in charitable uses by the Parliament.

On March 24, 1736, an Act was passed to repeal the statute of 1 Jac. I. entitled, "An Act against conjuration, witchcraft, and dealing with evil and wicked spirits;" and to repeal an Act passed in Scotland, entitled, "Anent Witchcraft."—The Mortmain Act was passed on the 20th of May, in the same session; as was also the "Gin Act," the "Smugglers Act," and an "Act for borrowing 600,000t. on the Sinking Fund."

On June 21, 1737, an Act was passed for disabling the Provost of Edinburgh from holding any office of magistracy at Edinburgh, or elsewhere in Great Britain, and for laying a fine of 2000t. on that city for not preventing the execution of Captain Porteous, and punishing those who knowingly concealed the offenders:—another was passed at the same time, "for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the murder of Captain Porteous."

In 1738, an Act was passed to enable his Majesty to settle

On the meeting of this Parliament, the Earl of Stair drew up a protest, stating, "that Colonel Handyside's regiment was drawn up in the Abbey Close, at Edinburgh, at the time of the election of the sixteen Peers; and consequently declaring the same not to be a free election, as they were overawed by those troops."

—Another protest was made by a great number of Scottish Peers against a list of Peers to be elected, made by the minister, and against the undue means that bad been used to induce the Peers to give their votes at the election.—Others protested that the election was void on account of the undue influence that had been used.

an annuity of 15,000l. per annum on the Duke of Cumberland and the beirs of his body, and an annuity of 24,000l. on the Princesses Amelia, Caroline, Mary, and Louisa.

An Act was also passed for granting liberty to carry sugars of the growth of the British colonies, directly to foreign countries; without bringing them first to Great Britain.

On March 17, 1739, Parliament granted 5000/. to a Mrs. Stephens for communicating her medicine for the stone,

to the public.

On Nov. 21, 1739, a motion being made in the House of Commons to address his Majesty, "never to admit of any treaty of peace with Spain, unless the acknowledgement of our natural and undoubted right to navigate in the American seas, to and from any part of his Majesty's dominions, without being seized, searched, visited, or stopped, under any pretence whatsoever, shall have been first obtained as a preliminary thereto;"—it was unanimously agreed to; and it was also agreed to desire the concurrence of the Lords to their address, which the Lords agreed to at a conference; and on the Friday following the address was presented to his Majesty.

In 1747, an Act was passed "for abolishing Heritable Jurisdictions and Tenure by Vassalage in Scotland," in order to extinguish the power and influence of the Highland Chieftains, who had two years before joined the standard of Prince Charles-Edward, in his attempt to recover the throne of his grandfather, James II.

In 1748 was passed an Act to revive and make perpetual an Act "for the prevention of frivolous and vexatious arrests."

On Dec. 20, 1749, an Act was passed "for reducing the Interest of the National Debt from 4 to 34 per cent. for seven years; after which, the whole was to stand reduced to 3 per cent."

In 1750, an Act was passed "for the Encouragement of

the British White Herring Fishery."—In 1751, one "for adopting the New Style in this kingdom; by which 11 days were annihilated; the 3d of September being counted as the 14th."—And in 1753, one "for preventing clandestine Marriages" Another "for establishing the British Museum at Montague-house."

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow chosen a fifth time, in . . . 1754

Mr. Onslow was Speaker during 34 years.

In March, 1755, the King sent a Message to his Parliament to acquaint them, that he found it necessary to augment his forces by sea and land, on account of the aggressions of the French in the North American colonies, &c.—And in March, 1756, he acquainted them that he had received advice of the intentions of the French to invade Great Britain or Ireland; whereupon, they promised to stand by his Majesty, with their lives and forlunes.

An Act was passed this session to oblige all persons to pay an annual duty of 4s. for every 100 ounces of silver plate in their possession, up to 4000 ounces; except plate used for divine service.

In 1758, a treaty of mutual defence was agreed to between his Majesty and the King of Prussia; in consequence of which, the Parliament voted 670,000l. to his Prussian Majesty; and also large sums (amounting in the whole to nearly Two Millions), for the payment of 50,000 of the troops of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Gotha, Wolfenbuttle, and Bukkeburg, who, by this treaty, were all to act under direction of the King of Prussia, "for the defence of the Protestant Interest in Germany."

## GEORGIO TERTIO, REGNANTE.

On the King's accession, an Act was passed for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of Great Britain; and another for granting him an aid, by a land-tax of four shillings in the pound. Others were passed for continuing ex-

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tain duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry;—for laying an additional duty of three shillings per barrel on strong beer and sle;—for a loan of 12 millions sterling;—for a lottery;—for granting his Majesty one million sterling, and for exempting the royal family from taxes on their incomes;—one relating to the commissions and salaries of judges;—one for the preservation of game in Scotland;—one for the relief of insolvent debtors;—and one to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South Sea Company.

The National Debt, at the accession of George III.. amounted to 98,604,836l.; the annual interest of which was 3,802,673l.

Sir John Cust, Bart. (ancestor of Earl Brownlow) . . .

The supplies granted for the service of the year 1762 amounted to 18,300,143l., and Acts were passed in February for borrowing twelve millions, by annuities chargeable on the sinking fund; and for levying duties on window-lights, malt, &c. &c.

The supplies granted for 1763 amounted to 18,655,7501.\* Acts were passed for imposing additional duties on wines, cyder and perry, malt, &c &c.;—for granting the King an aid of four shillings in the pound, by way of land-tax;—and for raising money by lottery, Exchequer bills, annuities, &c. &c. The nation was thrown into a ferment by the cyder bill, and petitions were presented against it; it was vigorously opposed in both Houses, and a protest was entered against it by the Lords. The principal objection against it was that permission was thereby granted to excise officers to enter private houses at pleasure, in search of cyder and perry which might be liable to the duty.

The supplies granted for 1764 amounted to 7,820,1021.—
In January, the Bank of England obtained a renewal of their charter for 21 years from 1765, on condition of paying 110,0001., and lending Government a million

The number of troops, by land and sea, employed at this time (being the
year of the war) amounted to 328,146.

sterling on Exchequer bills, at 3 per cent. Other bills of importance passed this session were, for regulating buildings and preventing fires; -for allowing time for the enrolment of wills and deeds made by Catholics, and for the relief of Protestant purchasers ;-for lighting and paving Westminster; -and for the encouragement of the whale fishery.

The supplies granted for 1765 amounted to 7,712,5621. Acts were passed, raising 1,500,000l. by annuity at 3 per cent., by lottery and by tentine on lives ;-for permitting the free importation of provisions and cattle from Ireland; -- for providing a reward for the discovery of the longitude; -for levying a duty on stamps in the American colonies; -- for purchasing the Isle of Man for 70,000l, to be vested in the Crown ;—and for the relief of insolvent debtors. - In April, Lord Byron being found guilty by the House of Peers of killing a Mr. Chaworth in a duel, was discharged on payment of his fees; there being, fortunately for him, an old statute, which exempted Peers, in cases where benefit of clergy was allowed, from burning in the hand, loss of inheritance, or corruption of blood.—In October, a general Congress of the States of North America was called, for the purpose of remonstrating against the stamp duties, and other taxes laid on them in March. Of this, and the disturbances which followed, the King gave notice to the Parliament on the 17th of December. The Commons addressed his Majesty in consequence, promising early attention to the subject.

The supplies for 1766 amounted to 7,763,090l. In February, after long discussions, both Houses determined, without a division, " that Great Britain had a right, in all cases whatever, and without any distinction in regard to taxation, to legislate for the American colonies:"-but, the Americans showing, by various acts of insurrection and resistance, their abhorrence of British taxation, the royal assent was given, on March 19, to a bill for the repeal of the American Stamp Act; which

repeal caused great joy all through London, signalized by splendid illuminations, and the display of flags on all the ships in the river. At the same time, however, a bill was passed "for securing the dependency of the Colonies on the British Crown:"—how long this security lasted is well known. In April, 1,800,000/. were allowed to be raised by Exchequer bills; and the duties on cyder and perry were repealed; others being substituted in their stead. In June, money was granted to his Majesty from the Sinking Fund; 1,500,000/. were voted to be raised by annuities and lottery; duties were put upon houses and windows; and additional ones on spirits. During this session, 91 public, and 101 private bills were passed; among the latter were 48 Enclosure Acts.

The supplies for 1767 amounted to 8,273,2801. In April, 1,800,0001. were authorized to be raised on Exchequer bills and a lottery; and in May 1,500,0001. by annuities and a lottery.—In June, the Window Act was extended to Scotland; and the Land Tax was reduced to three shillings in the pound, by a large majority against ministers.—In July, an Act was passed "for restraining the Assembly of New York from passing any Act until they had complied with the Act of Parliament for furnishing his Majeaty's troops with necessaries;"—and another for putting the American duties into the hands of commissioners. During this session, the royal assent was given to 95 public, and 114 private bills, being the largest number in one session hitherto known.

The supplies for 1768 \* amounted to 8,527,7281.

On March 8th, an Act was passed "for the more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by certain Acts relating to the trade and revenue of the British colonies in America."

In February, this year, the Act for limiting the duration of Parliaments in Ireland received the royal assent. By this Act the Irish Parliament was to be eight years.

The amount of the National Debt, outstanding on the dissolution of this Parliament, was 129,723,936l.; the annual interest of which, paid out of the taxes, was 4,646,027l.

Sir John Cust, Bart., rechosen in . . . . . 1768

On account of ill health, he resigned the chair, Jan. 17,1770. In November, the King, in his opening speech, noticed the state of insubordination of some of the American Colonies, and their disposition to throw off their allegiance to the Crown of Britain; also the measures which he had taken for the support of his authority:—to which both Houses replied by a most dutiful Address in support of his Majesty.—The supplies granted for 1768 amounted to 8,335,746l.

On Feb. 3, 1769, Mr. Wilkes, who had been found guilty of publishing a libel on the King, as well as a book of an indecent nature, was expelled the House, and a new writ was issued for Middlesex,-At the same time Miles Allan, Esq. was committed to Newgate for challenging Sir W. Meredith on account of words spoken in a debate in the House of Commons, During this month, the proceedings at the town-meetings of Boston, &c. in America, underwent the severest censure in both Houses; and the late Acts of the House of Representatives of the province of Massachusets, which called in question the right of the supreme legislature to make laws to bind the Colonies, was declared to be illegal and unconstitutional:-both Houses addressed his Majesty, approving of the measures he had taken to put a stop to the disorders in America; and recommending effectual means for bringing to condign punishment the chief author and agitators .- Mr. Wilkes being re-elected for Middlesex, was on the 17th of Feb. declared to be incapable of being a member of Parliament after expulsion:-a new writ was issued, but he was again chosen by a great majority. Such was his popularity,or rather, so unpopular were the court party,-that this man was chosen six times running by the electors for Middlesex; and at length, when allowed to take his seat, he succeeded in getting the Minute of his expulsion erased from the Journals of the House -- Acts were passed in this session for appointing commissioners for the Land Tax ;- to prevent mutiny and desertion in the American Colonies; -to reduce into one Act the Militia-laws; - to empower the Court of Chancery to lay out the money of suitors in government securities † :for a lottery ;-and for granting a sum out of the Sinking Fund for the service of the year.—The supplies for 1760 were 6,909,003/.

Sir Fletcher Norton (afterwards Baron Grantley) . .

The great question as to the legality of expelling John Wilkes from his place in Parliament was debated with great warmth in both Houses: at length, the Commons resolved, by a majority of 237 over 159, that the expulsion was legal and constitutional. The Lords determined on the same side by a majority of 46:.—Both Houses also addressed the King, "highly disapproving of the language and principles of an address and remonstrance of the City of London to his Majesty; because it propagated doctrines which, if generally adopted, would be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and tend to the subversion of all lawful authority §."

There being a great outcry both at home and in the colonics against the duties on exports to America, the same were this session repealed as regarded glass, red-lead, painters' colours, paper, &c. &c.; but they were retained on teall.

The Court of Chancery had at this time, in trust, property of different auton to the amount of 5,300,000%.

kingdom; but no answers were given to them.

The colonists were so determinedly opposed to the principle of " execution without representation," that even the ladies in America came to the resolution of these

<sup>·</sup> See the article MIDDLESEX, in the Alphabetical Account of Country Towns, &c.

<sup>#</sup> Mr. Alderman Townsend suffered his goods to be distrained and sold by the Commissioners of the Land and Window Taxes; alleging that he would pay to assessments, because the county of Middlesex was not properly represented.

§ Similar petitions and remonstrances had been sent up from all parts of the

A law was passed this session "to prevent delays of justice by reason of Privilege of Parliament;"—40,000 seamen were voted for the service of the ensuing year;—and about 10,000l. were granted for the support of the Foundling Hospital in London.—The supplies for 1770 were 7,745,042l.

On March 9, 1771, the printers of several newspapers having published the debates in Parliament, contrary to the Standing Orders of the House, they were ordered to attend the House of Commons; but two of them not appearing at the bar, a proclamation was issued, and a reward of 50l. was offered for the apprehension of John Wheble and R. Thompson, printers of the Gazetteer and the Middlesex Journal.

On March 13, the printers of the Morning Chronicle, St. James's Chronicle, the London, Whitehall, and General Evening Post, and London Packet, were ordered to attend the House of Commons, for similar breaches of privilege; and on the 19th the House issued an order

tinuing the use of tea until the tax should be abolished; and, at Boston and other places, multitudes of persons, disguised as Indians, boarded the English ships in the harbour, and threw their cargoes of this article into the sea, in order that it should not by any possibility be sold.

Whehle was apprehended, in pursuance of the proclamation, and carried before J. Wilkes, Esq. the sitting alderman, who, finding no accusation against him, but that he was taken into custody in consequence of the proclamation, immediately discharged him, and bound him over to prosecute the accuser for an assault; Thompson also was taken into custody, and brought before Alderman Oliver, who

immediately discharged him.

Mr. Miller, the printer of the London Evening Post, was taken into custody by a messenger from the House of Commons, but refusing to go, the messenger took him by the arm; upon which Miller gave the messenger in charge to a constable, who carried him to the Mansion-house, and laid a charge of assault before the Lord Mayor, who sat with Alderman Wilkes and Oliver; in the mean time, the Serjeant-at-Arms being apprized of the transaction, came to demand the bodies of the messenger and Miller; but his Lordship said, that the seizure of Miller was illegal, the warrant not being backed by a city magistrate;—and therefore he took evidence of the assault, and demanded and obtained bail from the messenger, to answer the complaint at the sessions!

† Few persons require to be informed that the parliamentary reporters, useful as they are allowed to be, are permitted to be present in the two Houses, merely by sufferance. Their presence is connived at rather than sanctioned; and if any member of either House were to conceive the whim of moving daily "the Standing Order" on this subject, the occupation of the reporter would be gone, and the public

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to John Wilkes, Esq. to attend the House on the 20th. He however wrote to the Speaker, observing, that he

exposed to an absolute dearth of parliamentary intelligence.—To take a nick note of what is said or done, is, legally speaking, a breach of privilege: and it we only about two years ago that a respectful petition was voted to be irregular ast thrown over the table of the House of Commons, merely because it occursed a passing allusion to a previous debate, as recorded in the Times newspaper.—Is former times, when the powers of Parliament were ill defined;—when a Rord Proclamation frequently superseded the joint deliberations of the "Collisone Wisdom;"—when Queen Elizabeth informed her "faithful Commons," that they was the continuous of the theorem of the they of the continuous and printer had every prospect of a lodging in the Tower, if they either they had been applied to the process of a lodging in the Tower, if they either they can be applied to the persons to the case is altered; for almost every one can read, and both legislators and process are benefited by this infraction of parliamentary law. Reporting, though crude of slow at first, has progressively improved since the year 1779:—previously to the person of the two political Cula-rooms," viz. the "upper room" and the "lower room:" and the unuses of the speakers were indicated only by two or the letters, thus:—L—d N—h for Lord North; Mr. P—lt—y for Mr. Pulture: G—rn—r J—st—e for Governor Johnstone, &c. &c.:—indeed, so much did on forefathers dread the consequences of violating the canons of Parliament, the many of them reported the speeches of the Lords and Commons of England at those of Marcus Tullius Cicero, Curius Dentatus, Cato, Julius Casar, &c. in de Roman Senste!—It was only in the year 1779, that the Journalists ventured we give the Parliamentary Debates without reserve;—attributing to each speaker his own proper name, in full.

The late Mr. William Woodfall may be regarded as the father of this art in in present almost perfect state; and Ir. Johnson has boasted that he amplified and polished some of the elder Pitt's best orations for the press, when he himself we maknown to fame, and had enough to do "to provide for the day that was pressed over him," Mr. Woodfall did not take a note, but relied entirely upon memory the retentive power of which, as evinced by the fidelity of his reports, obtained for him the character of a very extraordinary man. So jealous was the House at this time of a practice now not merely tolerated but encouraged, that Mr. Woodfall when he visited the gallery, was obliged to study concealment, under the apprehension of being turned out if seen by the Speaker, or by any member particularly adverse to his purpose, and zealous to maintain the rules of the House. It was he practice to smuggle himself into the gallery, under cover of one or two friends, and to take his station on the front row, immediately behind the clock, where he remained

out of sight of the body of the House.

The newspaper reports of parliamentary debate since Mr. Woodfall's time affect a tolerably fair account of what has been spoken in the two Houses:—indeed, we perfect is the system in all its parts, that the substance at least of every oration is

It is a Standing Order of the House, that no stranger shall be present during a debate. Any member may, therefore, enforce it at his pleasure, and it is not in the power of the House to prevent the gallery from being cleared should be persevere in his motion.

was not required to attend "in his place" in the House, and demanded "his seat in Parliament to which he had been chosen by a great majority."—In the mean time, the Commons ordered James Morgan, the clerk to the Lord Mayor, to expunge, at the table of their House, the Minutes taken before the Lord Mayor, relative to the messenger giving security for his appearance at the sessions; and further ordered "that no other prosecution, suit or proceeding be carried on for the said pretended assault."

seized, embodied, and put in type, with a degree of celerity, of which Adam Smith had no idea, when he dwelt so emphatically on the benefits resulting from the subdivision of labour. However long the House may sit, the morning journals are always published before breakfast; and in all probability, what is called the "Budget," or any other important exposé, which is anomally communicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is perused by every politician within fifty miles of London, long before that honourable gentleman has opened his eyes on the light of day. Certain journals publish millions of sheets in the year, and if we consider the number of hands which each of these pass through, and the number of instances in which their contents are transfused through other languages, it will be impossible to set bounds to their importance and power. Many of the reporters are gentlemen of first-rate education, and though they may not always seize the "ipsissima verba" of a finished orator, it is generally allowed that the edition they give of ordinary harangues is improved and embellished in a very high degree. Wanting the instrumentality of these gentlemen, the House of Commons would be like a ship without a rudder—a body without a soul. The galleries of Parliament contain a very small auditory, and if reporting were an art totally unknown, or unpractised, the proceedings of the legislature would speedily degenerate into the insipidity and secrecy which distinguish the sittings of the Turkish divan. Reporting, too, is a great stimulus to eloquence, and many a member is induced to put "his best foot foremost," from the impression that whatever drops from his lips will be perused by the universal British people. Why then are not reporters more openly recognized;—why are they forced to leave the House every time that a division takes place?—The names of the members who vote on either side are always published by some mems or other \$c\$ therefore, why prefer a surreptitious to a legitimate channel of communication?

In the House of Lords, though the reporters are permitted to be present, there is no accommodation for sitting provided; unless, like monkeys, they choose to squat on the matting below the bar. In the Commons, the back-row of the gallery is reserved exclusively for them, by order of the Speaker: they also enjoy facilities of ingress and egress denied to other strangers. A small room near the gallery is exclusively appropriated to their use; where they draw out in full, such parts of the speeches as they have noted in short-hand. By mutually furnishing each other with such portions as are wanted, fair reports are sent to their different newspapers, as fast as the debate proceeds. Other reporters are, in the mean time, busily occupied in the gallery, in collecting further matter, who in turn are occasionally relieved by those from the little room. In this manner a tolerably faithful report of an evening's debate is supplied to the public. The speeches thus given are sometimes looked over, retouched, and improved by the speakers themselves, previously to being seem to press.

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On March 20th, the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor, and Alderman Oliver, were required by the Commons to attend in their places in the House, which they did on the 24th, when a long debate ensued upon their conduct respecting a messenger of the House. His Lordship being indisposed, begged permission to retire. which was granted, and he returned to the City attended by a great concourse of people, who took the horses from his coach and dragged it to the Mansionhouse. The House of Commons, about 3 o'clock the next morning, finished the debate, when Alderman Oliver was ordered to be sent to the Tower .- On the 27th the Lord Mayor attended pursuant to order, and the Guards were called out to preserve the peace. The House, after a long discussion, ordered his Lordship to the Tower for a breach of the privileges of the House; the numbers were, for the committal 202, against it 39.

On April 5th, the Lord Mayor was brought by writ of Habeas Corpus before Lord Chief Justice De Grey, in Lincoln's-inn-fields; when his Lordship was of opinion that the Lord Mayor must be recommitted, as the Parliament was not prorogued.—On April 22, he was brought from the Tower to the Court of Common Pleas, and a solemn argument was held on the subject of his Lordship's commitment by the House of Commons. when the Court determined, "that no Court of Justice had any jurisdiction over the House of Commons, and that a power over their own Members was vested in them by the very fundamentals of the Constitution: and that his Lordship's act was not only a contempt of the House, but of the City of London, which was virtually represented in it:"-his Lordship was therefore remanded back to the Tower.

On April 30, Richard Oliver, Esq. was brought by writ of Habeas Corpus before the Barons of the Exchequer, when a motion was made for his release from the Tower, but the Barons were of opinion that he ought to be remanded, and he was accordingly.

On the 8th of May, however, in consequence of the session of Parliament being terminated, several of the aldermen and common council proceeded to the Tower, to conduct the Lord Mayor and alderman Oliver to the Mansion-house in the state coach; the cavalcade was attended by an immense concourse of people, who testified their joy on the occasion by continued acclamations; and at night the city was illuminated.

An Act was passed this session "to restrain divorced persons from marrying the offending party."—The supplies granted for 1771 amounted to 7,158,7791.

In Feb. 1772, a petition was presented to the Commons by several clergymen of the church of England, as well as by certain professors of civil law, and physic, against subscribing to the 39 articles of religion; but it was rejected by a majority of 217 over 71. In May, however, a Bill was brought in for the relief of protestant dissenters, to the same purport; which was carried without a division, although it occasioned a very warm discussion. Acts were passed—for regulating the future marriages of the royal family +;-to allow a drawback on the exportation of tea to Ireland and America, and for the importation of wheat, rice, flour, meal, bread, biscuit, salted provisions, butter, bacon, &c. &c. from Ireland and America, as well as from any part of Europe. The Commons rejected the amendments made by the Lords to the corn and game bills; on the ground that the Lords had no right to alter a bill by which money

† This was occasioned by the private marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with Mrs. Horton, a widow lady, and sister of Colonel Luttrell, member for Middlewer.

<sup>•</sup> During these transactions the popular feeling was entirely in favour of the Imprisoned aldermen and printers. The Court of Common Council agreed to defray all expenses (including a magnificent table) for the Tower prisoners, and afterwards presented them with cups of great value; whilst the Society of the Bill of Rights presented the printers with a handsome gratuity; at the same time voting their thanks to the Lord Mayor, &c. for their conduct. The populace, too, did not neglect to play their part; but no particular mischief occurred, from the precautions that were taken to prevent it.—At the Quarter Sessions in Taidhall, the Grand Jury found true bills against William Witham, the messenger to the House of Countries, for assaulting and taking into custody John Miller the printer; and against Edward Twine, for assaulting and siring John Wheble.

was to be levied on the subject.—The supplies for 1772 amounted to 7,186,253l.

In March, 1773, the Common Council of London recommended to the electors throughout the kingdom, to require that candidates for seats in the Commons' house should be required to vote for an Act for abridging the duration of Parliaments:-the Livery, also, presented another petition to the King, for redress of grievances. and passed a resolution not to vote for any member for the city, who would not sign an engagement to support a Bill for an annual, or, if that could not be obtained, a triennial, parliament:-they likewise petitioned the House of Commons against the frequent recurrence of Lotteries in time of peace; alleging that " authorized gambling was highly injurious to the commerce of the country."-Acts were passed to enable foreigners to lend money on estates in his Majesty's colonies; -- for naturalizing foreign protestants, being children of the subjects of Great Britain ;-for preventing the counterfeiting of bank notes; -for granting 1,400,0001. for relief of the East India Company, and establishing rules and orders for their future management\*; and to explain and amend the laws for the better preservation of moor and other game in England and Scotland,-The Commons granted 8,750/. to Mr. Harrison, as a reward for his newly-invented Time-keeper; and 2000/, to Dr.

On receiving the report of the Select Committee, the House of Commons passed the following resolutions;..." 1st. That all acquisitions made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign powers, do, of right, belong to the State. 2d. That to appropriate such acquisitions is illegal. 3d. That great sums of inverghave been obtained by such means from the sovereign princes of India: —alse, that Robert, Lord Clive, had possessed himself of 234,000% through the influence of the power which he had been intrusted with in India; and in so doing, he had abused such powers, to the evil example of the servants of the public." The Court of Directors appointed a Committee to oppose such parts of the Bill as appeared at them subversive of their chartered rights; and the proprietors agreed, by a large majority, to declare their intention of refusing both the loan and the agreement respecting their territorial acquisitions and revenues, rather than accept them on the terms proposed. The Common Council of London, also, petitioned against the Bill, on the ground that it was a dangerous attack on the liberty of the subject, and would prove of fatal consequence to the security of property. On this occasion, likewas, I-mil Clive had the honour of a long conference with his Majeaty.

Williams for a newly-invented dye of green and yellow for cotton-yarn and thread.—The supplies for 1773 amounted to 6,980,220*l*.

In Feb. 1774, came on the question respecting literary property; when the Lords decided that authors had no other right than that created by the 8th of Anne, which secured to them and their assigns an exclusive right for 14 years:-to revert again to the author, and be vested in him for 14 years more.—On the 15th of the same month, Alderman Sawbridge made his annual motion for shortening the duration of Parliament; but it was negatived. On the 25th the Commons agreed to a motion made by Sir Edward Astley, for making Mr. Grenville's Act for regulating controverted elections perpetual:-it was carried by a large majority, though opposed by ministers. An Act was also passed "for the relief of prisoners acquitted of crimes but detained for fees."-A message being sent by the King to the Peers respecting 342 chests of tea which had been thrown overboard by the people of Boston in North America, and regarding the Ship Polly, chartered by the East India Company, which was not allowed to land 600 chests more; -an Act was passed for the immediate removal of the Officers of Customs, &c. &c. from Boston, in Massachusetts' Bay; and another for regulating the civil government there \*.-Acts were also passed for regulating Private Madhouses ;-for regulating the residence of persons elected members to serve in Parliament; - for regulating the clection of members for Scotland; -and to prevent the exportation of utensils, &c. used in the cotton manu-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup> The Americans on receiving a copy of the Boston Port Bill, had it printed at Boston and New York, on mourning paper, and it was cried about the streets, as "a barbarous, bloody, and inhuman murder!"—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Boston, it was resolved. "That it is the opinion of this town, that if the other Colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great Britain, till the Act for blockading the harbour be repealed, the same will prove the salvation of North America and her liberties."—Soon afterwards, the American Colonies appointed deputies to attend a General Congress, which met we Philadelphia on the 5th of September.

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was to be levied on the subject .- T . 17 amounted to 7.186,2531. after a long In March, 1773, the Common C for reciling mended to the electors th step towards ericula limenas; require that candidates f uebate, the Michigan should be required to cy. On the 9th of February. duration of Parling a an address to the king ind ansetts another petition v act of the people of Masser incluses, and passed a re , at the hazard of their lives and, the just the city, who y his Majesty in the maintenance of 13 local a Bill for Lotte of the Crown and parliament:—according uiring an ab delivered a message to the gar at delivered a message to the Commons, re ach occasional augmentation as circumstances require. The " faithful Commons" immediately 7(NM) men for the land and sea service ; and passed. successively, for restraining the trade and commer each of the American colonies with Great Britain, Itel or the West Indies; and for prohibiting them from rying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland"

Thirty men of war and frigates were put in commission in January coast of America, in order to prevent the colonics from being supplied and goods; in May, 100 pieces of cannon and 10,000 stand of arms were shipped in 50 transports, for the reduction of the insured was there an instance in any nation, or at any period, wherein the conductand legislators ran more in opposition to the wishes of the people, than one. The colonists themselves, in Dec. 1774, through their congress, set to the King, containing a statement of their gravances;—a soliertscien for of evil counsellors;—and claiming exec peten from toxacion by the parliam Britain, in which they were not represented. To this most reasonable peuticanswer given was a circular from the Earl of Dartmouth, by his Majesty the governors of the provinces, requiring them to use their utmost ends a venu the holding of any more congresses! In the state of excitement and opposition in which the Americans were at that time, his Majesty might have attempted to stem the Missiasippi or the Orinoco with his sceptre, a allaying the colonial ferment by such a circular. The whole of the Auvinces, seeing that they were not likely to receive any redress from the motonow unantimously agreed to act upon the measures recommended by the and as a preliminary step, after committing several or the judges and King prison, they threatened with punishment "all who should pressure to

On the 24th of February, both Houses declared a pamphlet, entitled "The present Crisis with respect to America, considered;" and a periodical paper, called "The Crisis, No. 3," to be false, malicious, and dangerous libels; and ordered them to be burnt by the common langman\*.

Acts were passed this session "to enable the several universities to hold in perpetuity the copyright of books, given or bequeathed to them for the advancement of learning;"—for settling Buckingham-house on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-house;—for the encouragement of the British and Irish fisheries;—for giving a public reward for the discovery of a northern passage to the west or southern ocean of America, and for penetrating to the North Pole;—"to enable the Speaker to issue his warants to make out new writs for the election of Members in the room of such as may die during the recess of Parliament;" and "to enable his Majesty to call out the militia in all cases of rebellion, in any part

effect any of the late Acts of Parliament respecting the colonies." The congress, having resumed its functions at Philadelphia, in Mny, came to the resolution of raising an army, and of issuing an extensive paper currency on the security of the "United Colonies;" the name which they adopted and were to be distinguished by, for the future.—Nor were the people at home by any means indifferent to the fatuitous policy pursued by the Government. Petitions were presented to both Houses relative to the disturbances in the colonies, and the causes which produced them, by the American merchants resident in London, by the West India merchants, and by all the manufacturing and mercantile towns and cities in the kingdom; but without any beneticial result. The city of London presented an address, remonstrance, and petition to the King, justifying the resistance of the Americans, and praying for the dismissal of the Ministers who had advised coercive measures. Mr. Wilkes, as Lord Mayor, attended officially to present this petition; although he was cautioned not to address his Majesty. The King, who was of course obliged to submit to this conference with his arch-enemy, replied, "that it was with the utmost astonishment that he found any of his subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition of the colonies; and that having entire confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, he should steadily pursue those measures which they recommended, in support of the constitutional rights of Great Britain."—It ought to be here mentioned, that so extremely unpopular were the measures adopted for American coercion, that even a Peer of Parliament (the Earl of Effingham) retired from the military service, without selling out, as is usually the case on such occasions, giving as a reason, "that he would not enforce, in a military capacity, against America, those measures which he had opposed as a legislator." Had such high-spirited virtue been contagious, much blood and treasure might have been saved!

This sentence was carried into effect, on the following day, at the Royal Exchange:—the mob were disposed to be rather riotous on the occasion; but nothing particular occurred, except the burning by the people, in the same fire, and at the same moment, the Address of both Houses of Parliament on American affairs?

When do

of the British dominions,"—The supplies for 1775 amounted to 6,559,2471.

On the meeting of Parliament, the King entered fully into the affairs of the North Americans, stating "that the rebellion was become general, and indicated the intention of establishing an independent empire;—that it was too important a sacrifice to give up colonies which had been planted by the industry, and nursed and protected by the blood and treasure of the parent state;—and that it became necessary to put a speedy end to these disorders by the most decisive exertions;—for which purpose his Majesty had increased his naval establishment; greatly augmented his land forces; and had received friendly assurances of foreign assistance."—Loyal addresses were of course presented by both Houses; and on the 16th of Nov. the Commons rejected Mr. Burke's "Conciliatory Bill," by a majority of 210 over 105.

On March 4th, 1776, the Commons solicited his Majesty that the foreign troops in British pay might be clothed with British manufactures; and his Majesty graciously promised to use his endcavours to comply with their request .- On the 20th Mr. Wilkes, who had by this time recovered his seat in Parliament, moved " for a more fair and equal representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament;" but the motion was negatived without a division !- The American Congress having, on the 4th of July, issued their famous " Declaration of Independence," and published their "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the thirteen States," under the title of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the Commons soon afterwards voted 45,000 scamen, and 10,129 marines for the more vigorous pursuit of the war.—The supplies for 1776 amounted to 9,097,5771.

Here was a high farce!—The Commons vote immense sums for the hiring subsistence of 22,000 Hessians and Brunswickers, and then beg for their cast the articles of conts, hats, and shoes!—They serve up an expensive and spleentertainment, and then humbly beg leave to be allowed to lick the dishes!—pudor!

On April 15, this year, the trial of the Duchess of Kingston, for bigamy, began in the House of Peers, and continued several days. She was found Guilty; but, claiming her privilege of Peerage, by which she was exempt from capital punishment, she was discharged, on paying her fees!

On March 3d, 1777, an Act was passed to enable his Majesty to detain persons suspected of high treason in America, or on the high seas, or for piracy; and another to enable the Admiralty to grant letters of marque against the Americans.

On the 9th of April, Lord North having presented a message from his Majesty, that debts had been incurred in his household, to the amount of 600,000/.; and that his Majesty trusted to the affection and loyalty of "his faithful Commons" for discharging the same, as well as to make some further provision for the better support of the royal household, and the honour and dignity of the Crown ;—an Act was passed for granting 100,000l, per annum above the sum of 800,000l, for the support of the said household, &c. In obedience to another message on the 21st of May, desiring that a provision might be made for the extraordinaries of the American rebellion, and for the gold coinage, Acts were passed for raising a sum by loans on Exchequer Bills; and for a better supply of marines and seamen for manning the royal navy; -also, for borrowing from the Sinking Fund\*;-for raising money by annuities and lottery; for granting duties on male servants and auctioncers; and for enabling the City of London to purchase the tolls of the river Thames, westward from London to Staines. In the mean time, Lord Chatham made a motion in the House of Peers, that measures might be adopted for putting an end to the hostilities with America; but it was negatived by a large majority. - In November, the Commons voted

This poor fund has been sinking (by continually borrowing from it) ever since
the time of its creation:—it is a wonder it has not gone to the bottom, long ago.

Word

60,000 seamen and marines, and 263 ships of all class for the pursuance of the war; -and in December. Acts were passed "for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act;" and for granting a duty on mall, &c.—The supplies for 1777 amounted to 12,895,5431.

In the early part of 1778, addresses having been got up in London, Glasgow, &c &c., recommending vigorous measures against the Americans, and offering to raise regiments, &c. to serve against them, the Earl of Ahingdon moved in the House of Lords, "That granting any aid by subscription towards the raising of troops, without the authority of Parliament, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution and the letter of the law:"—but the

motion was negatived by a large majority.

The King of France having entered into an alliance with the Americans, for the avowed purpose of supporting their independence, Lord North, on the 15th February. presented a conciliatory bill to the Commons, with reference to the revolted colonies, which should enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, with full power to treat with them on all matters whatever; to suspend, pro tempore, all Acts passed since the year 1763; to declare a cessation of arms as soon as they should land; to grant pardons to whomsoever they should think proper: and to appoint governors, &c. Acts were also passed to repeal the Boston Port Bill; the duties on Tea; and to declare the intentions of Parliament concerning the right of imposing taxes on the American colonies -On April 7th, a motion being made in the House of Peers, by the Duke of Richmond, relative to the necessity of admitting the independence of America, Lord Chutham, though in a very ill state of health (having just left a sick bed for the purpose of attending in the House on the present important occasion) rose with great energy to oppose the dismemberment of the empire :- he was replied to by the Duke; and attempting to rise again, be fell back in a fit, and was carried out of the House in a state of exhaustion and insensibility. An advent

ment immediately took place. - On June 17th the American Congress, after several debates on the conciliatory propositions of the British Commissioners, returned an answer by their President, "that the Acts of Parliament supposed the people of the United States to be subject to the Crown of Great Britain, which could not be admitted; and that they were ready to enter into a treaty of peace and commerce not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting †; whenever the King of Great Britain should demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose; -the only proof of which would be, the explicit acknowledgment of their independence, and the immediate withdrawing of his fleets and armies."-On Nov. 26, the King in his speech from the throne alluded to the unprovoked violation of treaties by the French; in clandestinely supplying the Americans with arms, entering into formal engagements with them, and in invading his dominions in America and the West Indics; he regretted "that the conciliatory measures proposed by Parliament had not taken effect; but he did not doubt, by the vigour of their councils, and the bravery of his forces by sea and land, to be able to vindicate and maintain the honour of his crown."-Acts were passed for raising the sum of six millions by annuity; -for a lottery;-to prevent the forgery of acceptauces and Bills of Exchange; -to enable his Majesty to make provision for his children, nephew and niece, by granting the six princes 10,000/, a year each; 6000l. a year each to the five Princesses; 8000l. a year to the young Duke of Gloucester; and 4000%. a year to his sister, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester; -- for laying a tax on all inhabited houses; -- on servants residing in Scotland; -on French and other wines imported; -for the relief of Roman Catholics

His Lordship died on the 11th of May, and was honoured by a public funeral: debts were paid by the nation; and 4000% a year was settled on the Yardom Chatham, for ever.

The treaty with France is here alluded to.

When do

from the operation of an Act of King William III.°; and for the relief of Protestant purchasers of forfeited estates in Ireland.—The supplies for 1778 amounted to 14,347,597l.

Acts were passed in 1779 to repeal the prohibitory Act against the growth of tobacco in Ireland, also for its importation into Great Britain;—for granting a bounty on the importation of hemp from Ireland;—for granting a Free Trade to Ireland;—for raising money by annuities and lottery, and Exchequer Bills;—to augment the salaries of the Judges;—to keep suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in America;—for additional duties on vellum, parchment, and paper;—on auctions and sales;—on malt;—on houses and servants;—and for a land-tax of 4s. in the pound.—The King having complained that the Court of Spain had withdrawn its ambassador, and that his dominions were menaced by great armaments, told his faithful Commons that he

The original motion for the Bill for the relief of Papists was made and House of Commons, by SIR GEORGE SAVILLE, who stated that one of his cipal views in proposing the repeal, was to vindicate the honour and assorption of the Protestant religion, to which all persecution was, or ought totally averse.—He said, "that it ill became us to practise that which we appear to others. That he did not meddle with the vast body of that penal only selected this Act, on which, he found, that most prosecutions had been goal and which gave the greatest scope to the base views of interested relamination informers. The Act had not, it was true, been regularly put a cases but it sometimes had; and he understood that several Catholics lived in goal and some under actual contribution." He stated the peaceable behavior of portion of his Mujesty's subjects, and mentioned the loyal and excelor their obedience to the government under which they lived, but likewis the all ment to the constitution.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DUNNING, who, with great ability into a legal discussion of the principles, the objects, and the past opasticated Act which was moved to be repeated.—Some of the severities, by him act juice, their church, were acts of felony in foreigners, and high treason is the their church, were acts of felony in foreigners, and high treason is the state this kingdom. The forfiture of estates to the next Protestant heur, he given to a son or other near relation, to take possession during the life of the prietor,—and the depriving of Papists from acquiring any level propers, it chase,—were, he said, exceedingly oppressive;—particularly the last chase thad a far greater latitude than was generally understood; for it applied to the perty acquired by other means beside that of descent.—The motion with universal approbation, and a little was accordingly brought as without a single negative.

relied on them to enable him to withstand and defeat the unjust and dangerous enterprises of his enemies, the House agreed, on the motion of Mr. Jenkinson, that 197,000 men should be raised for the ensuing year. The supplies for 1779 amounted to 15,729,7141.

In 1780, Mr. Burke introduced his celebrated bill for regulating the King's civil establishment; for the limitation of pensions; and the suppression of useless and expensive places.

This year was signalized in London and other places, by the most disgraceful scenes of anarchy and barbarous folly on the part of the Protestant populace. Early in January, a deputation from the Protestant Association waited upon Lord North, requesting him to present a petition to Parliament against the law which had some time before received the Royal Assent, "for the relief of his Majesty's Catholic subjects in certain cases, from penalties to which they were subject by an Act of William III."—His Lordship, of course, refused compliance with so unreasonable a request."

The liberty of worship, &c. granted last session, to the Roman Catholics, by send of the obnoxious Act of King William for preventing the growth of the cities of London and Westminster, had, for a considerable time past, the cities of London and Westminster, had, for a considerable time past, the cities of London and Westminster, had, for a considerable time past, the control of the permission given, in the Act of last session, which, to creek whools for the education of youth in the tenets of the Romish and dilition to which, the free exercise of their religion was allowed in lapta, equal to the Presbyterians and the Dissenters in general.

be instance made to a similar Act, in favour of the Catholics of Scotland, and so spread this alarm, and bills were dispersed, and advertisements intended to spread this alarm, and bills were dispersed, and advertisements intended to spread this alarm, and bills were dispersed, and advertisements intended to the PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Accordingly, LORD GEORGE and both to the Duke of Gordon, who had been so active at the head of demants in Scotland, was chosen their president. On May 29, a meeting at Couch-nuckers' Hall, pursuant to public advertisement—the Hall was a low through Gordon took the chair. He addressed the meeting, observing the Populs Bill had been carried through both Houses of Parliament with two grapidity, that the people had not had time to form an opposition, or themselves acquainted with the pernicious consequences that attended its to a law: that the indulgence given to Popery by the repeal of the Act a 111., was inconsistent with the principles of the revolution; had a contanger the succession of the house of Hanover; and threatened into the civil and religious liberty of this country. His Lordship read an hour a Popush Catechism, just published; likewise, an indulgence granted the this present year, "to his Holy Catholic subjects and saints in this weedon." From these publications, he bade the people form an idea of the

When che

On June 2, Lord George Gordon, accompanied by upwards of 30,000 persons, paraded the streets of Loudon. with a petition against the Act for relief of the Roman Catholics, to be presented to the House of Commons: they insulted several of the Members; compelling them to put blue cockades in their hats, and to cry " No Popery." They also enforced an oath to vote against the obnoxious Act; and tried even to force the doors of the House".

capid and alarming progress that Popery was making in this country.-The way to stop it, he said, "was ty going, in a first, maily, and r solute than the House, and by showing their tepresentatives that they were determined their religious freedem with their lives. That, for his part he are all hazards with the people; and if the people were too lukewarm to rin all h with him, when their conscience and their country called them forth, they reunother President; for he would tell then canduly, that he are not a selection himself, and that if they meant to spend their time in much debute a opposition, they might get another leader." This speech was received loudest applause, and his Lordship then moved the following resolutor: the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend in Soint Garage on Friday next, at ten o'clo.k in the morning, to accompany his Incide House of Commons on the delivery of the Protestant polition;" which was unanimously. His Lordship than informed them, " that if loss than 20,000 fellow-civizens attended him on that day, he would not present their is the for the better observance of order, he moved, that they should arrange them. four divisions; the Protestants of the city of London on the right, those of of Westminster on the left, the borough of Southwark third, a d the po-Scotland resident in Lordon and its environs to form the less division; at they might know their friends from their encines, he added, "that its Protestant, and friend to the petition, should come with blue suchades in

At ten in the forenoon, several thousands assembled in St. George's Sci place appointed, marshalling themselves in ranks, and waiting for their About cleven o'clock, Land George Gordon arrived, and gave directions manner he would have them proceed. About twelve, one party was only round over London-bridge, another over Blackfrians, and a third to talk a ti-Westminster. A roll of parchinent, containing the names of those who lad the petition, was borne before them. They proceeded with great document route, and the whole body was assembled, about balf past two, before both of Parliament, on which occasion they gave a general shout.

But however peaceable and well-disposed some of them might be, although the content of 
obliging almost all the members to put blue cockades in their hate and a "No Popery!" Some they compelled to take eachs to vote for the rep of abnoxious Act; others they insulted in the most indecent and violent. They took possession of all the avenues from the entrance door to the very the House of Commons, which they twice attempted to force spraattempt was made at the House of Lords; but by the exercion of the dier and the care of Sir Francis Molymoux, it did not succeed. The Archit down Parliament-street, he was calmed with hisses, greater

During the greatest part of the day, the attention of the House of Commons had been taken up in debates

en he got out of his carriage, to avoid greater mischief, he was obliged to say, no Popery!" The Lord President of the Council, Lord Bathurst, was pushed about in the rudest manner, and kicked violently on the legs. Lord Nazal id had the glasses of his carriage broken, the panels beaten in, and he acrowly escaped with life The Duke of Northumberland was exceedingly illand had his pocket picked of his watch. The Bishop of Liehfield had his The whiels of the Bishop of Lincoln's carriage were taken off, and his Local thip might be sail to escape personal injury almost by a miracle; being obliged work shelter in the house of Mr. Atkinson, an attorney, where he changed his

classes, and made his escape over the leads of the adjacent houses.

The Lords Townsheed and Hillsborough came together, were greatly insulted, and wat not the House without their bags, and with their hair hanging loose on their shoulders. The coach of Lord Stormont was broken to pieces, and himself ed to the ha ds of the mob for nearly half an hour; he was rescued at last by a and Boston were treated with the utmost indignity, particularly Lord Green, who was so long in their power, that it was thought necessary by the Peers po in a body and endeavour, by their presence, to extricate him; but this was extremed by the entrance of his Lordship, with his coat all powdered and his hair belief. The troot glass of Lord Trentham's vis-à-vis was broken, and himself Jan. Lord Dudley, and many others, were personally ill-treated; and Welbore Lord Esq. was obliged to take refuge in the Geildhall of Westminster (whither he per-und, the windows of which were broken, the doors torced, and Justice 100-2000, with all the constables, expelled.—Mr. Ellis escaped with the utmost

Land George Gordon, during these unwarrantable proceedings, came several times the top of the gallery stairs, whence he harangued the people, at d informed them are proposed to take it into consideration on Tuesday, in a Committee of the House; a cas he did not like delays, for the Parliament might be propagaed by that time.

He came once more, and said "he saw little r.ason to hope redress from the of Parliament: that they should meet again; that they ought not to

H. came a third time, and said, "Gentlemen, the alarm has gone forth for many are the slarm which has seized such a number of men, will no doubt send down

At the true the mab was classrous in the lobby, General Conway sat himself by Lord George, and addressed him to the following purport -" My Lord, a military man, and I shall think it my duty to protect the freedom of debate the floure by my sword: you see, my Lord, the members of this House are We stay all in arms. Do not imagine that we will be overpowered or intimidated a rade, undisciplined, unprincipled rabble. There is only one entry into the last of Commons, and that is a narrow one. Reflect, that men of honour may last d this pass;—and that, certainly, many lives will be lost before we will suffer the to be overswed by your adherents. I wish, in one word, my Lord, to whether it is your intention to bring those men, whose wild uprear now strikes as a whin, the walls of this House?" Soon after treneral Co way had done the Colonel Gordon, a near relation of his Lordship's, went up to him, and seed trues in the lollawing manner: "My Lord George, do you intend to bring excelling adherents into the House of Commons? If you do,—the first man of the enters, I will plunge my sword not into his, but into your body."

concerning the mob. When they had obtained some degree of order, Lord George Gordon introduced his business with informing them, that he had before him a petition signed by near one hundred and twenty thousand of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, praying "A repeal of the Act passed the last session in favour of the Roman Catholics;" and moved to have the said petition brought up.

Mr. Alderman Bull seconded the motion, and leave was given accordingly.

Having brought up the petition, his Lordship then moved to have it taken into immediate consideration, and was again seconded by Mr. Alderman Bull.

After some debate, the House divided, and there appeared six for the petition, and 192 against it. Soon after this the House adjourned, and the mob having dispersed from the avenues of both Houses, the guards were ordered home \*.

While his Lordship was making his second speech, one of his relations, Georal Grant, came behind him, and endeavoured to draw him back into the Hous, saying to him, "O Lord George, Lord George! for God's sake, Lord George! do not lead these poor people into any danger."—His Lordship, however, made the George! do answer, but continued his transgue—"You see, said he, in this effort to persuade the from my duty, before your eyes, an instance of the difficulties I have to excounter, from such wise men of this world as my honourable friend behind my back."

Alderman Sawbridge and others endeavoured to persuade the people to clear the lobby, but to no purpose. The assistant to the chaplain of the House of Common likewise addressed them, but gained nothing except curses, and "You be Jamad! Lord George Gordon for ever?"—Soon after this, a party of horse and foot goards arrived. Justice Addington was at the head of the horse, and was received with hisses; but on his assuring the people that his disposition towards them was postable, and that he would order the soldiers away, if they would give their honor to disperse, he gained their good-will. Accordingly, the cavalry galloned off, and op-wards of six hundred of the petitioners, after giving the magistrate three chees, departed.

Though order and tranquillity were re-established in this part of the town, B was far otherwise elsewhere. The mob paradid off in different divisions from Palaceyard, and some of them went to the Sardiman Ambassador's Romish chapil in Dakestreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields; others to the Basarian Ambassador's in Walkick-street, folden-square; both of which they in a great measure demolished. The military were sent for, but did not arrive time enough at either place, to prevent machine. Thirteen of the rioters, however, were taken and the meh for that night, discorded.

Thirteen of the rioters, however, were taken, and the mob, for that night, dispersed. In the afternoon of Sunday, June 4, the rioters assembled in large bedse and attacked the chapels and dwelling-houses of the Cucholies, in and about Mourhelm. They stripped their houses of the furniture, and their chapels, as each of the orasments and religious insignia, but also tore up the alters, pulping, pear continued and made fires of them; leaving nothing but the bare walls.

Parliament having met on the 19th, his Majesty noticed the late outrages in his speech; and both Houses, in their addresses, testified their satisfaction at the measures taken to suppress them, and to bring the offenders to speedy trial.-Acts were passed to raise money by annuities and lottery; -to secure the monopoly of the East India Company, by preventing British subjects from trading to India under foreign commissions :-- for vesting in the company their territorial acquisitions in India; -for laying additional duties on wines and vinegar; - on advertisements and receipts for legacies; -and on starch ;-for granting one million sterling to the King on a vote of credit; -to extend and encourage the Greenland Fishery ;-for granting a reward for the

On June 5, the King's birthday, the rioters burnt the Catholic chapels in Virginia-street, Wapping, and Nightingale-lane, and stripped the houses of Mr. Rainsforth, in Clare-market, and Mr. Maberly, of Little-queen-street, and destroyed their stock and furniture; Sir George Saville's house met the same fate. A proclamation was now issued, offering a reward of 5000l. for apprehending the rioters who had set fire to the Sardinian and Bavarian ambassadors' chapels; and several of the mobwere committed to Newgate.

On June 6, all the unlitary in London were ordered on duty; but the riotera divided into parties, one of which attacked the gaol of Newgate, demanding the divided into parties, one of which attacked the gool of Newgate, demanding the release of their comrades; but being refused, they set fire to the building, and the prisoners, upwards of 300 (four of whom had been ordered for execution on the Thursday following), were liberated: other parties destroyed the houses of Justice Cox and Sir John Fielding; another party attacked the New Prison, Clerkenwell, broke it open, and discharged the prisoners; the elegant house of Lord Mansfield was forcibly entered, and all his farniture, valuable library, and other property of great value, were consigned to the flames, his Lordship and family escaping with difficulty through a back door. A party of guards arrived during the act of demolition, and fired upon the mob, when several were killed and wounded. On June 7, the riot attained its height, the mob burnt down the King's-bench, New Bridewell, and Fleet attained its height, the mob burnt down the King's-bench, New Bridewell, and Fleet prisons, and the toll gates at Blackfriars-bridge; Langdale's distillery, in Holborn, was also burnt, and several of the mob lost their lives by inebricty, in drinking the spirituous liquors. It was estimated that thirty-six fires were blazing at the same time in different quarters; and the whole of this day and the ensuing night was a scene of anarchy and confusion never before remembered. Lord George Gordon was now apprehended and committed to the Tower. Two attempts were made upon the Bank, but the rioters were repulsed by the first fire of the military. The number of persons killed by the military was estimated at 285, and 173 wounded; the number who died by drinking, and other accidents, was never ascertained. 135 were tried for rioting; 50 of whom were convicted.

On June 8, by the excellent arrangement of the military, and the exertions of the city, the metropolis was restored to peace, having been a week under the control of a lawless mob, without any effectual means having been taken, till the close of it, we suppress the moters:—great blame was imputed to the city authorities for their

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discovery of the longitude;—the Sinking-Fund Bill;—and for appointing Commissioners to inspect the public accounts. This Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 1st of September.—The supplies for 1780 amounted to 21,196,496/.—Amount of the National Debt at this time, 177,206,000/.; the annual interest of which was 6,812,000/.

Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq.

In Jan. 1781, the Commons granted 180,0001, for the reparation of losses sustained by individuals in the late riots; and 120,0001. for the relief of the sufferers by a late hurricane in Barbadoes and Jamaica.

On Feb. 15, Mr. Burke introduced a Bill for a Reform in the representation of the people. On the second reading, it was supported by the talents and elequence of the Hon. William Pitt, whose subsequent apostacy from the cause of liberty will be ever memorable among Englishmen:—the Bill was lost by a majority of 233 over 190. In June, the charter of the Bank of England was renewed for 25 years, on condition of that corporation lending to the government 4,000,000% at 3 per cent. interest; and an Act was also passed for granting a further term to the East India Company, in their exclusive trade to and from the East Indies, on condition of paying 400,000'; which sum would be in full discharge of all claims upon them by the public. The taxes imposed in 1781 were five per cent. additional on exciseable articles, generally; duties were imposed on tobacco, sugar, paper, and almanacks. The supplies amounted to 25,380.3241.- Amount of National Debt, funded and unfunded, 198,206,800/.

On Feb. 7, 1782, Mr. Fox, in order to impeach Lord Sandwich, moved a resolution in the Commons "that there had been gross mismanagement in the naval affairs of this country;"—but it was negatived by 205 votes against 183.—On the 4th of March, the Speaker reported his Majesty's answer to an address of the Commons, stating, "that he should take such measures as

should appear most conducive to the restoration of peace between Great Britain and America."-In the beginning of August, a petition was presented to the Commons from the electors of Westminster, praying for an equal representation of the people, and for shortening the duration of Parliaments.—Acts were passed for granting additional duties on salt; -for charging a stamp-duty upon inland bills of exchange and promissory notes ;for restraining contractors for the public service from sitting and voting in Parliament;—for disabling revenue officers, &c. from voting at elections ;- "to limit patentoffices in the colonies to persons who shall discharge their duties in person, and only so long as they shall behave well therein;"-to repeal the Act 19th Geo. II., which restrained the use of the Highland dress ; -and to enable his Majesty to discharge the debt on the Civil List, and to prevent future arrears.—The supplies for 1782 amounted to 22,900,118/. Amount of the National Debt, so called, 250,040,388/, †!

On March 24, 1783, Mr. Coke, member for Norfolk, moved an address, praying the King "to form an administration that should be entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as might tend to put an end to the divisions among them." This address was agreed to after a very warm debate; and his Majesty immediately afterwards made a general change in his ministry. On the 8th of April, Mr. Pitt having been turned out of office, gave notice to the Commons. "that he would, on the 7th of May, submit to them a proposition for a reform in the representation of that House?." Petitions

This favour to the Scots was in consequence of the nobility, gentry, and citizens of Edinburgh, agreeing to raise a volunteer corps of ten companies, who were to serve without pay, to be clothed in the Highland garb, and to be styled the "Caledonian Band?"

<sup>†</sup> This precious Debt was mounting apace. It had increased 52 millions within the last year; but that is not now so much to be wondered at, seeing that Mr. Pitt had been appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, on the 10th of June, 1782.

When the Devil was out, the Devil a reformer would be t-When the Devil got in, the devil a reformer was he?"

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were presented on the subject from many counties, cities, and even rotten boroughs; but Mr. Pitt's famous motion was lost, by a majority of 293 over 149.

On June 25, the Commons granted to his Majesty 60,000%. towards settling the establishment of the Prince of Wales .- On Nov. 14, Mr. Fox presented to the House copies of the definitive treaties of peace with France, Spain, and the United States of America. A bill, however, having been brought into Parliament. " for vesting the affairs of the East India Company in certain Commissioners, for the benefit of the proprietors and the public,"-and having been strongly petitioned against, by the city of London, &c. was thrown out of the House of Peers by a majority of 19.—All the purposes of choosing a liberal administration having been now answered, viz. the making of peace with the United States and their allies, on the principle of acknowledging American Independence; the House of Commons addressed his Majesty, beseeching him not to dissolve the present Parliament : - accordingly, the coalition Ministry were suddenly ousted, and a new one formed; Mr. Pitt being restored to his former situation of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer .-Acts were passed to repeal the two Acts which prohibited trade and intercourse with the United States of America; to remove all doubts concerning the exclusive rights of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland in all matters of legislation and jurisdiction over that kingdom; -for regulating the Courts in Scotland; -and for granting new duties on receipts, bills of exchange, and promissory notes; on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, generally; and on quack medicine, licences, and stamps.—On Dec. 4, Christopher Atkinson, Esq. having been tried and found guilty of perjury, was expelled

<sup>•</sup> In his Majesty's message, it was stated that he himself would take upon the annual charge of this establishment;—we shall by and by see who it was depaid the income and repeatedly accumulating debts of this very expensive regentleman.

from the House of Commons, of which he was a member. The Supplies for 1783 amounted to 19,788,863l.; the new taxes, in addition to the old ones, to 560,000l.; Leans to 12,000,000l.; the National Debt to 262,000,000l.

A Bill having been introduced by Mr. Pitt, on Jan. 14, 1784, "for the better government and management of the affairs of the East India Company," was rejected by a majority of eight; upon which, the Commons soon afterwards addressed the King for the removal of his new Ministers:

—but his Majesty declined doing so; stating, that no charge had been brought against them, and that numbers of his subjects had expressed their satisfaction at the change which he had lately made in his councils:—accordingly, the Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 25th of March.

Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq. rechosen in May . . .

On June 21, Mr. Pitt brought in his famous Bill, called the "Commutation Act," for lowering the duties upon tea, and increasing those on windows:-it was vigorously opposed in both Houses, but ultimately passed. His celebrated India Bill, which was again brought in, met with similar opposition from the friends of Mr. Fox:-five Peers protested against it, when it passed. On the 4th of August, the Commons resolved "that no Member should frank any letter, unless the superscription were in his own handwriting, with the date at length, and the name of the post-town from which the letter was sent."-Acts were passed to amend the transportation laws; - for the more effectual prevention of smuggling; -for the management of Indian affairs, and the establishment of a Court of Judicature for offences committed in India; -also to relieve the East India Company from debts due to the public, by the acceptance of Bills drawn upon the Directors; and for regulating the dividends to be made by them.—Supplies for 1784, 11,988,1741. The new taxes on candles, bricks, hats, linens, cottons, ribands, paper, pasteboard, silver and gold plate, lead exported, raw silk, postage of letters,

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hackney coaches, pleasure and running horses, and licences for shooting, and retailing beer, amounted to 1,010,000%.

On April 18, 1785, Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to amend the representation of the people in Parliament;"—which, after a long debate, was negatived by 248 against 174.—New taxes, to the amount of half a million, were laid on male and female servants, shops ", attornies, post-horses, gloves, pawnbrokers, and salt.—The supplies amounted to 9,286,300%.

On March 29, 1786, Mr. Pitt brought in a Bill, which was afterwards passed, for vesting certain sums in commissioners, for the gradual reduction of the National Debt:-the principle was, to set aside one million annually, to accumulate at compound interest : with which, stock might be bought whenever the Funds were low in the market .- On April 4th, Mr. Burke exhibited articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, Eeq., late Governor-general of Bengal, for high crimes and misdemeanours. - Acts were passed "to enable the East India Company to borrow 2,000,000%. partly by annuities and partly by adding 800,000%. to their capital stock;"-for the relief of insolvent debtors; -for regulating Courts of Conscience ;-for angmenting the salaries of Judges in Scotland;-to empower the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consecrate Bishops for the United States of America; - to make perpetual the Act 14 Geo. III, for the regulation of mad-houses; -and for incorporating the "Society for extending the British Pisheries."-The supplies this year amounted to 13,420,962/.; -the National Debt to 266,746,203l.; the interest of which was 9,536,026l.

On May 10, 1787, Mr. Burke, in the name of the Com-

A very general outery was raised against the tax on shops, both in London and the country. Many meetings were held; at one of which, in the metropolis, no less than 8000 retail shopkeepers petitioned against it.—but with no beractical result until June 1789, when it was repealed; on which occasion they gave a good of tertainment to those Members of Parliament who had opposed so edious and impolitic an impost on the industry of a connected nature.

mons of Great Britain, attended by many members of the lower House, impeached Mr. Warren Hastings at the bar of the Lords; and in a few days afterwards, the accused was taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms: after having the charges read over in the House of Peers, he was admitted to bail.—A message being delivered from the King to both Houses, respecting the allowance and debts of the Prince of Wales, the Commons voted an address, requesting that 181,000%, might be paid out of the civil list, on the Prince's account; which they promised to make good. - Acts were passed, for the consolidation of the Customs and Excise duties; -for establishing a Criminal Court in New South Wales :- for regulating the commercial intercourse between the British colonies and the United States of America; -and to prevent frivolous and vexatious suits in the Ecclesiastical Courts.-New duties were imposed on geneva and French glass imported; and on licences to deal in spirituous liquors —The supplies were 12,414,5791,

On Feb. 13, 1788, the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor-general of Bengal, commenced with great solemnity in the House of Lords\*.—In consequence of petitions against the continuance of the African alave trade, from almost every county, city, and borough in the kingdom, Mr. Pitt moved a resolution that the Commons should next session take the whole subject into consideration. He also proposed a compensation of 1,340,000l. to the American loyalists, for the losses sustained by them during the late war; which was agreed to.—On Dec. 4, a report of the privy council, containing an examination of the physicians relative to

On Dec. 12, previously, Sir Gilbert Elliott preferred six articles of charge against Sir Elijah Impey, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal, for corrupt practices in conjunction with the Governor-general.—The trial of Hastings,—on account of the time required to obtain witnesses from India,—lasted seven years, two months, and eleven days:—April 25, 1795, being the 149th and last day on which the High Court of Judicature sat. He was acquitted of all the charges exhibited against him; and the East India Company not only paid "1,0801. in discharge of the expenses of his trial, but also actifed upon him 50001. a year for life

When d the King's illness, being laid before Parliament, Mr. Pitt proposed that commissioners, under the great real, should open Parliament, and give the Royal Assent to such Bills as might be passed by the two Houses. Mr. Fox maintained the indisputable right of the heir apparent to the exercise of the executive power; but Mr. Pitt denounced such a doctrine us little short of high treason to the Constitution! The proposition for a commission was, after long debates, agreed to by both Houses; but in the Lords, a protest was signed by 48 Peers, including the Dukes of York and Cumberland. -Acts were passed, for laying an additional duty on Scottish spirits ;-to enable the East India Company to borrow further sums upon bond ;-and to enable Justices of the Peace to license theatrical representations, occasionally, and under certain restrictions.-The supplies amounted to 11,860,263/.

On Jan. 30th, resolutions were presented by both Houses to the Prince of Wales, "That his Royal Highues should be empowered to exercise the Royal authority, under the title of Regent;—but that his power should not extend to the granting any peerage, except to the Royal issue; nor any office, salary, or pension, than during his Majesty's pleasure, &c.; and that the care of the King should be committed to the Queen, who should nominate to all offices in the royal household." The Prince signified his acquiescence; but 56 Peers, including the Dukes of York and Clarence, protested against these resolutions. A Regency Bill was immediately brought in, which having passed the Commons, was ordered to the Lords; but on the 19th Feb. the Lord Chancellor announced the progressive amend-

The Lords and Commons of Ireland, likewise, addressed the Prince of V besceeching him to take upon himself the government of that kingdom, and title of Prince Regent of Ireland:" 23 Peers protested against the Address the Lord Lieutenant having declined to forward them to the Prince were four Commoners were deputed by the Irish Parliament to present these.

ment of his Majesty; and on the 27th, his perfect recovery. On April 23d, a general thanksgiving having been appointed, both Houses of Parliament, with the great officers of state, &c. accompanied their Majesties, in grand procession, to the Cathedral of St. Paul.—On May 23d, Mr. Wilberforce first brought forward his motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Acts were passed to enable the East India Company to borrow more money; and for the repeal of the duties on shops and Scottish spirits:—taxes were laid on newspapers, advertisements, cards and dice, carriages and horses, probates of wills, and legacies to relations; to the amount of 111,000l.—The supplies were 11,293,035l.

On March 2, 1790, Mr. Fox moved for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts; which, however, after a long debate, was negatived by 294 over 105.—On May 6, the King stated in a message to the Commons, "that two British vessels had been captured by the Spaniards at Nootka Sound, on the north-west coast of America; their cargoes seized and the crews imprisoned; that application had been made to the Court of Spain for satisfaction; that none had been offered; but that Spain claimed the exclusive sovereignty, and right of navigation and commerce in that part of the world ;also that considerable armaments being in preparation in the ports of Spain, he had given orders to act with vigour and effect, in support of the honour of his crown and the interests of his people."-The Commons in their address, assured his Majesty of their readiness to support him.-On June 12, the Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

Henry Addington, Esq., rechosen, Oct. 14th . . . . 1790
Acts were passed this year,—" for the better support of the dignity of the Speaker of the House of Commons; and for disabling him from holding any office or place of profit.

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during pleasure under the Crown;"—for the further relief of American loyalists and East Florida sufferers in the late war;—for encouraging new settlers in his Majesty's American colonies;—for regulating the Slave Trade;—and for abolishing the punishment of burning women for petit-treason, &c.—The supplies for 1790 amounted to 11,931,2011.

In 1791, Acts were passed,—for establishing a colony in Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, as an experiment for the cultivation of sugar and other tropical productions, by the labour of free Negroes;—for imposing new duties on receipts, bills of exchange, &c.;—for establishing a court of judicature in Newfoundland;—to render persons guilty of petty larcenies, competent witnesses;—and to relieve Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities.—The supplies were 14,073,656l.

On April 26, 1792, the Commons, after a very unimated debate, agreed, by a majority of 68, gradually to abolish the Slave Trade; the time for its abolition being, by compromise, fixed for the 1st of January, 1796. Bill, however, was thrown out by the House of Lords. On the 30th of the same month, Mr. Fox's Bill, for enabling juries to decide on the intention, as well as the fact, of writing libels, was passed into a law. An Act was passed in July, for the more effectual administration of the office of Justice of the Peace, in and near the metropolise; the tax on female servants was repealed; -and provision was made for the suitable establishment of the Duke and Duchess of York. The Parlimment having met on Dec. 13th, in consequence of the spirit of agitation which prevailed at this time, arising from the events of the French revolution;-troops were assembled near the metropolis, and the Bank guards

By this Act, his Majesty was empowered to establish seven different policies, besides that of Bow-street; in each of which, three salaried magniferent preside; the offices were situated in Queen-square, Westminster; three borough-street, Oxford-street; Hatton-garden; Worship-street, Shoreduch; Labeth-street; High-street, Shadwell; and Union-street, Southwalk.

were doubled. The King, in his speech to the two Houses, noticed this disposition to insurrection, and that the French National Convention had passed a decree for extending their system of government to all countries occupied by their armies; under which circumstances, he told them he had augmented his naval and military forces. An address on this Speech was voted in the Commons by a majority of 290 over 50:—it was vehemently opposed by Mr. Fox. On this occasion, several members who had heretofore voted with that statesman, deserted the ranks of the Whigs, and joined the ministry.—The supplies for 1792 amounted to 11,138,885!.\*

On Jan. 28th, 1793, Louis XVI., King of France, having suffered decapitation, by judgment of the National Convention, the King sent a message to both Houses, stating, that he had considered it necessary to increase his sea and land forces still further, in order to oppose the views of aggrandisement on the part of France, and for the support of his allies. Both Houses, in their addresses on this occasion, "condoled with his Majesty on the atrocious murder of the King of France,"-and promised him their support.-On February 11, a message from the King announced that France had declared war against him.—On March 15, the Attorney-General introduced into the Commons, the "Traitorous Correspondence Bill" (to prohibit correspondence with the French Revolutionists); which, after some modification, passed both Houses + .- On May 6, Mr. Charles Grey (now Earl Grey) presented a petition to the House of Commons, from "The Society of the Friends of the People," praying for a

+ Agreeably to a recommendation from Government, a Bill was passed by the Irish Parliament, at this time, for admitting the Catholics to the elective franchise.

On December 10th, an information was tried in the Court of King's Bench against Samson Parry, the Editor and Printer of the Argus newspaper, for a libel, stating, "that the House of Commons did not represent the people; and that the laws were enacted without their conzent." The jury found him guilty, and a reward of 100t. was offered for his apprehension.

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Reform of the Parliament;—the motion which he made upon it was, of course, negatived. On the 31st, a motion by Sir John Sinclair, Bart., for an address to his Majesty, for the institution of a "Board of Agriculture," was agreed to.—Acts were passed.—for establishing regulations respecting aliens;—to prohibit the circulation of promissory notes issued in the name of the French Government;—to prevent forgeries and frauds in the transfer of funds or stock;—for requiring a form of abjuration from the Catholics of Scotland;—for continuing the East India Company for a farther time, in possession of their territories;—and for the encouragement, &c. of Friendly Societies.—Supplies for 1793, 16,698,553l.—Interest on the debt, &c., 10,715,941l.

On January 21, 1794, the King, in his speech, recommended "a vigorous prosecution of the war with France, on the success of which depended the preservation of the constitution, laws, and religion of the country: and on the 22d of Feb., by message, he urged the expediency of increasing the land forces. Pacific motions were made by the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Guildford, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Whitbread; but they were negatived by great majorities. On the contrary, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, the militia was augmented, and fencible corps were raised; besides a volunteer force of horse and foot \*: - nay, the expedient was resorted to of soliciting voluntary contributions, by circular letters from the Secretary of State to the Lords Lieutenants of counties. Whilst this extensive armament was going on, however, commercial credit had sunk so low, that the government was obliged to issue Exchequer Bills for the assistance of the merchants and manufacturers.-On May 17, the Habeas

The Common Council of London opened a subscription to raise a regime infantry and a troop of cavalry, called "The London Loyal Volunteers"—were said to be for the defence of the city. Several other corporations followed example of the metropolis.

Corpus Act was suspended, in consequence of a message from the King, announcing "that there existed seditious societies in London, who held correspondence with other societies of a similar nature in other towns and cities:"-his Majesty had ordered their papers to be seized and laid before Parliament .- On Dec. 20, he again, in a speech, urged the necessity of prosecuting the war with vigour .- Acts were passed, " to prevent money, &c. in the hands of British subjects, but belonging to persons resident in France, from being applied to the use of the French government;"-for encouraging and disciplining corps of Volunteers for defence of the country during the war ;- " to enable his Majesty to arrest and detain such persons as should be suspected of conspiring against his person and government;"-and to enable French emigrants to enlist as soldiers, and receive pay as officers, in British regiments about to serve on the continent; -also, to continue the Alien Act, the Insolvent Debtors' Act +; and the Act for regulating the shipping of slaves from the coast of Africa.—On Dec. 6th of this year, the Earl of Abingdon was convicted of a libel (on a Mr. Sermon, an attorney, of Gray's-inn), contained in a speech made by his Lordship

† On Sept. 1st, the operation of this Act rendered the King's Bench prison a place of solitary confinement;—nearly the whole of its inmates being thereby discharged

from custody.

<sup>•</sup> Mr. Thomas Hardy, secretary to the London Corresponding Society, and Mr. Daniel Adams, secretary to the Society for Constitutional Information, with several other members of the two societies, as, Mr. John Horne Tooke, the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, Mr. John Thelwall, Messrs. Bonney, Richter, Lovatt, and Holeroft, were all apprehended on charges of high treason, and committed to the Tower. Messrs. Hardy and Tooke being put on their trials, in November, and being by juries of their countrymen pronounced NOT GUILTY, the proceedings against the other prisoners were stopped; for, the ministers saw that there was still too much real patriotism left among the people of England to permit them to obtain even one conviction. It has been since ascertained that no less than 1500 warrants had been placed in the hands of the sheriffs and magistrates of England and Scotland, which were to be filled up on the instant that the news of poor Hardy's conviction should arrive, in each city and town,—for the apprehension, on similar charges of high treason, of many of the most learned, virtuous, and respectable persons in the kingdom!—But, thanks to the virtue and good sense of a London jury, Mr. Pitt's manoruvres were for once defeated. In Scotland, indeed, by an extraordinary stretch of the law, Messrs. Muir, Margarot, Skirving, Palmer, Gerald, &c., were found guilty of sedition, and severally banished to New South Wales.

4 On Sept. 1st. the operation of this Act rendered the King's Bench wisson a place.

in Parliament, and conveyed to the public through the channel of a newspaper .

The supplies this year amounted to 20,228,1191.; and the interest and management of the debt to 11,081,1594.

On Jan. 26, 1795, Mr. Grey, in the Commons, proposed peace with France:—this motion was counteracted by an amendment by Mr. Pitt, importing "that the French government was not a regular government; but one with whom peace would be insecure."-Mr. Grey's motion was lost; there being 268 against 86+ .- The Habers Corpus Act was re-suspended on Jan. 25th. On Feb. 4th, a message from his Majesty to Parliament required that a loan should be granted to the Emperor of Germany; and on the 25th, which had been appointed as a general fast, both Houses attended divine service in Westminster Abbey. On Feb. 25th, Mr. Wilberforce's motion for the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade was lost by a majority of 17; and, on March 24th, that of Mr. Fox "for the Commons to form themselves into a Committee to inquire into the State of the Nation," was negatived by a majority of 219 against 63.—On June 27th, an Act was passed to settle 125,000% a year on the Prince of Wales, besides the rents of the Duchy of Cornwall : - An annuity was also settled on the Princess of Wales to whom the Prince had just been married, and an Act was passed to prevent future Heirs Apparent of the Crown from accumulating debts.- This being a year of considerable agitation, from the number and extent of political associations which had been formed §, Acts were passed, but with great opposition

On Feb. 12th following, his Lordship was brought up to the Court of Keeps Bench, to receive judgment; when he was sentenced to three months' impresserve in the King's Bench, and a fine of 100%.

† In the mean time, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, &c. &c., he petitioned Parliament to disclaim the right of interfering with the internal affairs of France, and to take such steps as should be proper to facilitate a speedy peace with

that country.

‡ 73,000% a year of his income was to be appropriated by Commissioners for the discharge of his debts, which, in bonds and tradesmen's bills, amounted to 610,570.

§ Two most formidable associations took place in Ireland, also, this year:

May, the Society of "United Irishmen" began to extend used over that broader.

in both Houses, "to prevent seditious meetings and assemblies for three years;" and " for the preservation of his Majesty's person from seditious practices and attempts "."-On December 8th, Mr. Pitt delivered a message from his Majesty to Parliament, announcing the re-establishment of a regular government in France, and expressing his readiness to negotiate with that country.-Acts were passed,-for raising a certain number of men in the several counties of England, for the service of the royal navy; -also "to enable magistrates to levy such able-bodied and idle persons, as should be found in their counties, for the same purpose!"-An Act was passed, likewise, "to enable his Majesty to erect independent Burghs of Baronies, &c. in Scotland."—The government income for 1795 amounted to 40,916,6721.—18,456,2981. of which, was raised by taxation; and 22,460,3741. by loans and Exchequer bills.

On May 6, 1796, Mr. Grey, in the Commons, brought forward a motion for the impeachment of his Majesty's ministers; but it was negatived by a majority of 171 .-

and in December various clubs of "Orangemen" were formed in the County of Armagh; -the object of the first was the attainment of liberty and independence, and an alliance with France; that of the latter, was the support of the Protestant ascendancy in Iteland, and the perpetuation of every abuse in Church and State, which had taken place since the reign of Henry VIII. The United Irishmen were soon dissociated and dispersed by Acts of Parliament and other decisive measures; but the Orange Clubs have been permitted to subsist until the present day, and to increase to so tremendous a degree as to be capable of overawing even the government itself. They have been thus encouraged, although notoriously guilty on thousands of occasions,—in the perpetration of their horrible orgies and sanguinary sacrifices, -of such barbarous crucities, - such tortures unspeakable, - as demons, only, delight to inflict on the wretched victims of their fury.

\* It is not a little curious, that whilst the Court of Common Council of the City of London petitioned the Commons "to take such measures as should be deemed expedient for the suppression of seditious assemblies, &c.;" a Common Hall was held for the purpose of instructing the City Representatives to oppose both Bills !— Whence could this difference of opinion arise?—Pitt, with his loans and jobs, found it easier to conciliate the monical interest,—to choke off the City Purliament,—than to convert the citizens of London to the belief that there was any danger either to the King or the Constitution, except from his own system of universal and most oppressive taxation, and his monstrous acts of misgovernment.-How this daring and haughty man,—and, after all, most contemptible statesman,—was allowed to go on for so many years, draining his country of blood and treasure, and plunging her deeper and deeper in debt,—is a matter of real astonishment!

Wha

On the 21st of the same month, the Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

Henry Addington, Esq., chosen a third time, Oct. 6th . 172 On the 18th of October, Mr. Pitt proposed in the Commons, the raising of 60,000 supplementary militia. On December 26th, his Majesty acquainted the House of Peers, by message, of the failure of his negotiation with France,-by the latter refusing to treat with him, but on a basis wholly inadmissible; viz. that of retaining possession of the territories (Italy, &c) which they had conquered !!-but his Mujesty assured their Lordships "that he was preparing for a vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war."-Acts were passed this year to prohibit the exportation of com, candles, tallow, and soap; -to prevent the manufucture of starch and hair powder from wheat and other articles of food ;-against treasonable attempts, &c .: and against seditious meetings;-for the relief of the poor in their own houses, &c.; -to permit bakers to make and sell bread of a certain sort; - and to raise 18,000,000% by way of annuities † .- The actual taxation for 1796 amounted to 18,548,628/ .: the cash borrowed in Stock and Exchequer Bills, to 45,860,943/. Total income, 64,409,571l,!!!

On March 21st, 1797, Lord Moira moved an address in the Lords, praying that his Majesty would interpose to remedy the discontents which prevailed in Ireland: the motion was negatived by 72 against 20; as was also

In the course of this month, the Irish government suspended the Habers Corract, and began to embody the armed yeomanry.—A French fleet, with an armed 25,000 men, under General Hoche, and destined for the invasion of that was dispersed by a storm on the 18th of December; so that the admiral refused

land the troops, and sailed back to Brest harbour.

<sup>†</sup> Borrowing millions was now so much a matter of course, that it was absolute thought nothing of:—indeed it was considered a plenaure to lend!—This, was styled the 'Loyalty Loan,' by way of eminence, was completely filled at it Bank of England in fifteen hours and twenty minutes!—and many persons desire of lending their cash were disappointed, in consequence of the rapidity with next the eighteen millions were subscribed!—But, indeed, these capter authorities was not, after all, the lenders;—they would have seen Pitt and his financial system at the devil, could they not have retailed their wastal subscriptions. States on deep at a very handsome profit, to persons not so much in the secret as the consideration.

a similar one in the Commons by Mr. Fox, by 220 against 84°. On May 19th, Alderman Coombe moved an address to his Majesty in the Commons for the dismissal of Mr. Pitt; but it was negatived by 242 to 59: - on the 27th, Mr. Grey's motion for Parliamentary Reform, and on the 30th, the Duke of Bedford's, for the dismissal of his Majesty's Ministers, were both negatived by overwhelming majorities .- On June 3d, a Bill was brought into the Commons by Mr. Pitt, the purport of which was, "that persons who should endeavour to seduce either soldiers or sailors from their duty, should be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death."-This bill passed without opposition !- The Scottish Militia Bill (proposed by Mr. Dundas) was passed on July 4th; but great disturbances took place in Scotland, in consequence.—On Dec. 19th, his Majesty and family, accompanied by both Houses of Parliament, went in grand procession to St. Paul's cathedral, to return thanks for naval victories.—Acts were passed this year "to raise a provisional force of cavalry to be embodied, in case of necessity, for the defence of the kingdom;"-to confirm for a limited time the restrictions on payment of cash by the Bank of England; and to remove doubts respecting its notes for sums under five pounds + ;-to continue the

<sup>\*</sup> Ireland was at this time in a very agitated state: on May 17th, the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation, declaring the civil power to be inefficacious, and giving up the powers of the government to the army.—On the 15th, the motion of Mr. Ponsonby for a reform of the Irish House of Commons having been negatived by 117 to 30, Mr. Grattan and the leaders of Opposition second altogether from that Parliament.

On Feb. 23d, in consequence of alarms respecting the solvency of the Bank, the Privy Council authorized the Directors not to pay cash for their notes for the present; nor until "the sense of Parliament should be taken on the subject."—To this mandate, these gentlemen paid ready and cheerful obedience; although they at the same time published a notice to the proprietors of Bank stock and the public at large, "that the concerns of the Bank were in the most affluent and prosperous state; indeed, such as to proclude any doubt as to the security of its notes:" and the same day, a meeting of the most opulent (?) bankers, merchants, and traders of Loudon took place at the mansion-house, where it was resolved, "that being highly sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit was at this time, they would not refuse to receive Bank notes in payment of any sum of money; and that they would use their utmost endeavours to make all their own payments in the same way?"—this meeting went a great way towards counteracting the alarm which had been apread abroad; and on the 4th of March, notes of the value of twenty shillwags were first issued by the Bank of England.

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Alien Act\*;—to enable the East India Company to raise money by further increasing their capital stock †;
—for preventing the administration or taking of unlawful oaths;—to make perpetual the Act for preventing frauds by bankrupts;—to shorten the time required for the King to give notice that the Parliament shall meet for the despatch of business, and to provide for such meeting in case of demise of the Crown;—to prevent British subjects from being concerned in loans to the native princes of India;—to enable his Majesty to grant additional pardons to persons under sentence by naval Courts Martial;—and to grant the sum of 372,000%. for nine months, increased pay, &c for the navy †.—The taxation for 1797 amounted to 19,852,646%.:—the loans, &c. to 30,463,970%.;—total income, 50,316,616%.

Amount of national debt, funded only, 327,071,370l:
—annual interest thereon 12,507,489l.;—expenses of management of the same by the Bank, 415,774l.

This Act, like the Annual Mutiny Bill, was in fact renewed every year; number of aliens residing in London, Westminster and Southwark, acouli-

returns presented to the Commons, at this time, was 7041.

† The Chancellor of the Exchequer was daily increasing the capital stock to nation, by borrowing its money,—ay, and by spending it as fast as he got why, therefore, should not the East India, or any other, company, who was thorized so to do by an Act of Parliament, have done the same thing?—The Company had certainly no occasion for an Act of this special nature: they creased their capital stock by a very plentiful issue of pound and other notes; issue, in 1798, amounted to thirteen millions!—This most profitable trade afterwards continued to exercise and increase, for more than a quarter of a continued to exercise and increase, for more than a quarter of a continued to exercise and increase, for more than a quarter of a continued to exercise and increase, for more than a quarter of a continued to exercise and increase, for more than a quarter of a continued to exercise and increase, for more than a quarter of a continued to exercise and increase, for more than a quarter of a continued to exercise and increase, for more than a quarter of a continued to exercise and increase.

Parliamentary business, when the three legislative branches are inclined in "a pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."—The mutiny of the British fleet, had subsided for some time, broke out afresh at Spithcad, on the 7th of Man year: and the Channel fleet positively refused to put to sea, on the pla "tisovernment did not mean to fulfil the promises which it had held out to the on their late submission." Accordingly, the delegates re-assembled, and deputation to Admiral Colpoys, on board the London, at Portsmouth; be admiral not only refused to admit them on board, but even ordered his marfure into the boat;—this conduct was immediately resented by the crew of the law who depasted their admiral, struck his flag, and boisted an ensign of definite this state of things no time was to be lost; and as soon as the news arrived don. Mr. Pitt brought the above Bill into the House of Commons:—being resultines, it was sent to the Lords, and pussed through all its stages, in both Head one day! and immediately received the Royal Assent.—Lord Howe being dely to Portsmouth with this intelligence, as soon as a copy of the Accountable of the accasinent returned to their duty.—Might not our legislatures of the reasurem in useful lessoon of despatch from this little immediation, the

On June 15, 1798, the Duke of Leinster moved an address to his Majesty that he would direct to be laid before the Lords a statement of the circumstances which led to the disastrous affairs of Ireland:—on the same day Lord John Cavendish in the Commons, moved the emancipation of the Irish Catholics:—and Mr. Fox made a motion, deprecating the system of coercion which had been enforced in Ireland by ministers; and recommending conciliatory measures:—all these motions were negatived by great majorities!—On the 19th, however, these overwhelming negatives were accounted for by a message from his Majesty, in which he acquainted Parliament "that the English militia had volunteered their services to Ireland \*."

On Dec. 3, Mr. Pitt presented a Bill to the Commons for laying a tax upon income: it soon passed the Lower House, and was sent to the Lords; where it finally passed into a law on April 5, 1799.—Acts were passed this year,—" for providing for the defence of the realm, and for indemnifying persons who might suffer in their property, by such measures as might be necessary for that purpose†;"—" to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as were suspected of conspiring against his person and government;"—" for preventing

We shall by and by see that the Irish militia volunteered their vervices to England! — Of all Pitt's managures, this was the most artful; and although we may detest his memory, both as a man and a minister, it is difficult, for a moment, not to shut our eyes on his crimes, in order to contemplate this masterpiece of policy.—In their own native land, each militia would, without hesitation, have thrown down their arms rather than shoot or bayonet their fathers and their brothers; but on another soil, where no ties of relationship existed, they could have no reasonable objection to do their duly as brove suddiers:—they could then destroy without computation;—they could murder without remorse.—The "divide et impera" of the Roman politicians has in Britain and Ireland received a new and most extensive illustration.

<sup>†</sup> Pitt and his colleagues had somehow contrived, by their denunciations of French atheirm,—by a pientiful paper currency,—and by constantly keeping the fear of invasion before the eyes of the otherwise peaceful population of these realma, to imbue persons of all ranks with a military ardour, very ill-smited either to their characters or constitutions:—persons of every grade now involled themselves into volunteer corps. In London alone, 65 corps were formed, consisting of 8000 men. A voluntery contribution for the defence of the country was at the same time raised, amounting to 2,514,933/. 12r. 9d.; of which the Common Countribution for the defence of the country was at the same time.

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the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing of newspapers, &c. by persons unknown; and for regulating the printing, &c. of such papers, in other respects;"-to prevent persons residing in Britain from buying into the Dutch funds, without license; and to prevent traitorous correspondence with Holland;-to prevent his Majesty's subjects from going to, or remaining in, France, or carrying on any correspondence there:-for allowing gold wares to be manufactured at a standard lower than is now allowed by law :- and for the redemption and sale of the land-tax + .- The taxes for 1798 amounted to 30,492,995L ;-loans, &cto 18,254,4771.—Total income, 48,747,4721. Amount of the Funded Debt, 450,843,237/.; the interest and management of which (including the Sinking Fund), was 20,108,8851.

On Jan. 9th, 1799, his Majesty sent a message to both Houses, recommending them "to take into consideration the necessity of a Legislative Union with Ireland, in order to defeat the designs of the enemies of both countries to cause a separation."—On the 31st, Mr. Pitt moved a series of resolutions in the Commons, containing overtures of union with Ireland, which were carried by a great majority. And on March 19th, the same were agreed to in the Lords.".—Acts were passed this year, to

This not at all surprising that the Parliament which could allow bakes? make and sell bread "of a certain sort," as was done in 1796, should savetee to sophistication of jewellery in 1796.—They manage these things better in France

In the Irish House of Commons, a spirited debate took place on Jan. 23. on the motion for an address to the Lord Lieutenant, favourable to the Unice, and on a division, there were 107 for it, 105 against it. The Irish lords are agreed to the address. On the 24th, however, this address being reported the lower House, Sir Laurence Parsons made a motion for the ormission of the claus relative to the Union, which was carried by 111 against 106; and the city of Dubie was illuminated on the occasion.

<sup>†</sup> If Mr. Pitt had any talent, it certainly consisted in squeezing money fractors source, and by all means, right or wrong.—It seems that an annual land-tax of four shillings in the pound did not yield sufficiently; but that he must all to goose that laid the golden eggs:—for a lumping sum, he cried "quits" with the who were desirous of redeeming their land from tax, without the least regard the resources of those financiers who might come after him!—Venly, had to "heaven-born minister" heen a man in low life, he would have thought nothing pawning his father's wig for half a crown and selling the duplicate for a glass of go.

continue the Scottish Small Note and Distillery Acts; -for recruiting for the service of the East India Company :- to amend the Income and Land-Tax Redemption Acts; -for laying on various additional taxes; -for exempting volunteer corps from being balloted for the militia; - for augmenting the salaries of judges in Scotland;—to make perpetual the Acts against punishing felons by burning in the hand :- and for the relief of insolvent debtors ;-for purchasing the Duke of Richmond's coal-duty ;-- for prohibiting the exportation of corn; and to allow the importation of Spanish wool;for suppressing treasonable and seditious societies, and to prevent unlawful combinations among workmen;for continuing the Act relating to penitentiary houses, and for the transportation of felons, with their removal to temporary places of confinement in England and Scotland;—for licensing printing presses in England; -and for granting 200,000l. for the reduction of the National Debt † !- The Taxation this year amounted to 33,311,0181.; loans, and excess of Exchequer bills issued, 24,392,215l.—Total income, 59,703,233l.

On the 9th of Jan. 1800, the Directors of the Bank of England agreed to lend the government three millions for six years, without interest, on condition that the Bank charter should be renewed for a further term of twenty-one years, to be computed from the 1st day of August, 1812;—that is, until the same day in 1833.—On the 21st of April, the question of the Union with Ireland being again brought before Parliament, Mr. Grey moved "that the proceedings be suspended until the sentiments of the Irish people could be ascertained;" but his motion was negatived by 236 against 30. On the 2d of July, the Act of Union received the royal

On March 5th, the Court of Directors of this company consented to the wishes of the government, by giving up the point of recruiting for its own service; which put an end to a long controversy.

<sup>†</sup> Here was a muniticent attempt at reduction! particularly when we note the lack that 24 millions were added to the Debt this very year, by loans and Excheques bills!!!

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assent,—to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1801, and on Aug. 2d, it received the royal assent in the Irish Parliament;—consequently the session terminated, and with it the existence of the Parliament of Ireland\*.

On Nov. 19, a Bill was brought into the Commons, and afterwards passed, for ascertaining the population of Great Britain. On Dec. 14th, Mr. Jones moved an address to his Majesty for the dismissal of his ministen; which was negatived by 66 against 33 .- Acts were passed for prohibiting the sale of bread not baked a certain time, and for regulating the price and assize of the same; -for establishing regulations in the offices of the House of Commons ;-for regulating the government of the British territories in India; -for regulating trials for high treason in certain cases; -- to amend the stampduty and income tax Acts, and for additional duties on hops;-for the safe custody of insane persons charged with offences ;-to empower his Majesty to shorten the time for the meeting of Parliament, in cases of adjournment ;-to authorize him from time to time, to prevent the exportation of provisions or food, and to grant a bounty on the importation of wheat, flour, and rice :for the better relief and employment of the poor, and to extend the provisions of 17 Geo. II. respecting vagrants. The military and naval establishments, at this time, consisted of 417,952 men; exclusive of volunteer corps not receiving pay from government.—The National Debt (funded) amounted to 451,699,9191.;—the taxes to 34,069,4571.; -the income tax alone produced 5,601.624/.: -loans and Exchequer bills issued in excess, 26,666,8317. -Total income for 1800, 60,736,288l.

On Feb. 5th, Lord Castlereagh, then Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, have delivered a message to the Irish Parliament, recommending a speedy union between two countries, a warm and animated debate ensued as before, in the Commending a division, there were 158 in favour of the measure, and 115 against the Lords it was carried by a great majority. Addresses were intractable to the both Housea, declaratory of their approbation of the resolutions proposed by British Parliament for the union of the two kingdoms.

ir John Mitford\*, (afterwards Baron Redesdale), Jan. 10 1801 He resigned, Feb. 8, 1802.

This was the first session of "THE IMPERIAL PARLIA-MENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND," as constituted by the legislative union of the two kingdoms. By the articles of Union, 100 Commoners were to represent the counties, cities, and boroughs of Ireland; England, Wales, and Scotland, sending the same number of members, respectively, as before: - 28 Lords Temporal were to represent the Irish Peerage, and were to be elected for life; and four Bishops were to represent the Irish Prelates, taking their places each session, by rotation t .- One of the first benefits to Ireland resulting from this Union, was a Bill, on March 20, " for continuing martial law, on account of the insurrectionary state of that kingdom."-On April 14, a Bill for further suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and for preventing seditious and tumultuous meetings, passed both Houses t. Parliament, at this time, began to vote monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of departed naval and military heroes:—the first were Captains Moss and Riou, and Sir Ralph Abercrombic.-On May 4th, Lord Temple moved in the Commons, that the Rev. John Horne Tooke, being in priest's orders, was ineligible to sit as a member of that House; and that the Speaker should issue a new writ for Old Sarum :- this was not agreed to. but a Bill was brought in to disable persons in holy orders to sit for the future; which Bill passed soon afterwards into a law. On June 30th, an additional allowance of 8000l, a year was made to the income of the Prince of Wales, until his debts should be paid off; -when, the money was to be repaid (?) by a deduction from his then

<sup>\*</sup> He succeeded the Rt. Hon. Henry Addington. On March 17th, there was a noral change in the ministry; when Mr. Addington succeeded Mr. Pitt, who signed the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, hich he had held for 17 years.

<sup>+</sup> See the cycle of Irish prelates, in page 22.

By report of the Secret Committee, it appeared that an association for seditions process had been formed under the name of the "United Britons,"—the members hereof were to be admitted by a test.

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income.—Acts were passed,—" for the better collection of rates for the relief of the poor;"-to revive several Acts for securing and detaining persons conspiring against the king and government ;-also for preventing seditions meetings and unlawful combinations among workmen;to amend the Act permitting Bakers " to make and sell certain sorts of bread;"-for the more effectual prevention of forgery of bank notes (including those of private and country banks), bills of exchange and bank post bills; -- for settling in what cases persons holding offices of profit in Ireland shall be incapable of sitting in Parliament;-to permit the exportation of tes to Ireland, duty free, and to facilitate the trade of Ireland and the United States of America; -for the regulation of public notaries; - and for securing the copies and copyright of printed books to the authors and their assigns -Total produce of the tax on income for 1801 (including 79,591/., voluntary contributions), 5,822,741/.: - expense of collection, 152,620/. :- Five pound Bank of England notes in circulation, 13,845,800l.:-Two and One pound notes, 2,519,400/.—The taxes for 1801 amounted to 35,516,3511.—Loans, 28,415.2111.:—Total income, 63,931,562l. Population of Eugland, Wales, and Scotland, 10,943,646\*.

Of this number, England alone contained 8,331,434; Wales, 541,546; Soland, 1,599,068; the army, 198,351; the navy, 128,278; converse to the following the converse co

great debt-contractor, from his councils; but even that was negatived by 224 against 52; and an amendment by Lord Belgrave', importing "that it was principally owing to the energy and firmness of the late minister that the honour of the country had been supported, and its commerce maintained," was carried by the same majority; as was also a motion of thanks to Mr. Pitt, by Mr. Peel †! On May 24th, Mr. Dent brought a Bill into the Commons against bull-baiting, and other popular barbarities:-it was strongly opposed by Mr. Wyndham, who contended that horse-racing, hunting, &c. were more cruel and immoral than either boxing or bull-baiting; and was lost by a majority of 13.—On June 3d, 10,000l. were voted to Dr. Jenner for the discovery and introduction of Vaccination; and 1200/. to Mr. Greathead for his invention of the Life-boat .-On the 29th, Parliament was dissolved by proclamation. -Acts were passed, - to permit French wines to be imported in bottles or flasks, under certain restrictions; -to enable the King to settle annuities of 12,000/. a year, each, on the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, and to make allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the militia, during peace ;-"to amend and render more effectual the Acts 26th and 32d Geo. III. for reduction of the national debt;"(!!)—for the better protection of letters and packets, and for preventing them being sent otherwise than by post; -to authorize members of Parliament and certain officers under government, to send and receive letters, packets, votes, proceedings in Parliament and newspapers, by the post, free from postage; -- for the more effectual prevention of

Afterwards Earl Grosvenor, now Marquess of Westminster.
 Such was the confidence of the magnates and monied men, that this loanmonger—this gigantic tax-collector—was the only pilot who could "weather the storm,"—that, on his birthday, which was celebrated at Merchant-Tailors' Hall, on May 29, no less than 900 noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank and influence did him the honour of inviting him to a splendid feast; at which his vanity and ambition were flattered by the most fulsome compliments, while his warlike and debt-contracting propensities were excited to action by loyal toasts and bombosite. sentiments against Buonaparte and the French!

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smuggling;—for trying and punishing in Great Britain, persons holding public employments abroad;—for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices employed in the cotton manufacture;—to exempt from auction duty estates bought in for the owners;—and to consolidate the provisions of the several Acts for the redemption and sale of the land-tax.—The Taxes for 1802 amounted to 37,111,6191.:—Loans and Exchequer bills to 34,760,811:—Total income, 71,872,4301.

The Right Honourable Charles Abbot, rechosen on Nov. 16 181 On March 8th, 1803, the King sent a message to both Houses, stating, "that considerable military preparations were going on in the ports of France and Holland. professedly directed for colonial service; but as the result of discussions pending between him and the French government was uncertain, he deemed it expedient to adopt additional measures of security:"-an Address was immediately voted, with an addition of 10,000 seamen .-Lord Pelham, on the 16th of May, delivered a message to the Commons, that the discussions between his Majesty and the French Republic had terminated unumicably; and on the 18th a declaration of war, on the part of Great Britain against France, was laid before Parliament \*.--On July 4, an Act was passed for a new military levy of 50,000 men, to be called the "Royal Army of Reserve +."-On the 21st of the same month.

It was singular that George III., as Elector of Hanover, issued a proclamation the 28th of this month, stating, "that he abided by the Treaty of Lone" and that in quality of Elector, he should take no part in the war."—This practation, however, did not save Hanover; for, on the 3d of June, that Electorate rendered by capitulation to General Mordier, commander of the Fruich part in Germany.—His Majesty had just repaired and furnished his Electoral pale an expense of 50,000%.—His private property, however, consisting of ingots a specie to the amount of 300,000%, was sent to St. Petersburg, on the appearanch the French, and arrived at the London Custom House, on board the Weedwick, "the 30th of November.

<sup>†</sup> The Consular Government in France having issued a decree for the determinent of the English, to answer for those Frenchmen who were made presents by orgeniously to any declaration of war,—and another for the productions of English colonial produce, from the profit of the Republic the loyalty and military mania broke out afresh throughout Great Britain meeting of at least 5000 of the most opulent merchants, showever to barbers of others, of the City of London, was held on the Royal Vachanges, where

on the motion of Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Earl of Liverpool), the sum of 60,000l., and a pension of 16,000l. a year was granted by the Commons to the Dutch Stadtholder; who, having fled from Holland, had come to reside in England with his family.-On July 28th, the King communicated to the two Houses "the treasonable and rebellious spirit which was at this time prevalent in Ireland, and the atrocious assassination of Lord Kilwarden;" -an address was immediately voted, and 10001. offered for the apprehension of the murderers.-Acts were passed, for the relief of the Roman Catholics ;- for protecting trade during the war with France ;-for regulating the bribery oath at elections; - to provide for the security of the realm, in case of invasion; -for augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy,-to entitle spiritual persons to hold farms, -and to promote the building of parsonage houses; -for the better relief and employment of the poor; -for levying a tax on income \*; for rendering justices of the peace more safe in the performance of their duty;—for the suppression of rebellion in Ireland ;-to continue the restrictions on the payment of cash by the Bank of England; -and to enable his Majesty better to exercise his prerogative of calling forth the military aid of his subjects.-The Taxes for 1803 amounted to 38,203,9371.; -Loans and Exchequer Bills to 15,544,874/.—Total income, 53,748,811/.

On March 26th, 1804, the King informed the Parliament, by message, "that the Irish militia had volunteered to extend their services to Great Britain."—On the 23d of April, Mr. Fox moved the appointment of a Committee of the whole House of Commons, to whom should be confided

unamiously passed a declaration, expressive of "their loyalty and determination to stand or fall with their King and country."—at the same time, the volunteers began to be enrolled all over the kingdom;—these of the Metropolis alone amounted to 46,000 cavalry and infantry.—This warlike spirit was well austained by frequent reviews and field-days; and by the most flattering encomiums on their military prowess.

The Livery of London met in Guildhall on the 29th of June, to instruct the representatives of the city to oppose the tax upon income, as impolitic, unjust, and

inexpedient.

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the revisal of the several Acts for the defence of the country :- in the course of the debate, Mr. Pitt made a violent attack on ministers, as he had done a few days before, in strong censure of the conduct of the Admiralty. Mr. Fox's motion was lost; there being but 204 for it, and 256 against it.-On the 5th of June, Mr. Pitt (now become First Lord of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Addington), introduced a Bill into the Commons, which was carried, under the designation of the "Additional Force Act," which embraced the plan of raising and supporting a permanent military force, whilst the militis should be gradually reduced. On the 20th a Bill was introduced for permitting the exportation of corn, when the price should be at or below 48s. per quarter; and for its importation, when the average was 63s., but not below that price:-this Bill, without much opposition, passed into a law.—On the 27th, Parliament settled 1200% a year on the widow of Lord Kilwarden; 800%. a year on his son; and 400l. a year on each of his daughters. -On the 28th, Mr. Wilberforce's Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, after a certain period, passed the Commons:—it was, however, on the 30th of July, most unceremoniously thrown out by the House of Lords. without a division !- Acts were passed, - for raising sums of money for cutting wet docks in the part of London ;-to augment the Irish militia, in order to their doing duty in England ;-to enforce the Canon law with respect to the ages of persons to be admitted to halv orders;—for increasing the capital stock (stock-debt, as they say in the country theatres) of the Bank of Scotland; -for granting additional duties on wines; -to prevent the sale of exciseable liquors in Scotland, by persons not licensed ;- for the better support of his Majesty's household; -- for the further encouragement of the British fisheries, and to prevent smuggling in the Isle of Man; -for settling disputes between masters and journeymen in the cotton manufacture; - and for the more effectual administration of justice in England

and Ireland, by the issuing of Habeas Corpus ad testificandum, in certain cases.—The taxes for 1804 amounted to 45,515,1521 :- Loans and Exchequer Bills to 20,670,4311.—Total income, 66,185,5831.—Bank of England notes in circulation, 17,931,930/.

On March 11th, 1805, the Speaker issued his warrant, by order of the House of Commons, for the committal to Newgate of the two sheriffs of Middlesex, for gross partiality in favour of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., at the late election for that county .- On April 6th, Mr. Whitbread brought forward charges of peculation and mal-appropriation of the public money against Lord Melville, late Treasurer of the Navy :- Accordingly, on the 11th of June, his lordship appeared within the bar of the House of Commons, and addressed them in defence of his public conduct. When he had retired, Mr. Whitbread moved his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors:-on a division, it was found that 295 were for the impeachment, 272 against it.—On the report of the select committee, appointed to inquire into this business, being made, Mr. Whitbread moved certain resolutions, implicating the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Pitt) " in the knowledge of the fact of money having been withdrawn from the Bank by Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, and lodged at a private banking house:"-on this motion, the previous question was carried; and subsequently, a bill of indemnity was proposed, and finally adopted by both Houses.-On June 21st, the Commons voted an annuity of 3000l. to the Duke of Atholl, as a compensation for the royalties, revenues, &c. formerly possessed by his family in the Isle of Man †.

On the 25th, the criminal prosecution against Lord Melville being stayed, Mr. Whitbread was appointed manager of

On April 10th, his Lordship resigned his situation as First Lord of the Admiralty, and was afterwards struck out of the list of Privy Councillors.
 The sovereignty of this Island had been sold to government by the Dake's

ancestor for 70,000/.



might give evidence quences personal to a to enable the Lord Li and detain suspected property, professions, for extending the prove of bank notes, bills of a 1805, amounted to 50,5 &c. 28,649,8751.—Tot On June 27th, 1806, the debts should be paid b buried at the public or should be erected to his a

Mr. Pitt died at Putney on the been at the head of the government greater power and popularity (that is of his loans, contracts, places, and posen chosen premier in May, 1804. France; and he thought, by subsidity vasion, and attacking its naval force the brave Nelson, that he could, as the mpire, and annihilate European free the physical energies of a great peopovernment and their savereign:—he and soaring flights of the imperial Enfined to the cunning devices of the tax and hardihood of the agent of an olign barians for the seatons.

On March 28th, Lord Henry Petty, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted a proposition to the Commons for raising the property tax from 64 to 10 per cent.:-this was to affect all property above 50l. a year, with some few exceptions. On April 3d, Mr. Windham brought forward his plan of military defence \*. These bills encountered the most determined opposition, but finally passed both Houses and received the Royal Assent. On the 21st, a message from the King anavunced war with Prussia.-On the 25th, Lord Howick moved for an increase of pay to the navy, which was agreed to .- On May 12th, 5000%, per annum, for ever, were settled by Parliament on the heirs of Lord Nelson †; besides 120,000/. ready money, to purchase a family seat. -On May 15th, Mr. Wyndham's Bill for the repeal of the "Additional Force Act,"-and on June 10th, a resolution to abolish the slave trade, moved by Mr. Fox, were carried in the Commons:—the latter by a majority of 99: it did not pass in the House of Lords, however, this session.—On the 12th, the trial of Viscount Melville terminated in the Lords, by his Lordship's acquittal of all the charges exhibited against him by the Commons! -Acts were passed,-to amend the several laws relating to the payment of first-fruits by the clergy; -- for en-

and abused divine, honours, heaped on the memory of a man who had plunged froundry 500 millions deeper in debt than it was before he undertook the adaptation of its affairs \$\div\_1\$; and whose financial incapacity was such, that even his large income, arising from the offices which he held, was insufficient to keep pace his attanagance:—for the nation was called upon to pay even the personal which he had contracted!

By this plan foot soldiers were to be inlisted for seven years; at the expiration which they were to be entitled to their discharge: if they renewed their engageif or another seven years, they were to have an increase of pay; and for a third of of seven years they were to receive a further addition. The cavalry and lery were to be inlisted for ten years;—the second period was to be six; and third like.

A public funeral, on the most magnificent scale, in St. Paul's Cathedral, had a decreed to the remains of this gallant Admiral: — it was attended by the princes be royal blood, and by the greater part of the two Houses of Parliament.

Ireland was likewise contracting a pretty little debt of its own:—at this time it

couraging the manufacture of thread lace in England, -for augmenting the salaries of Masters in Chancey; to permit the importation of French wines from laland into England; and of timber for naval purpose from America; -for the revision of schools in Ireland; -to prohibit for two years, certain ships from engages in the slave trade; -for enabling his Mujesty to settle annuities on the royal family ;- for amending certain Acts relative to letters and parcels conveyed by post; for the security and expedition of the post in Ireland; and for limiting the number of persons carried by stage cosches; -for the construction of the East India Docks at Blackwall; and the preservation of the public harbours of the kingdom; -for providing a more speedy and regular sudit of the public accounts; -and to amend the Bankrupt Laws .- Parliament was dissolved on the 25th of October, by proclamation\*.

The taxation for 1806 amounted to 54,071,9087. Loans. &c. to 21,398,027l. Total income, 75,469,935l.

On Jan. 2d, 1807, Lord Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury, brought into the House of Lords another hill for abolishing the Slave Trade, which was soon passed and sent to the Commons; where it was carried on the 5th of Feb. by a majority of 100 to 36. It received the royal assent on March 25th †.

A total change of ministry took place on this day, in consequence of the Grenville administration being defeated in passing a bill for the admission of Roman Catholics to serve in the army without the taking of certain oaths. The Duke of Portland succeeded Lord Grenville, as first Lord of the Treasury.—Besides the abolition of the

<sup>.</sup> This was in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Charles Fox, Second of State for Foreign Affairs. A general change of the ministry followed; the sequence of which was that a termination was put to the negotiations for prace France. The Berlin Decrees followed on the 20th Nov.; by which Napoleon terdieted all commerce and correspondence, direct or indirect, between the Bridge trade was to be finally abolished on the 1st of Jan. 1988.

alave trade, Acts were passed during this short Parliament, to amend and make perpetual the 42d of Geo. III. for the regulation of controverted elections; and to continue for seven years, certain Acts for the prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in the army and navy, from their duty and allegiance.-Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 29th of

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Charles Abbot, Esq. chosen a fourth time on June 22

Acts were passed in the first session of the new Parliament,-to indemnify those who had advised and acted under an Order of Council, for regulating the navigation and commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America :- to suppress insurrection and the disturbance of the public peace in Ireland; and, to prevent improper persons in that kingdom from having arms;-to charge public accountants with interest on balances in their hands, &c.; -to enable the East India Company to raise money upon bond, without increasing their capital stock; -and for allowing † a certain portion of the militia forces to inlist into the regular

oreat Britain.—An Greet of Council was then issued, allowing neutral powers to trade with the enemies of Great Britain, on condition of their touching at British ports, and paying the custom duties on their merchandize to the government.

+ This word ought to be read "compelling;" as could be proved in thousands of instances. The militia were by this time, good ready made soldiers; and although their contract with the government was to serve only for the protection of Great Britain,—innumerable were the inducements held out to them to enter the regiments. of the line:—sometimes, 300 and 500 at a time have been wrought upon by drink, by small bribes, and by loyal speeches from their officers, to enrol themselves "to fight the French on their own ground;"—and miserable, indeed, was often the remaining period of that militia-man's servitude, whose prudence prevented him from falling into the cruel snare:—the least neglect of duty or discipline subjected him.

to the lash.

The Emperor Napoleon, by decrees dated Hamburgh and Milan, had declared the island of Great Britain in a state of blockade; and had thereby compelled all the continental powers under his influence, to prohibit the commerce of their subjects with any of the dominions of the King of England: he had also appointed commercial residents to see these decrees carried into effect. In order to counteract them, an expedition was sent to Copenhagen, under Admiral Gambier, to induce the Court of Denmark to abandon the policy of shutting the ports of Holstein, &c. against British vessels; and the Prince Royal refusing to comply, the city was bombarded:

—a capitulation was the consequence, and the British took possession of the whole of the Danish fleet, which, with all the naval stores, were brought into the ports of Great Britain.—An Order of Council was then issued, allowing neutral powers to

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army.—The taxes for 1807 amounted to 59, 196,7311.—of which the property tax yielded 10, 131,344/.:—loans Exchequer bills, &c. to 21,960,290/.:—total income to 81,457,021/.

On Jan. 22, 1808, the Commons were moved to take into consideration certain papers relative to the connexion between the East India Company and the Nabob of Oude, in order to decide on the conduct of the Marquess Wellesley .- After long debates and several adjournments, the House divided; when there appeared for the motion 31,—against it 182;—upon which Sir John Anstruther moved-" That it appeared to the House, that the Marquess Wellesley, in his arrangements in the province of Oude, was actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of his country, and the safety, interest. and prosperity of the British Empire in India: "-which motion was carried by a majority of 189 over 29 .-Acts were passed this session, for empowering the Bank of England to advance 3,000,000l., without interest, towards the service of 1808; to be repaid within mx months after a definitive treaty of peace ;-to authorise the Bank Directors to advance for the public service 500,000l.,-being a proportion of the balance of unclaimed dividends on stock, in their hands; and for regulating the allowances to be paid them for the management of the public debt, by which there was to be a saving to government of 70,000% per annum ;-for new duties on stamps, assessed taxes, and game-certificates: -for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices, in Ireland ;-for providing suitable interment in churchyards, for human bodies cast on shore by shipwreck; -to restrain the negotiation of promissory notes and inland bills of exchange, under a limited sum. in England;-for the better care and maintenance of pauper and criminal lunatics ; - to enable his Majesty to establish a permanent local militia, for the defence of the realm ;-to render valid, marriages solemnized in certain churches and chapels in which banus had met

usually been published before the Act of 26th Geo. II., "for preventing clandestine marriages;"—for more effectually preventing the crime of larceny from the person;—and to enable the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt to grant life-annuities.—The taxes for 1808 amounted to 62,147,601l.; of which the property tax alone yielded 11,398,135l.:—loans, Exchequer bills, &c. to 24,308,044l.—Total income, 86,455,645l.\*

On Feb. 1, 1809, Colonel Wardle exhibited charges against the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, for disposing of military and other promotions through the influence of Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, with whom he had cohabited, and who had received various sums of money from several persons for using her credit with the Duke; in consequence of which, the Commons instituted an inquiry into the case, and examined witnesses. They were thus occupied until the 17th of March; and on the close of the examination, Colonel Wardle moved for an address to the King to dismiss the Duke from his high office. After a debate of six days, this motion was negatived, and the House resolved by a majority of 278 over 196, "that the charge of personal corruption and connivance which had been imputed to the Duke of York, was wholly without foundation:"but, before the discussion closed, the Duke tendered his resignation to the King, his father; accompanied by a letter, wherein he asserted his entire innocence of the charges alleged against him. This being formally communicated to the Commons, the House resolved, "that it was not expedient to proceed further in the evidence relative to his Royal Highness."-Acts were passed this session,-" for the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices;"-for augmenting the salaries of the judges; - to relieve prisoners for inability to

The number of acres of waste land in Great Britain, by report of the Agricultal Board, was 22,107,000 acres: — viz. in England, 6,250,470; in Wales, 629,307; and in Scotland, 14,218,223.

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pay money pursuant to orders from Courts of Equity.—
for the relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland;—to permit
the trade between Great Britain and the United State
of America to be carried on in American vessels;—for
granting new Custom duties; and to enable Justices of
the Peace to determine prosecutions for offences against
the revenue of Customs;—for allowing dealers to roas
their own coffee, on certain conditions (!);—to empower
the English Judges to try civil causes in their own counties;—to alter and amend the Bankrupt Lawa;—and.
"for better securing the independence of Parliament,
by preventing the procuring or obtaining of seats in
the House of Commons by corrupt practices."

The taxes for 1809 amounted to 63.879,8811.; the property tax, alone, yielding 12,386,9131.:—loans, Exchequer bills, and surplus of Irish revenue, 24,868.2051.

—Total income, 88,748,0861.—The funded national debt for Great Britain amounted to 701,229,5141.; for Ireland, 50,094,0001.—Total debt, 751,323,5141.

On Feb. 21, 1810, Mr. John Gale Jones, one of the managers of a debating club, called "The British Forum," was ordered to the Bar of the House of Commons, and charged with a breach of the privileges of that House, in the publication of a placard respecting a discussion held in the said club:-having made his defence, he was committed to Newgate. On March 12th, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart, moved for his discharge; contending that "the Commons, in this committal, had infringed the law of the land, and subverted the principles of the constitution:" when the House divided. there were for the motion 14; against it 153.-On the 21st, Lord Porchester, one of the Committee for inquiring into the policy and conduct of the great naval and military expedition to the Scheldt, submitted to the House two resolutions; the first relating to the impolicy and folly of the said expedition; and the second to the impolitic retention of the Island of Walcheren. where the British troops were daily thinned by was and

disease: the debate was continued during four days, when his Lordship's resolutions were negatived by 275 against 227. General Crawford then moved resolutions, which were carried, approving of the conduct of ministers, and the retention of Walcheren.

On March 26th, Mr. Lethbridge brought under the notice of the Commons a publication which had appeared in Cobbett's Register on the 24th, entitled "Sir Francis Burdett to his constituents; denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England." Sir Francis having acknowledged himself the author, Mr. Lethbridge proposed two resolutions; -the first declaring the address to be a libellous and scandalous paper, reflecting on the rights and privileges of the House; - the second, that Sir F. Burdett, who suffered the article to be printed in his name, had been guilty of a violation of the privileges of Parliament.-A long debate ensued, which was continued, by adjournment, to the 5th of April, when a motion by Sir R. Salisbury was carried for the commitment of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower † .- Petitions were presented to the Commons from the electors of Westminster (which Sir Francis represented), from those of the county of Middlesex, and, indeed, from all parts of the kingdom, praying the release of the Honourable Baronet, as well as a " Reform of the Commons' House of Parliament;"-but they were all rejected by the House. On May 21st, Mr. Brand made a motion for Parliamentary Reform; but it was lost by 234 votes against 115.-On the 30th, Mr.

As soon as the Emperor Napoleon heard of this expedition, he foresaw the fatal lik; and in addressing the Senate, he exclaimed, "the Genius of France has led British troops into the pestiferous marshes of Walcheren, where disease alone distroy them."—The event soon proved how truly prophetic were these words. On a pril 9th, the sergeant-at-arms (attended by 20 or 30 police officers, and a schment of cavalry and infantry) being refused admittance into Sir Francis Bursel house in Piccadilly, forced an entrance, made him prisoner, and conveyed him the Tover.—Sir Francis, previously to this, had been waited on by the sergeant-arms, with the Speaker's warrant; but he disputed its legality, and refused to obey several riots took place among the populace in consequence of the arrest, and maintary, on their return from escorting Sir Francis to the Tower, being assailed houses, fired among the crowd; by which several lives were lost.

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Wellesley Pole brought in a bill for the repeal of the Insurrection Act in Ireland, which soon passed into a law .- On Dec. 20th, the King's former malady having returned, the Commons passed a Bill, appointing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom, during his father's illness, and under certain restrictions and regulations: it was agreed to by the Lords on the 28th of the same month .- Acts were passed, "for allowing the transportation of British and Irish made salt from one part of the United Kingdom to another;"-for consolidating the customs in the Isle of Man; and for placing the same under the management of the English commissioners of customs ;- for encouraging the consumption of malt-liquor in Ireland; -to amend the poor-laws, by giving justices of the peace authority to examine the accounts of overseers and churchwardens;-to amend the Act 7 James I. relating to the punishment of women delivered of bastard children; -to amend the Act 8 and 9 William III., which required that persons receiving alms should wear badges ;-to prevent the embezzlement of public money, or securities, by collectors or receivers; and for taking security from persons in offices of trust; -to prevent the administering and taking of unlawful oaths in Ireland;

Parliament being prorogued on the 21st of June, Sir F. Burdett was life from the Tower, and Mr. Gale Jones from Newgate;—the power of improse by the Commons continuing no longer than whilst the House was in a On this occasion the Baronet's friends had arranged a procession in homour liberation; but he thought it advisable to return to his house by water—the cession, however, although greatly disappointed, ranged themselves in order, pathrough the cities of London and Westminster, and arrived at the baronet's without any accident or outrage.

without any accident or outrage.

On March 8th, 1811, Sir Francis brought an action against Mr. Abbet Speaker, for a trespass and assault, in breaking open his house: the defect pleaded a Justification. The cause was adjourned for a further hearing, and 17th of May, when the judges pronounced the justification satisfactory: the admitting and enforcing the right of the House of Commons to commit member other persons to prison, for breach of privilege. On June 19th, he brought an against the sergeant-at-arms (Mr. Coleman), for a trespass, assault, at d talprisonment; to which the defendant pleaded "not guilty and a justification." jury found a verdict for the defendant. On April 24th, 1812, writs of error been brought into the Exchequer Chamber, on the judgment pronounced to the of King's Bench, the same were argued with great solemany; and that Court nimously affirmed the previous judgment.

and for amending the prison-laws in that country;—and for laying annually before Parliament accounts of public salaries, pensions, and allowances.—The taxes for 1810 amounted to 67,825,597l.; of which the property tax yielded 13,492,215l.;—loans, Exchequer bills, &c., 24,001,827l.:—total income, 91,827,424l.—The permanent taxes amounted to 34,395,933l.;—the annual duties to 5,161,467l.; and the war taxes to 22,707,443l. The national debt, funded and unfunded, English and Irish, and including 7,500,000l. to the Emperor of Austria, amounted to 811,898,083l. 12s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.!!!\*—The Bank of England notes and post bills in circulation amounted to 21,406,930l.

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Administratione Regni, Georgii Principis Wallia.

On March 1st, 1811, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the appointment of a committee to examine into the causes of the great commercial distress at this time prevalent. The committee reported that it had arisen from extensive speculations in the South American market; and recommended parliamentary aid to relieve it. A Bill was accordingly passed, to enable

have had the effect of diversion from the main point.

+ There had been notices of upwards of 2000 bankruptcies in the Royal Gazante in

It must have been truly consolatory, and indeed gratifying, to the people of these realms, whilst plunged chin-deep in debt, that the stewards who had the management of their affairs were so very cruct in their accounts as to put down even the utmost brass farthing!—What! mention "threepence three farthings," in an account of upwards of eight hundred millions of pounds sterling!—Faugh! it is too disgusting even to think on:—such a statement partakes too much of humbug, and must have been made to divert public attention from the astounding number of hundreds of millions of pieces of gold which the present or a future generation is condemned to pay.—When private persons keep their accounts thus cractly, they seldom, or never, get into debt at all.—But it is rather unfortunate for the reputation of the financiers and public accountants of the period in question, that an Act of Parliament was passed this very year (1810) " to prevent the embezzlement of public money or securities, by collectors or receivers; and for taking security from persons in offices of trust."—Now it is very well known that no penal statute is ever passed by the British legislature in anticipation of crimes that may by possibility occur:—such are never enacted until the kind of delinquency which they are intended to restrain has become notorious; nor until the crown lawyers have declared that the same is unrestrainable by the laws already in force.—Ergo,—the above enumeration of farthings is "too much of a good thing;"—though, indeed, as intended, it must have had the effect of diversion from the main point.

government to issue six millions in Exchequer Bills ;-to be repaid by equal payments from three months to three

On June 6th, Lord Milton moved a resolution in the Commons, " That it was highly improper and indecorous in the advisers of the Prince Regent, to recommend the re-appointment of the Duke of York, as Commander in Chief of the Forces:"-but, on a division, the votes for the resolution were 47; against it, 296.—Acts were passed,-for taking an account of the population of Great Britain\*;-to allow a certain proportion of the militia to inlist annually into the regular forces; -to authorize the punishment by confinement and hard labour of persons in Ireland liable to transportation :to enable the East India Company to raise a further sum by bond, without increasing their capital stock :- to explain and amend the Act 39 Geo. III for suppressing seditious societies, as far as respects certain penalties on printers and publishers; -for allowing the use of a liquor prepared from sugar, for colouring porter :- to promote the building and repairing of churches, and chapels :- to permit the interchange of the English and Irish Militias; -and "for preventing the current gold coin of the realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; as well as for preventing any note of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum thereon specified."-The taxes for 1811 amounted to 65,309,1001.; -the Property Tax yielding 13,707,2181.: -Loans, Exchequer bills, &c. 29,613,3721. income, 94,922,4721.

On March 6th, 1812, Benjamin Walsh, Esq. was expelled the House of Commons, and a new writ was ordered for Wootton Basset †. On May 11th, Mr.

There were in England 9,538,827 persons; in Wales, 611,788; in Sci 1,805,688; in the army, navy, and merchant-vessels, 640,500. Total, 12,500 The population of the metropolis amounted to 1,050,000.

† The cause of this expulsion was, that Walsh had been found quilty by a of feloniously stealing from Six Thomas Plomer twenty-two mores of the P

Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was assassinated by a man named Bellingham, as he was entering the House of Commons, from the lobby \*.

On Sept. 29th, the Prince Regent dissolved the Parliament, by proclamation.-Acts had been passed for making provision for the better support of his Majesty's household, during his indisposition; -for granting annuities for the discharge of Exchequer bills; - for erecting a Penitentiary House for the confinement of offenders convicted in London and Middlesex; -for more effectually preventing the embezzlement of securities for money, &c. left in the hands of bankers, merchants, attornies or their agents :- to allow the use of sugar in brewing beer in England; -for increasing the assessed taxes;-to provide a summary remedy for the abuse of trusts for charitable purposes;-to deprive of their seats, such Members of the House of Commons as shall become bankrupts, or who shall not pay their debts within a limited time; -- for the better regulation and preservation of parish and other registers;-to repeal and amend certain Acts relating to religious worship, assemblies, and preachers; -- for the more effectual

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England, valued 10001. each. A question was reserved on this verdict for the opinion of the judges, "whether the crime charged was a larceny or only a civil contract,"—that is, a debt. Their Lordships decided that "in the estimation of the law it did not amount to the former;" and recommended Walsh to his Majesty for pardon;—he was pardoned accordingly; and on the 22d of Feb. was discharged from Newgate. The Commons, however, could not well permit such a man to sit in their House as a legislator:—they, therefore, expelled him; and an Act was passed, (commonly styled "Sir Thomas Plomer's Act"), wherein is drawn the line of demarcation between debts and embezzlement.

• Mr. Perceval died in about ten minutes, the pistol-shot having entered his heart. The assassin surrendered immediately, and proved to be an Anglo-Russian merchant, who, having failed to obtain redress from the British ambassador, Lord Leveson Gower, at Petersburg, for certain injuries done him by the Russian government,—and having, at great expense, and with much loss of time, petitioned the ministry at home for inquiry and compensation, took this method of revenging his wrongs.—He was tried at the Old Bailey, on the 15th; and on the 18th was hanged at Newgate, without expressing any compunction for the terrible act.—This murder caused much consternation, particularly among those in authority. It was not appeased until the Ministers were convinced that Bellingham had had no associates; for the general impression ran, from the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts, that there was a plot to destroy the several members of his Majesty's government.—Mr. Vansiman, now Baron Bexley, succeeded Mr. Perceval, as Chancellor of the Excheques; and a general change of ministry took place soon after.

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punishment of persons aiding the escape of prisoner of war;—to prevent the issue of bank-tokens, except those of the Bank of England and Ireland;—to grant parochial relief to debtors under mesne process, in prisons which are not county guols;—for the exemplar punishment of persons destroying stocking and laceframes; and to enable the owners to recover damages;—and for the preservation of the public peace in certain disturbed districts,—giving additional powers to justices of the peace for that purpose, until March 25th, 1813.

Charles Abbot, Esq., chosen the 5th time, Nov. 30.

The Taxes for 1812 amounted to 64,752,125t.; of which the property tax amounted to one-fifth;—luans, Exchequer bills, &c. to 41,408,200t.:—Total income 106,160,325t.!—being upwards of seven millions and a half more than the whole amount of the national debt, when George the Third commenced his reign, about 50 years before!

On Feb. 18, 1813, Lord Castlercagh moved an address to the Prince Regent, expressive of the entire concurrence of the House of Commons in the policy and justice of the war with the United States of America;—it was carried without a division.—On the 22d, after much discussion and opposition, a Bill passed the Commons, for the appointment of a Vice-Chanceller, to assist the Lord Chanceller;—it soon passed into

The manufacturing districts were at this time in a state of insurrection on averof the high price of provisions, the weight of taxation, the introduction of treatto supersede manual labour, and the stagnation of trade arising from mon-more
with the continent. The wretched inhabitants, driven to desperation by the exgnawings of hunger and the inclemency of winter, wreaked their vengeance of
stocking and other machines which had been the principal cause of lowering to
price of their labour. The better to effect this, they disguised their persons as
associated in armed bands, going about and breaking the frames and engage of
the several manufactories. They obtained the appellation of Luddites, trade
of the most active of their party being nicknamed Ned Lud, though his real case
was Walker. Many of them being apprehended, Special Commissions way appointed by the Crown, for their trial; and several were hanged, whilst others were
sentenced to transportation and imprisonment. These rictous precedings of
menced at Nottingham, in January, and soon extended to Hundershild, Text
Leeds, Sheffield, and indeed to all the northern manufacturing towns.

\*\*War had been declared by Great Britain on the 13th of October, 1812.

a law \*. - On March 1st, the Princess of Wales addressed a letter to the Speaker of the Commons, requesting Parliament fully to investigate her conduct during her residence in this country; "in order that she might be proved guilty, or treated as innocent."-Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and Mr. Whitbread made several motions relative to the Princess; but the House did not support these propositions; considering that no public good could result therefrom, and that they deemed her to be fully acquitted by the minutes of the Privy Council in 1806, of the only charge which could render hers a a case for parliamentary interference.-On April 5th, Sir Samuel Romilly moved the commitment of a Bill to take away the corruption of blood in consequence of attainder of treason or felony; and another for altering the punishment in cases of conviction for high treason: -both Bills, however, were lost .- On the 30th, Mr. Grattan brought in a Bill for the removal of Catholic disabilities : - on May 24th, the Commons having resolved themselves into a Committee upon it, the Speaker protested against the admission of Catholics into Parliament, the Privy Council, or on the Judicial Bench; and concluded with moving that the clause "to sit and vote in either House of Parliament," should be left out of the Bill: after a long debate a division took place, when 247 voted for the clause, and 251 against it: Mr. Ponsonby then said, that, as the Bill without this clause was unworthy the acceptance of the Catholics, he would move "that the Chairman do leave the chair;" and thus was the Bill abandoned.-On May 5th, a Bill was brought in "to remove certain penalties imposed upon persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity;" which afterwards passed into a law .--On Nov. 11th, Lord Castlereagh's Bill " for augmenting the disposable military force of the country, by volunteering from the militia," was read :- it soon passed

Sir Thomas Piomer, late Attorney-General, was appointed the first Vice-

both Houses .- Acts were passed, - to amend an A of William III. relating to the splitting of freeholds for qualifying to vote at elections; -to render more effectual the laws for the trial of controverted elections :-- for the more speedy and effectual trial and punishment offences committed by soldiers in places beyond and out of his Majesty's dominions ;-for the better regulation of ecclesiastical courts, and for the more cast recovery of church-rates and tithes ;- for the further support and maintenance of stipendiary curates:grant additional annuities to the judges, on their resignation of office; -and, for continuing for a further term, the possession of the British territories in the East Indies, to the East India Company. The Taxe for 1813 amounted to 68,302,860%;—the property to alone being 14,889,441/. :- loans and Exchequer bill 52,916,675L:-received from Ireland, 7,154,751L-Total income, 128,374,2861.

On May 1, 1814, the Marquess of Wellington having beccreated a Duke, an annuity of 13,000% a year wy settled on him by Parliament †.—On the 2d, an address to the Prince Regent, moved by Mr. Wilberforce, was carried unanimously in the Commons,—praying his interference with the Congress of Sovereigns at Vienns for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, by those countries still carrying it on ‡.—On June 28th, the two Houses voted congratulatory addresses to the Prince Regent, on the treaty of peace signed with France.—On July 4th, Lord Castlereagh proposed in a Committee of the Commons to increase the allowance of Caroline.

† On June 28th, his grace received the thanks of the Lords for his the Peninsular War. On Nov. 8th, 1817, the mansion and estate of Surin Hampshire, were purchased for him, for 263,000/.

<sup>•</sup> From a statistical account published in Jan., 1814, it appeared that coff men in Great Britain, capable of bearing arms, viz. from the age amounted to 2,744,847; or about 4 in every 17 males.

the Sovereigns of France and the Netherlands abolished this trade vibut the Spanish Court could not be prevailed on to accede to such a men Nov. 21, 1817; when a treaty was concluded, by which Great Britain 400,0001 to Spain for relimquishing her right of supplying beautiques from Africa!

Princess of Wales, to 50,000l, a year: but in a letter to the Speaker, that ill-treated lady declined accepting any further allowance than the 35,000l. which she already possessed .- On the 5th, Lord Cochrane and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone were expelled the House of Commons, in consequence of their conviction in the Court of King's Bench, of a conspiracy to defraud the members of the Stock Exchange, by the circulation of false news in order to raise the price of the public funds to their own advantage \*. - On the 7th, the two Houses of Parliament accompanied the Prince Regent in grand procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, "to return a solemn thanksgiving to the Almighty, for the restoration of the blessings of peace †."-Acts were passed,-for declaring what persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons :- for discontinuing proceedings in certain actions already commenced; and to prevent vexatious suits, against the clergy, for nonresidence, &c. &c. under an Act of 43d Geo. III.:-to

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† The definitive trenty of peace with France was signed at Paris on May 30th; and on Dec. 24th, another treaty was concluded, at Ghent, in Flanders, between Great Britain and the United States of America.

<sup>\*</sup> The fraud in which these Members were implicated was committed by a man named Random de Berenger; who contrived that, on Feb. 22, an express should be sent from Dover, with information that a French officer had arrived, announcing the death of the Emperor Napoleon, by assassination, and the accession of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France: the funds rose nearly 10 per cent. in consequence of this news; and the fraudulent speculators of course hoped to realize considerable sums; but they were disappointed, as all bargains on that account were afterwards nullified.—Lord Cochrane was sentenced to pay a fine of 5000.; to be imprisoned for twelve months; and at the end of that time to stand in the pillory !- the others were similarly sentenced; but the pillory part of the punishment was remitted on account of the very great popularity of Lord Cochrane. On the 11th of August his Lordship's arms, banner, &c. were kicked out of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and his name crased from the list of the Knights of the Bath. This severe treatment was the first instance of the kind, since the establishment of the Order.-Respecting the question of Lord Cochrane's imputed guilt,there is now little doubt but that he was the victim or the dupe of designing persons; and the best proof that such was the case, is the fact that in eleven days after his expulsion, he was re-elected member of Parliament for the populous city of Westminster; although at that time suffering incarceration:—his temporary escape from the King's Bench on a momentous occasion, and the penny subscription for the payment of his fine, are fresh in the recollection of every one. That subscription payment of his fine, are fresh in the recollection of every one. That subscription further proved that the public, at least, did not think his Lordship capable of the base act laid to his charge; but that he was the victim of political or interested knavery

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prevent the granting of any patent office in the Colonies, for any longer time than the grantee shall discharge the duties thereof, in person, and behave well therein;for the more effectual prevention of child stealing; - to repeal the Acts which rendered it penal to bury dead bodies in woollen cloths; - to permit the exportation of tea to the British colonies in America; as well as to Guernsey, Jersey, Europe, and Africa, without payment of duties; - to take away corruption of blood; and . to alter the punishment of high treason in certain cases; -for the more easy apprehension and trial of offenders escaping from one part of the kingdom to another; and " for providing for the peace of such parts of Ireland as may be disturbed by seditious persons entering into unlawful combinations or conspiracies."-The Taxes for 1814 amounted to 70,240,313/.; of which the Property Tax yielded 15,109,803/.: - Loans and Exchequer bills, 46,502,948l.: - received from Ireland, 6,304,255l. -Total income, 123,047,5161.

On Feb. 17th, 1815, the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson (now Lord Goderich) moved for a committee of the Commons, on the subject of the corn laws; when nine resolutions were agreed to, fixing an average price of grain, at which free importation was to be permitted, and below which it was to be prohibited: a Bill was brought in, founded on these resolutions, which encountered, both in and out of the House, the most violent opposition :—it passed the Commons on March

On Monday, March 6th, the populace of the metropolis assembled before the of the House of Commons, crying out "No Corn Bill," and manifested the pleasure towards the members who were favourable to it. The military, who sert out, succeeded in dislodging the people from Palace-yard; but they proceded in dislodging the people from Palace-yard; but they proceded the Bill, was the next object of their fury. It is house in Burhington-stragreatly damaged, his furniture thrown into the street, and many velocities destroyed. Similar outrages were committed on the houses and property of Hardwicke and Damley, and on those of Mr. Wellesley Pule, &c. These rist tinued during the three following days, when the houses of many obmoxims among whom was Lord Custlerreagh, were impared. No senses were the dispersed in one atreet, than they assembled in aunther. Dat, Volume Ladwist paid him; but a party of the military were stationed in the beautiful

10th; and the Lords on the 20th, by a majority of 128 to 21 .- On the 20th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained the consent of the Commons to the continuance of the Property Tax; and after much opposition, he consented to abandon it after the present year. It was passed in the House of Lords on the 11th .- Acts were passed,to continue the restriction on the payment of cash by the Bank of England; - to extend the Trial by Jury to civil causes in Scotland; - for more effectually preventing the use of false and deficient measures ;—for the abolition of gaol fees in England ;-for the amendment and preservation of highways; and the building and repair of bridges; -for taking an account of the population of Ireland; -to enable the clergy to exchange their parsonage or glebe houses and lands for others of more value, or more conveniently situated ; -and, for regulating the practice of Apothecaries in England and Wales.-The Taxes for 1815 amounted to 71,153,142/.; of which the Property Tax yielded 15,227,500l. :- the loans and Exchequer bills were 50,556,859/.:- Irish revenue, 10,089,770/.—Total income, 131,799,771/.

On Murch 14th, 1816, a message from the Prince Regent was presented to the Lords, relative to the proposed marriage of the Princess Charlotte, his daughter, with the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; and on the 26th, a Bill was brought into Parliament for his naturalization . -On the 19th, an attempt to continue the Property Tax was defeated in the Commons by a majority of 37 + -Acts were passed, -for more effectually detaining

who happened to be a mere passer by, was shot dead. On the 9th, the results being completely surrounded by troops, the mischief was suppressed, the rusers prevented from collecting. On this occasion, Lord Sidmouth, then Tax of State for the Home Department, issued circulars, calling on the inables, for the repression of the tumultuous disposition of the people.

The Prince and Princess were married at Carlton House on May 2d, and of congratulation to the Prince Regent, and to the young Prince and care, were presented by the two Houses of Parliament, the City of London, overly other bodies. On the 31st, Prince Leopold was promoted to the rank of

al and Field Marshal.

This detest was the cause of great rejoicings throughout the kingdom: - the tax on April 5th.

the Emperor Napoleon in custody; and for regulating the intercourse with the Island of St. Helens, during the time of his imprisonment there ;-to repeal two Aca passed in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III., which prohibited the importation of wrought goods :- fe continuing the restrictions on cash payments by the Bank of England ;-" to authorize the transfer of stock to the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, upon which the dividends or interest shall remain unclaimed for ten years; "!!!-for establishing regulations in regard to aliens; -to unite and consolidate in one fund all the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, and to provide for the application thereof for the general service ;- " for the more effectually securing the liberty of the subject \*;"-to alter the duties on licences for the retailing of beer, ale, &c.; -for the more effectual punishment of persons riotously destroying or damaging buildings, engines, and machinery; -to abolish the punishment of the pillory ;-and to regulate the binding of parish apprentices .- The Taxes for 1816 amounted to 62,635,7111.; - Loansand Exchequer Bills, 12,148,2014.; Irish revenue, 3,742,5681.—Total income, 80,526,4821.

On the 28th of Jan. 1817, the Prince Regent, going in state to the House of Peers, to open the session of Parliament, was assailed by potatoes and other missiles. One of the rioters was secured: both Houses, as well as the city of London, &c. &c. addressed his Royal Highness, expressing their abhorrence of the outrage; and a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 10000 for discovery of the individual who had committed it t.

On Feb. 3d, a message from the Prince was delivered to the Commons, with certain papers in a green bag, con-

It is rather singular that our legislators, being in a humour to enact a this nature, should, in a few short months afterwards, take it toto their heads a Bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act!

<sup>+</sup> It was afterwards asserted, and generally believed, that the person who the Prince on the rose with the boiled potatoe, was one of the office also ediligently labouring in their vocation, at this period, among the people. The which these hired gentry cut in the law courts, some time afterwards out warranted this opinion.

taining "information respecting combinations and meetings among the people, which tended to endanger the public tranquillity;" and recommending the House to take the same into consideration. A similar communication having been made to the Lords, Committees of Secresy were appointed by both Houses to investigate the same. On the 19th, the committees reported that "it appeared that a traitorous conspiracy had been formed in the metropolis, for overturning the established government, by insurrection "!" accordingly, a Bill was brought into the Commons for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which on the 28th was passed; and on March 4th, the same received the Royal Assent in the House of Lords .- On March 25th, another Bill passed the Commons, by a large majority, " to prevent seditious meetings †."-On May 20th, Sir Francis Burdett moved a resolution in the Commons, for a reform in the representation of the people in Parliament; but the same was rejected by the large majority of 265 votes

. The total failure of the Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench, three months afterwards, to prove one iota of this tremendous conspiracy, was rather a curious commentary on the sagacity of the Honourable and Right Honourable Secret Committees. The Despard plot had something of a military caste about it, and went down with the public very well; but what jury could swallow a tale about a poor apothecary attacking the Tower of London,—his only arms a brass mortar and an old pistol (quere pestle?)—his ammunition, six or eight ounces of powder in a hunting-horn, and a few bullets in the bottom of an old stocking; and his only compatriots and followers a lame combler, and one or two miscrable artisans, whom the barking of a dog would have terrifled?—But, as we shall by and by see, the next plot had more of matter in it; and, like Catiline's conspiracy, was far better concected.

No.

† A meeting had taken place on March 10, at Manchester, for the purpose of petitioning the Prince Regent for a redress of grievances, and a reform of the Com-mons' House of Parliament; and, it being recommended to the poor creatures who composed it, to proceed in a large body to London, the same was foolishly attempted to be carried into effect by some hundreds, who provided themselves with blankets and bundles for the journey:—by the vigilance of the magistracy, however, aided by the military, their purpose was defeated, and several of their leaders were committed to prison. Many others were arrested at the same time in the manufacturing districts, under the Bill of Suspension just passed; several of whom were discharged from prison about twelve months afterwards, without any charge being brought against them! In Derby, however, the discontented were not quite so lucky; thirty-five persons were arraigned for high treason before a special commission; four of whom being convicted and sentenced to be hanged and beheaded, the others with-drew their plea of "Not Guilty," and gladly accepted the royal mercy which was held out to them.

against 77. On the 30th, the Rt. Hon. Charles Ablet resigned the Speaker's chair, on account of ill health; and being created Baron Colchester, took his seat in the Upper House.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Munners Sutton, June 2

Acts were passed, " for securing and detaining such persons as his Majesty shall suspect to be conspiring against his person and government;"-to make perpetual certain parts of an Act of 36 Geo. III. for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government against treasonable and seditious practices; and for the safety and preservation of the Prince Regent ;-to revive and make perpetual Act 37 Geo. III. for the prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce his Majesty's sea or land forces; - to abolish the punishment of whipping female offenders; -to regulate the costs of distresses levied for payment of small rents ; - to consolidate and amend the laws relating to spiritual persons holding farms; and for enforcing their residence on their benefices ;-and to encourage the establishment of banks for savings, in England .- The taxes for 1817 amounted to 52,372,403/.; - excess of Exchequer Bills, &c. 17,325,0611.—Total income, 69,697,4647.

On Jan. 1818, a Bill for the repeal of the Habeas Corpus suspension Act, having passed both Houses, received the Royal Assent. On April 13th, in consequence of a message to both Houses by the Prince Regent, announcing the approaching marriages of the Duke of Clarence (his present Majesty) with the Princess of Saxe Meinengen; of the Duke of Cambridge with the Princess of Hesse; of the Duke of Kent with the Princess of Saxe Cobourg, &c. &c., ministers proposed a grant of 12,000l. a year to each, in addition to the incomes they then possessed: these grants, however, were reduced to 6000l. a year, each; and similar provision was made for the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.—On June 3d, Sir Francis Burdett, having presented ninety petitions to the Commune, praying to

a Reform in Parliament, moved certain resolutions on the expediency of returning to Annual Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage: on a division, there appeared in favour of the motion only two votes; viz. his own, and that of Lord Cochrane, his seconder; -against it, 126! -Acts were passed,-" for indemnifying persons, who, since the 26th of Jan. 1817, had acted in apprehending, imprisoning, &c. persons suspected of high treason; and in the suppression of unlawful assemblies;"-to prevent the further circulation of dollars or tokens by the Bank of England ;- for more effectually discovering the longitude at sea; - for encouraging attempts to find a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to approach the North Pole; -for building additional churches in populous parishes; - for the regulation of parish vestries; - for repealing such Acts as allowed pecuniary or other rewards on the conviction of persons for highway robbery and other crimes; and for facilitating the means of prosecuting persons accused of felony, &c.;-to amend the laws against the destruction and sale of game ;-and for appointing commissioners to inquire into the charities in England for the education of the poor.—The taxes for 1818 amounted to 53,959,218t :- Loans and Exchequer Bills, funded, 28,510,400/.:-received from Ireland, 4,820,406/.—Total income, 87,290 024/.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, re-chosen Jan. 21.

On Jan. 25th, a Bill was presented to the Lords for vesting the custody of the King's person in the Duke of York; with a proposed allowance of 10,000l. a year, which was stremuously opposed as far as regarded the amount of salary; but it ultimately passed into a law.—On March 2d, Sir James Mackintosh, in the Commons, moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider so much of the criminal law as ordained capital punishment, and to report their opinion to the House. This motion, though opposed by the Ministry, was car-

1819

His Majesty's late Custos, the Queen, had died on the 17th of Nov. 1818.

ried by a majority of 148 over 128 . On the 22d to Attorney-General brought a Bill into the Common b abolish the proceeding of appeal, in all cases of marke felony, maybem, &c., as well as wager and tral & battle +: it passed both Houses without opposition. soon received the Royal Assent .- On May 3, many titions having been presented to Parl:ament in farour the claims of the Catholics, Mr. Grattan moved in the Commons for a Committee of the whole House to cosider the state of the laws affecting so large a bods a his Majesty's subjects; on a division, there appeared 241 for the motion, and 243 against it:- " similar motion, submitted to the Peers, by the Earl of De noughmore, was negatived by a majority of 41.-00 Nov. 23, an address being moved to the Prince Regent, in the Commons, on his opening speech, respecting the disturbed state of the country, Mr. Tierney moved as amendment, urging the necessity of inquiring into the late murderous proceedings at Manchester :- this was the cause of a long and animated debute, which lasted two days: on the division, 150 were for the amendment, and 381 against it .- A motion for a similar inquiry in the Lords was negatived by 178 against 47;

It may be necessary to state, that at this time, misery and discontant per the whole kingdom; and that meetings of large bodies, consisting of from the fifty thousand persons each, were held at Stockport, Birminghom, (ila-gov, chester, and other great towns; where resolutions were passed respecting the cessity for Parliamentary Reform, including the questions of Universal set. Vote by Ballot, and Annual Parliaments. The people had assumed to the names of "Radical Reformers;" but they were allowed, even by their cost to have conducted the selves with great propriety of behaviours. A Recursion indeed, Sir Charles Wolsley, Bart. was chosen, by 50,000 of the inhabiture.

On the 25th of Jan. the sheriffs of London had presented a permanical Common Council, &c. to both Houses, praying for a revision of the crambal The abolition of these barbarous customs arese from the well-terment of Abraham Thornton, who having been acquitted at the Warw & Acceptance and murder of Mary Ashford,—the evidence, though strong, being an ecunstantial,—was again taken into custody by a writ of appeal of the cost which subjected him to another trial:—the supposed murderer officed are battle, according to ancient custom. This matter was solemnly argued in days of King's Bench; and the judges decided that the right of defence by the was coeval with the right of prosecution by appeal. The challenge, bourge, is declined on account of the extreme youth of young Ashford, the broken murdered girl, Thornton was discharged.

n Nov. 13th, Sir Manasseh Lopez, Bart., who had in the preceding March been found guilty of bribing the

"Legislatorial Attorney and Representative;"-for which alleged seditious Several persons were arrested and held to bail; among whom was Sir Charles, elf.—In the mean time, Lord Sidmouth, then Secretary of State for Home irs, had addressed circular letters to the Lords Licutenants of the several ties in which Reform meetings were held, requiring them to take the most upt and effectual means for the preservation of the public peace, and to give tions to the several corps of yeomanry cavalry under their command, to hold iselves in readiness to act in case of necessity. In Luncashire, these orders : fulfilled but too literally :- on Aug. 16th, a meeting of the Reformers of tehester and its neighbourhood, consisting of about 60,000 men and women, ing taken place on a vacant piece of ground to the north side of St. Peter's church, Mauchester and Cheshire yeomanry cavalry, headed by a police officer, rushed righ the crowd sword in hand; and as soon as Messrs. Hunt, Johnson, &c., had been addressing the assemblage, were taken into custody and sent to gaol, reminenced an indiscriminate massacre of the people;—sparing neither age nor !—Upwards of five hundred persons were killed and wounded; eighty of whom d immediately on the field, or in a few days afterwards. This atrocious massacre amarmed and innocent persons,—to which we can find no parallel, in all its rings, even in the terrific scenes of the French Revolution,—caused universal find, that on the 21st (five days after the dreadful event), Lord Sidmouth had mally communicated to the magistrates of Manchester, "the thanks of the Prince -gent, for the prompt, decisive, and effective measures taken by them for the pre-vation of the public tranquillity on the 16th instant." (1!!)—In accordance with is most questionable conduct of the government, was the subsequent denial of satice to the sufferers; and the punishment of those patriotic persons who dared to y that the men who had thus wantonly shed the blood of their fellow creatures, well as their approvers, deserved to be brought to punishment.-Bills being pre-Fred against several of the murderers, at the ensuing Lancaster Assizes, the grand ary threw them out; but the same jury found true bills against Mr. Hunt and others ho had presided at the meeting, on a charge of conspiracy to overturn the governent :- the charge of high treason against them having previously been abandoned +. Ine of the most atrocious, but memorable, instances of public injustice, which at his time disgraced the kingdom, occurred in the case of a fellow named Meagher, the numpeter of this precious troop of yeomanry :- he was apprehended for shooting from wis garret window, and wounding, two men named Jones and Robinson; and his excuse was, that his windows had been broken, in the melée !- this man was held to bail, though for a capital offence, and finally escaped punishment.—On the other hand, that venerable and most exemplary nobleman, the Earl Fitzwilliam, was dismissed from the lord-lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in consequence of having signed a requisition for a public meeting held at York, relative to the bloody proceedings at Manchester; and the Attorney-General filed an ex-officio information against Sir Francis Burdett, for having written a letter to his constituents of West-

On May 15, 1820, Sir Charles was sentenced, by the judges of the Court of King's Bench, to eighteen months' imprisonment in Abingdon gaol, and afterwards to give security for his good behaviour. Messrs. Harrison and Wooler, and Major Cartwright, were severally imprisoned for the same offence.

<sup>†</sup> On May 15th, 1820, Mr. Hunt was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and six months in Hehester gaol, and afterwards to give security for his good bebaviour for five years; his companions were imprisoned for one year each, in Lincoln gaol, with similar securities.

electors of Grampound, was sentenced to two year inprisonment in Exeter gaol, and to pay a fine of 10.000. -On Dec. 15th, in consequence of a letter written by John Cam Hobbouse, Esq. (now Sir John), containing some severe remarks on the conduct of certain Member of the House of Commons which were declared a break of privilege, that gentleman was arrested and convert to Newgate.-Acts were passed,-to regulate the qualifications of Members to serve in Purliament ;-to continue the restriction on cash-payments by the Bank d England, till May 1, 1823; - to prevent the enlistment of his Majesty's subjects for foreign service, without license; - for the protection and encouragement of benefit societies; -and for establishing a register of colonial slaves, &c .- The taxes for 1819 amounted to 53,291,5081,: - leans, &c. to 23,255,8591.+ - Total income, 76,547,3671.

## GEORGIO QUARTO REGNANTE.

On Feb. 17th, the two Houses unanimously voted an address of condolence to his Majesty on the death of but

minster, on the same subject. Sir Francis was tried and found garies at Leicester assizes; and on Feb. 8th, 1821, he was sentenced to the Come Bench to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000/ ; Mary puriet were held throughout the kingdom, to potition the Prince Regent to be ministers, and to institute an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Sidney Manchester magistrates; -but, the ministry were all-powerful from the parts majorities above stated, as well as from the Acts that were passed, at this to the public press :-- so, an indemnity till being passed, and other cond moment intervening, the horrible affair, notwithstanding several motions to has lain dermant ever since.

. The manner in which this sentence was mitigated, whilst the atmewas rigoror-ly exacted from the Reformers who were lying in prison, indelible blot on the administration of this period.

+ It is a curious fact, that the new-pap is in the interest of general most unblushingly announce the borrowing of twelve millions, on the wife in the following words: \_" The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded tract for a loan of 12,000,000l, with Messrs, Rothschild and Co., on act favourable to the public!"-favourable, indeed, to the public, to and burthen to the load that already pressed them to the earth I and that, way of profound peace!

<sup>†</sup> To the great honour of the patriotic electors of Westminster, it was b that they immediately opened a subscription to pay the fine ingressed on the cuted representative

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When chosen.

father, the late King; as well as on that of his brother, the late Duke of Kent .- On March 1st, Parliament was dissolved by proclamation \*.

ae Rt. Hou. Charles Manners Sutton, chosen a third time, 

On May 15th, Sir Francis Burdett moved in the Commons, for an inquiry into the transactions at Manchester on the 16th of August, previously; but the motion was negatived by 235 votes against 111.

On June 6th, her Majesty, Queen Caroline, having arrived in London, Lord Liverpool delivered a message to the Lords from the King, stating that he would communicate to them certain papers concerning the conduct of the Queen, to which he wished to call their most serious attention: - a similar message was sent to the Commons. On the 7th, Mr. Brougham delivered a message from the Queen to the Commons, stating her reasons for returning to England; her readiness to meet her accusers; and courting the fullest inquiry into her conduct .- On the same day, Lord Liverpool, in the Lords, moved an Address to the King on his message; also the appointment of a Secret Committee to examine the papers relative to the Queen; both of which were agreed to: a similar motion was made in the Commons by Lord Custlereagh; but the appointment of a Com-

A plot, before alluded to, entitled "the Cato-street Conspiracy," was got up the metropolis, just before the rising of Parliament: it was hatched by certain fred government spice; who, working upon the feelings of men rendered desperate y poverty, and to don it excited by patriotism, had induced them to enter into a rague to assassinate the ministers of the Crown; who were, it was given out, to seemble on Feb. 23d at Earl Harrowby's house, to a cabinet dinner.—The place f meeting of the conspirators (a loft, or large room above a stable, in Cato-street, Edgoware-road, being known to the Home Secretary, Mr. Birme, the chief magistrate f Bow-street, with twelve of the patrole and a detachment of the life-guards, surounded the building.—A conflict ensuing with those insufe (amounting to about wenty or thirty armed individuals), one of the police was killed: nine of the conpirators were taken, but the rest escaped for the night. Thistlewood, the leader, nd others were taken, out the test seemed to the ingill. Insucession, the leaster, and others were taken in a few days;—their place of concealment being known to be spies who had concected the conspiracy. They were examined before the Privy louncil and committed to the Tower and other prisons. On April 19th, they tere tried at the Old Builey, and five of them being found guilty of treason and nurder, were sentenced to death—these were hanged and behealed on May latihe rest were transported for life.

mittee was postponed, in the hope of bringing about an arrangement which might prevent the necessity further proceedings\*. On July 4th, the Secret Committee of the Lords reported that they had examine the green bag, and that the documents therein contained deeply affected the honour of the Queen; charging he with adultery, and other acts unbecoming her high station and of the most licentious character: the report concluded by recommending a solemn inquiry by legislative proceeding. On the 5th, the Queen prosented a petition to the Lords, praying to be heard by Counsel, which was negatived. Lord Liverpool the presented a Bill of Pains and Penalties against he Majesty; charging her with an adulterous connexion with one Bartolomeo Bergami, whom she had originally engaged as a Courier, but had afterwards enriched, and elevated to an order of knighthood instituted by herself -It further charged her with procuring for him other titles of honour, and with conducting herself toward him with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom and therefore prayed that it might be enacted that she should be deprived of the rank and title of Queen, and that the marriage between her and his Majesty might be dissolved !- The Lords having adjourned till the 17th of August, met on that day to resume their deliberation on this very modest Bill. Her Majesty, who was present †, was saluted by the acclamations of an immense concourse of people, both in going to, and in returning from, the House. On the 19th, the Attorney-General

† The Queen had previously sent a message to the Lords, stating best to be present every day during the investigation of her conduct, and require

to be provided for her.

This being officially made known to the Queen, her Majesty intor-Liverpool that she was ready to receive and take into consideration any proposed with her honour, which he was disposed to make on the proposed povernment; upon which, after several communications, it was proposed Majesty should receive 50,0000 a year, on condition of relinquishing the well as all the rights and privileges, of a Queen!—On the 24th, a deput the Commons waited on her Majesty with a resolution of their House, the unhappy differences, and recommending a conciliatory adjustment; Queen declined to comply with any proposition which would implicate be

opened the charges against her Majesty in a long and elaborate speech; after concluding which, on the 21st, he called several Italian and other foreign servants to prove the facts which he had stated:-the examination of these witnesses, who appeared to be well tutored in their several parts, occupied several days; when, by agreement with the Queen's Counsel, Mr. Brougham, the case was adjourned to the 3d of October\*. On that day, Mr. Brougham delivered an eloquent and powerful address on behalf of her Majesty; -commenting severely on the evidence. He was ably followed by Messrs. Williams and Denman, and by Dr. Lushington. The Attorney and Solicitor-General having replied, the House adjourned till Nov. 3d, when very long and animated debates took place. On the 6th, a division took place, when there appeared for the second reading, 123; against it, 95; and the Bill was read accordingly a second time.—On the third reading (Nov. 10th), several of the bishops and temporal lords expressed their determination to vote against the divorce clause; but the House dividing on that clause, it was carried :- the consequence was, that those who had voted for the second reading, declined to support the whole Bill. There was now a decrease in the majority,-viz. 108 against 99:upon which Lord Liverpool said, " that in the present feeling of the country, and with a division of sentiment so nearly balanced, he and his colleagues felt it to be their duty not to proceed further with the Bill: he would therefore move, that the question ' that the Bill do pass,' be put on that day six months!"-This intimation of the abandonment of the Bill was received with acclamation by the House, which immediately adjourned t.

† On this and the following evenings a general illumination took place in the metropolis, on account of the abandonment of the Bill against the Queen, who was generally beloved throughout the nation:—the same occurred in every city and town in the

In the mean time, loyal addresses were pouring in to the Queen from all quarters;—from almost every city and town; and from every class and profession, who went in grand procession with banners, &c. to Brandenburgh House, Hammermith; to which residence she had now removed. Several bodies, among others the City of London, petitioned the Lords to throw out the impending Bill.

† On this and the following evenings a general illumination took place in the means.

When

Acts were passed in 1820, to increase the power of argistrates in the appointment of special constables to amend the laws relating to sniuggling, and w coasting trade of Great Britain ;- for giving further facilities to the proceedings in the Court of King Bench, and certain powers to the judges of assize ;-br the summary punishment of persons wilfully or unbciously damaging public or private property ;- for the further encouragement of savings banks ; -- for taking & account of the population; - for the further prevention of the forgery of bank notes ;- to repeal so much of certain Acts of Elizabeth, and Geo. I. and II., as inflicted capital punishment on certain offences ;- also, so much of an Act of William III. as took away the benefit of clergy from persons privately stealing in a shop, goods to the value of five shillings; and for the more effectual prevention of the crime of shop-lifting .- The taxation for 1820 amounted to 55,063,693/.; -loans, Exchequer bills funded, &c . 28,127,480t. - Total income, 83,191,1731

On Jan. 24, 1821, many petitions were presented to both Houses, and to his Majesty, on the subject of the late proceedings against the Queen; almost all of which reflected strongly on the conduct of the ministers. On the 31st, Lord Castlereagh moved in the Commons that an allowance of 50,000%, per annum should be made to her Majesty:—an amendment was moved that 30,000%.

kingdom, as soon as the news arrived. During these proceedings, no further of occurred than the demolition of the windows of those mir isters and other two whose hostility to their Queen was undisguised; also, of that portion is the paper-press who were well known to have been hired to calimariate has be demand grossest manner.—On Nov. 29th, her Majesty went in grand procession by 150 gentlemen on horseback, and attended by an immense trustrande to so. The cathedral, to return thanks for the result of the late proceedings against her. De this and the following months, numerous addresses were presented to har by both artisans, seamen, &c., who went in procession to Brandenburgh-house, carried emblems of their trades and professions. The Common Ceanner of London, other public to hes, presented addresses to the King, praying him to date ministers, &c. &c.; but the lords mayors and aldernen of London and Dubles, universities, and twenty-four counties in Scotland, presented addresses of a differentiation. The excitement throughout the kingdom was indeed intense; the Bill had been persevered in, there is no doubt that a civil war would consuct; for, several whole regiments of the line were known to the sale of people in supporting their oppressed Queen.

be substituted; but the original motion was carried without a division; upon which, Mr. Brougham delivered a message from the Queen, stating that she would accept of no provision until her name was inserted in the liturgy of the church; as was the right of all queens of England .- On Feb. 5th, the Marquess of Tavistock moved a vote of censure by the Commons, on his Majesty's ministers, for their late conduct towards their Queen: - a debate of two days followed; at the conclusion of which the votes for censure amounted to 178; against it, 324.—On March 6th, numerous petitions from all the agricultural districts of the kingdom were presented to the Commons, complaining of distress and praying for relief .- On the 16th, Mr. Plunkett moved for the second reading of his Bill for the relief of his Majesty's Catholic subjects:-after a long and animated debate, it was carried by a majority of 254 over 243. It was read a third time on April 3d, and passed the Commons; the numbers being 216 against 197. On the 17th it was read the second time in the Lords; but, after a long discussion, it was thrown out by a majority of 159 against 120.—On March 17th, the commissioners

Of all the shafts of heatility aimed at this most unfortunate, and, indeed, and had, none was more petty, more base, than the act of crasing her name is public prayer-book of the nation. That this act was not prompted by any gross, moral, or even decorous feeling, is well known:—it was interded to be her in the eyes of the people; but it sailly failed of the destrict effect, although the whole of the clerical body showed themselves but the too willing and times tools of her enen is \(\frac{1}{2}\). Many of her names, themselves, did not believe her be guilty; and some of them have well, that, had she had even the passions and apposition of Julia, the daughter of Augustus, a physical cause intervened each by disease and mental affliction) which would have debarred their gratified. The Queen was strongly or red to permit her physicians to give evidence to trial, which would have everwhelmed her persecutors with rule and eternal the contribute is the smallest degree the worst that could betail her, rather than contribute in the amallest degree to exposure of her sex.

That powerful writer, Mr. Cobbett, declared publicly in his Political Register, to the Queen's arrival in this country, he was waited upon by a dignitury of the u. h of Fregland, who said that he was outhorized to offer him (Mr. Cobbett) the of one the userd pounds, if he would not espouse the cause of her Mujesty:—he are required to write against her;—all that was expected of him was, that he derivation was each

for the erection of new churches made their report o Parliament that 85 new churches and chapels were to be built, at the probable charge of 1,068,000 -0s May 15th, Sir Francis Burdett, a few days after be liberation from the King's Bench prison, moved for as inquiry into the Manchester massacre of 1819; after a debute of two days, the motion was negatived by 285 against 111° .- Acts were passed, to amend the lam respecting the inclosure of open fields, pastures, and waste lands, in England ; - for making provision for the gradual resumption of cash payments by the bank England + ; - for abolishing the African company ;-te exclude the borough of Grampound from sending burgesses to serve in Parliament, and to enable the county of York to send two additional knights in lieu thereof; -to amend the several Acts for the regulation of attornies and solicitors ;-- for the better relief and employment of the poor;-to amend several Acts for the assessing and collecting of county rates ;- for the more effectual administration of the office of justice of the peace in the metropolis; - and for the further prevention of depredations on the river Thames and its vicinity.—The taxes for 1821 amounted to 55,520,0731.-Loans, &c to 17,291,789/ .- Total income, 72,811 MM -Amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded 838,607,744l. 4s. 4}d.—The population of the three kingdoms, according to the census taken by Act of Parliament, amounted to 21,330,702 ±.

On March 11th, 1822, the navy five per cents transfe Bill was passed by the Commons:—it soon afterward

+ On May 8th, the Bank began to pay their One and Two pound notes ten millions of sovereigns having been recently coincid at the royal minutes of the sound of the royal minutes 
On May 28th, Mr. John Hunt, the printer of the Examiner nevertenced to a year's imprisonment in the house of correction for Middlibel on the Commons; in which he had stated that the Honourable Hetaiaed more public criminals than public guardians."

Hingland, 11,261,437: —Wales, 717,438:—Scotland, 2,003,456: 6,646,949.—British Isles, 92,122:—Army, navy, and merchant service.—The population of the metropolis alone was 1,274,600. The number England was 24,930.

passed the Lords and received the Royal Assent .- On April 25th, Lord John Russell moved for a Reform in the Commons' House: -this was vehemently opposed by Mr. Canning and others, and negatived by a majority of 269 against 164.—On May 10th, Mr. Canning moved the second reading of a Bill, brought in by him, for allowing Catholic Peers to sit and vote in Parliament: -the motion was carried by 235 against 223.-On July 2d, a Bill to amend the Marriage Act was passed, which gave great dissatisfaction to the maids, widows, bachelors, and widowers, of England and Wales, on account of the complexity of its clauses, and the publicity required to be given, previously to the ceremony, by parties contracting matrimony † .- Acts were passed, -to facilitate summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace, &c.; -for the more adequate punishment of manslaughter, and of servants robbing their masters, &c.; -for preventing frauds upon creditors, by secret warrants of attorney to confess judgment; -for consolidating and amending the laws relating to idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds;—to amend the laws relative to the importation of corn; -to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of cattle;-to amend the laws for regulating alchouses ;-to amend the bankrupt laws; - to authorise advances of money for relief of the distresses in Ireland; ;-and to provide for the

On Feb. 22d, the Earl of Liverpool had a conference with the bankers of don and other holders of 5 per cent. stock; when he communicated to them his for paying off the 5 per cents., viz. by creating a new stock, bearing 4 per cent. the holders who should not signify their dissent to the plan, to have 1056.

feners, instead of 100/ in the fives:—those who dissented from this arrange-

This Bill, which gave a shock to one of the most vital institutions of the loss, was not called for by the wants of society; nor could any rational being the its introduction into either House of Parliament. Its concoction could be attributed to lunacy; but, that the "Collective Wisdom of the nation" have decreed it to be the general law, can only be attributed to some sinister cratic influence, which required a retrospective enactment.—After creating confusion among all ranks of society, it was repealed;—having no doubt red the purpose originally intended.

The parliamentary grants amounted to 300,000l;—the public subscriptions beland, Wales, and Scotland to 350,000l.;—local subscriptions in Ireland,

Wind

more effectual punishment of certain offences, by isprisonment and hard labour.—The Tuxes for low amounted to 55,255 6201.;—loans, Exchaquer bills, &cto 19,890,7411.—Total income, 75,156 3611.

His Mujesty having presented to the nation the splend! library which had belonged to his father, a motion was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on June 31, 1823, for a grant of 40,000% towards the erection of at additional building to the British Museum, for its reception: - this was immediately agreed to . - On July the an Act received the Royal Assent, relative to the interment of persons committing felo-de-se; by which the ancient custom of burial in cross roads, with a stake driven through their bodies, was abolished .- Acto were passed,-"to repeal certain provisions of an Ad of the third year of his present Majesty, entitled 's Act to amend 26th Geo. II. for the better preventing of clandestine marriages;"-for amending the last respecting the solemnization of marriages in England and Wales; - for further regulating the reduction of the national debt; -to enlarge the powers of Justices of the Peace in determining complaints between master apprentices, artificers, servants, &c.; -for enabling court to abstain from pronouncing sentence of death, in certain capital felonies :- for rebuilding London Bridge :- for extending the benefit of clergy to several larcenies;to amend, &c. the laws for building guals and houses of correction in England and Wales ;-for the better protection of the property of merchants, in relation to goods, &c. intrusted to factors and agents; -and to relieve his Majesty's subjects from all doubt respecting the validity of marriages contracted abroad .- The Taxo for 1823 amounted to 52,998,0001,:-loans, 7,075,0000 -Total income, 60,073,000/.

The enaction of this law has been connected with the suicide Marquess of Londonderry (the celebrated Lord (astlereigh), who, on daying 1822, "cut his own throat at North Gray, in Kenn;"—but who were deposited in Westminster Abbey, "armidst the aestamastons of the

On March 9th, 1824, the Commons granted a further sum of 500,000/. (in addition to their former grant of a million), for the erection of new churches. - On May 24th, the Earl of Liverpool, at the instance of his Majesty, having brought a Bill into the House of Lords for the restoration in blood of the representatives of several attainted Scottish Peers; and another to reverse the attainder, of the Earl of Stafford, both passed without opposition .- On June 1st, Mr. Brougham moved an address to his Majesty, relative to the proceedings at Demerara, against Smith, the missionary preacher; but, after a debate of two days, the motion was negatived . On the 15th, a petition of 150 of the first mercantile houses in London was presented to the Commons, praying for a recognition of the new South American States.-Acts were passed,-for transferring the old four per cent annuities, into annuities of 3l. 10s. per cent.; -for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade ;-for the more effectual recovery of penalties by justices and magistrates, on the conviction of offenders; -also for facilitating the execution of warrants by constables ;-to amend the marriage act of last ression ;to amend and continue the Alien Act for two years;for ascertaining and establishing an uniformity of weights and measures :- for the further punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds;-to repeal the laws relating to the combination of workmen; and to consolidate and amend those relative to the arbitration of disputes between masters and their workmen.-The nett income of the government for 1824 amounted to 57,672 9991. 8s. 41d.—The national debt of Great Britain and Ireland, funded and unfunded, on the 5th of January (including upwards of 4) millions to the Emperor of Germany), amounted to 831,063,7871. 15s. 2d.; the

Smith had been tried and convicted, at Demerara, of high treason, for having teited the negroes of that island to rebellion:—from certain lavourable points in his use, his Majesty had granted him a pardon; which, however, arrived at the colony aly a short time previous to his decease;—said to have been most iniquitously accerated by the ill treatment of the local government. He died on Feb. 6th, 1824

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interest and annual charge of which was upwards d 38 millions sterling.

On Feb. 10, 1825, Mr. Goulburn moved to bring a BI into the Commons, for the suppression of improper and dangerous associations in Ireland ;-with the riew of putting down the "Catholic Association." recently established †: after a debate of four days, the House divided; there being 278 for the motion, and 132 against it. It was carried on the 25th, by a majority of 130. On the 3d of March, the Lords, on the second reading, by a large majority, refused to hear Counsel on the Catholic Association Bill; which was read a third time without a division on the 7th, and soon afterwards received the Royal Assent.—On the 9th, Mr. Peel introduced a Bill into the Commons, "to amend the laws relative to the impanueling of juries:" it was supported by both sides of the House, and soon afterwards passed into a law .- On the 13th, Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons, certain resolutions to consider the disabilities which affected the Catholics: they were agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a Bill to remove them. Accordingly, a Bill for their relief was introduced, in company with another, the object of which was (by stipulation on the part of the ministers,

were paved with gold!

† This Association, instituted no doubt for the attainment of parieties from the grievances under which the whole Catholic body had so so notoriously, laboured;—or for the alternative of a dissolution of abottween Great Britain and Ireland;—inspired the ministry, and the I testants, with no small anxiety and alarm. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., new Kerry, who was the ostensible leader and treasurer, levied archly contribute whole of his brethren, under the denomination of "Catholic Reapplication of which was not publicly set forth:—as the amount was very able, the government was determined to put an end to this imperium is all hazards; and, by agreement with its leaders, they promised their and Bill, to be brought in, subsequently to the present one, to enable Catholic Parliament, &c. &cc.

Such was the usurious spirit which now pervaded what were called the interests," that, notwithstanding the above truly overwhelming debt, the these realms actually lent forty-eight millions, upon bond, to sever governments, between the years 1821 and 1824; besides very large such they invested in the French funds.—No wonder that England should be foreigners to be a land of milk and honey, and that the streets of her awere paved with gold!

and consent of O'Connell and the other Catholic Advocates), that the forty shilling freeholders of Ireland should be disfranchised from ever more voting for parliamentary representatives!—meantime, numerous petitions for, and against the Catholics, were presented to both Houses.—The two Bills passed the Commons; but, the Lords having thrown out the Relief Bill, by a majority of 48, on the second reading, (May 17th) that for disfranchisement of the poor freeholders was withdrawn.—On May 13th, the Commons granted 2000. to Mr. Macadam for his new method of paving the highways.—On June 24th, a Bill for establishing an Equitable Loan Company (for the purpose of lending money to the poor at 10 per cent. profit) was thrown out by the Lords\*.—Acts were passed,—to repeal some

The rage for speculation at this time was so great, that if it had not met with timely check, universal ruin must have been the consequence :- from the low rate interest in the public funds, and a gambling spirit of adventure which pervaded al classes, every day gave birth to one or more projects for the investment of capital; once of which were useful and hade fair to be really profitable; but a great many ere the mere schemes of unprincipled Jews and other persons, whose dupes had non cause to repent the confidence which they placed in their delusive promises.— the number of Joint Stock Companies which started into an ephemeral life at this irrie amounted to 276, and the capital invested, or proposed to be invested, in them was 174,114,050/., 20 millions of which were actually subscribed: -the mania which prevailed was at least as intense, if it did not surpass, that which caused so much ruin about a century before, when the South Sea and other bubbles burst apon the heads of their victims; and the delusion of that period was not more attributable to the corrupt and interested views of courtiers and legislators, than was what of 1825; almost every Company was blazoned forth in the newspaper advertisethe House of Commons. To the great honour of Lord Chancellor Eldon, it is to be recorded that he, at least, had the sagacity and patriotism to arrest the evil before the foundations of society were sapped by it. On June 2d, 1824, he was instrumental in procuring the Standing Orders, No. CCX. and CCXI. to be declared by the Lords (see pages 114 and 115), by which, no Bill for Bodies Corporate was to be read a second time in their Mores. to be read a second time in their House, until the Committee upon it had reported that three-fourths, at least, of the proposed capital, was actually invested by trustees in the public funds, or in the Bank of England.—He also declared, on March 29th, 1825, that the holders of shares in the new companies, —that is, in companies not incorporated by Act of Parliament, —were liable for the payment of all debts of their respective concerns, to the full extent of their property. This declaration operated like a wet blanket on the warm expectations of the members of the several joint-stock companies, who, not having sufficient funds to deposit, in obedience to the above wise regulation of the House of Lords, gradually withdrew their names by selling out their shares to greater fools or rogues than themselves. At length, "the money market," ulins, the Stock Exchange, was so glutted with these non-entities, that shares (nominally of 100% sterling), which had been puffed off so as to be sold for 18001. each (1)

West

of the assessed taxes;—to amend the law as to be offence of sending threatening letters ; -for the per effectual administration of the office of justice of the peace, in and near the metropolis;-to encourage the importation of thrown silk ;-to enable justices of the peace to borrow money on mortgage of the country rate;-for consolidating and amending the laws relating to jurors and juries ; -for regulating the settlement of the poor ;-for the regulation of cotton tills and factories, and for the preservation of the health & children employed therein; -for the assimilation of the current money in Great Britain and Ireland; -for abolishing the sale of offices in the Courts of Kings Bench and Common Pleas; -for preventing frivolets Writs of Error; -for the preservation of good order and peace in the English Universities ;-for the protection of property in orchards, gardens, and nursery grounds; -and to allow newspapers to be printed on paper of a larger size than formerly, with liberty to publish supplements without udditional stamp duties-The revenue for 1825 amounted to 49,763,787/.

fell in a few weeks to 401., and many even lower. The fact was, that the to the respective concerns had been required to deposit only a small per con-11. to 5L) on each share; consequently, a most facile and profitable means culation presented itself to the meanest gambler; who, by laying out a les the same to the first greedy idiot he met, at a profit of from 20% to 30%. upon each. The whole affair, or rather system, was most netarious and enand ought to have been checked sooner. The re-action (panie as it was call took place a few months afterwards, opened the eyes of the people of English astounding fact that their immense wealth-their superabundant cash-the capital-was a more facilitious currency, which, in seven cases out of ten, reknavery and backruptcy rather than mon y or property of any sort. Lipudundred banking establishments, in town and country, stopped payment, or words, were broken up; the consequence of which was that upwards of too became bankrupt :- at length, by advice of the Cabinet Council, the Bank land (upon which the demand for gold had for some time borne triost in. or resumed their system of discounts to the minor bankers and merchants, issued a very large quantity of One and Two Pound No.co. of negotiable currency, aided by the mutual resolution of the Bank and in interests to support each other, saved the country at that time from an and bankruptcy; for, as the late Mr. Huskisson truly said in the Commons,—"We were within forty-eight hours of barrer:"—that is, the no coin of any sort in circulation, paper money of all kinds—could be compelled to barter one commondate to barte

On Feb. 10, 1826, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in the House of Commons, to have the One and Two pound notes withdrawn from circulation; which was agreed to.-On March 9th, Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Criminal Law, which was soon afterwards passed. On April 27th, Lord John Russell moved to bring a Bill into the Commons, for Parliamentary Reform : - this motion, after considerable discussion, was negatived by 247 against 123. A Bill was at this time passed for amending the Charter of the Bank of England". On May 18th, a Bill was brought into the Commons by the Attorney General, for regulating the proceedings of the Court of Chancery and shortening the duration of suits therein; - but the Parliament being dissolved on the 2d of June, no progress was made in it + .- Acts were passed in 1826,-" to facilitate the advancing of money by the Bank of England upon pledges or deposits of goods;"-for the more easy recovery of small tithes; -to authorize the disposal of unnecessary prisons in England; -for better regulating the co-partnerships of bankers in England;to alter and amend the several laws relating to the customs;-to regulate the importation of silk goods, and to repeal certain duties thereon; -for the registration of aliens; - to amend and consolidate the laws relating to insolvent debtors in England; -for repairing and building shire and county-halls, &c. in England

This high and mighty corporation have always known how and at what times the pargains with the government; the above amendment consisted in the structure of branch banks in all the great and populous cities and towns at our England.

In order to show that it was high time that an Act of some sort should be all to hasten the decision of Chancery suits, it will be only necessary to peruse to have a count of the several sums standing in the name of the Accountant of the Court of Chancery,—and belonging to the suitors in that Court,—in

ank of England, during the preceding 100 years ;-In 1800 . . 17,563,912/. 741,5901. In 1726 1,007,298/. 1805 21,635,719/, 1805 . . 1,295,243/. 25,162,4301. 1815 . 3,093,740/. 32,018,2001. 7,120,5374. 1820 34,228,7161. In 1825 . 39,174,7221.

and Wales; - and to admit the importation of foreign corn, for home consumption, under certain limitations. The revenue for 1826 amounted to 46,650,6721 :- the national debt to 813 977,856/, 8s. 4+d.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, chosen a fourth time, . . . . . . Nov. 21 . . .

On Dec. 11, 1826, Mr. Canning presented a message from the King to the Commons, stating that his Majesty had received carnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, by virtue of ancient treaties, his aid against the hostile aggressions of the Spanish government, which had suffered several Portuguese regiments which had deserted into Spain, to be organized under its auspices. On the 12th, Mr. Canning moved an address, pledging the House to support his Majesty in any measure for the welfare of Portugal; which was unanimously agreed to \*.

On Feb. 12, 1827, addresses of condolence were presented to his Majesty by both Houses, on occasion of the death of his brother the Duke of York +. On the 16th, in pursuance of a message from the King, both Houses agreed to a grant of 60000. a year as a jointure to the Duchess of Clarence (her present Majesty); and 30000. a year to the Duke; which, with 3000/, a year to which he was entitled on the death of the Duke of York, made an increase to his income of 12,000l. a year t. On the 22d. Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in five Bills into the Commons, to alter and amend the code of Criminal Law: this was agreed to, and the Bills soon afterwards passed both Houses and received the Royal Assent. On the 28th, the Master of the Rolls (Sir John Copley) moved the Commons for leave to bring in a Bill to

His Royal Highness had been succeeded, in his office of Commande of his Majesty's forces, by the Duke of Wellington, on I are 23.

In about a month afterwards, the Duke of Charence was crossed.

Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.

On the 14th, the 3d regiment of Foot Guards was marched from Low be embarked for Portugal, to assist in quelling the rebellion of the Manus Chaves; and, in a few days afterwards, a body of 30000 troops followed. General Clinton.

lter and amend the practice of the Court of Chancery. on March 1st, The Rt Hon. George Canning brought orward certain resolutions respecting a revision of the Corn Laws\*. On the 5th, Sir Francis Burdett moved n the Commons, "that it was expedient for the House to take into consideration the state of the laws which mposed civil disabilities upon Roman Catholic subjects, with a view to their repeal:"-this motion, after considerable discussion, was adjourned till next day; when, upon a division, it was lost by a majority of 276 votes over 272+. On the 30th, in consequence of delay which had taken place in forming a new administration, (on occasion of a fit of apoplexy, which had six weeks previously befallen the Earl of Liverpool,) Mr. Tierney moved that the supplies should not be granted by the Commons, until a responsible administration

The metropolis as well as all other parts of the kingdom were previously rated in an extraordinary degree, by the proposed revision of the Corn Laws: manufacturing and agricultural interest being brought into collision, the former aired the abolition of the existing laws as an intolerable burthen; whilst the er defended their expediency: numerous meetings were accordingly held, and ations were presented to both Houses of Parliament, expressive of the sentiments I wishes of each party.

Many petitions to both Houses had been got up against the Catholic claims: I every means were resorted to by the Protestant Clergy to thwart their brethren the Romish faith in their endeavour to recover their rights as men and citizens. In neceutance of the general change of ministry which at this time took place, the regy of the establishment were not a little apprehensive that the King was favourle to the Catholic claims; but their fears were dissipated by the following specific claration, reported to have been made by his Majesty.—At a public dinner, at hich several of the Bishops and upwards of 150 of the clergy were present, the ishop of London stated in an Address,—"That the King had sent for himself and he Archbishop of Canterbury, and stated to them most explicitly, that he had sent or them as the heads of the Metropolitan clergy, in order, through them, to satisfy the whole clergy and the public, that his sentiments respecting the Catholic question were the same as those of the late King his father, and of his late brother, his Royal lighness the Duke of York; also, that he took the same view of the Coronation Dath as his late revered father, and that he felt convinced that nothing could shake are alter his opinions upon that momentous question."—Notwithstanding this very positive, and perhaps conscientious predetermination, however, a Catholic Relief Lill, containing in reality the same provisions, soon afterwards passed both Houses, and actually received the Royal Ascent!—The hostility of King, Parliament, and Clergy, all gave way to necessity,—or to expediency, as the Duke of Wellington termed it.—In fact, the Catholics were too powerful, too restive, to be any longer trifled with, and they obtained their rights of clitzenship:—so it will be in regard we the Reform Bill now in abeyance.

When cha

was formed\*. On April 9th, the setting of Spring Guns for the protection of property in gardens, &c. was prohibited by Act of Parliament. On May 22d, the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in bankruptcy cases was discussed by the Commons. - On June 1st, the Lords went into a Committee on the Bill for amending the Corn Laws, when various amendments were proposed and negatived; but an amendment moved by the Duke of Wellington, "that bonded corn should not be allowed to be taken out of bond, for home consumption, till the average price should reach 66s.," was carried by a majority of four .- The purpose of the Bill being thus completely annulled, the Bill itself was abandoned: and the hard-working, but oppressed people of thee realms were condemned still to purchase their daily bread at double the price of that of any other nation in the world !- that too, for no purpose of government, war, or national defence, as other taxes profess to be,-but for the further pampering of an already overfed, -overgorged, - aristocracy; - whose legitimate revenues are more than sufficient to enable them to luxuriate in a style of splendour superior to that of many Continental Princes!-Verily, there is more of insolent cruelty in this unnatural Corn Tax, than there was in all the government taxes put together, even in the worst of times: nay, the very year of its imposition (1815) was that in which that truly equitable assessment, the property tax,

On April 11th, Mr. Canning received his Majesty's commands to for administration, in consequence of the continued and hopeless indisposition of Liverpool;—he, himself, to be first Lord of the Treasury, and Charles had Exchequer. He accordingly wrote to his several colleagues, some of whom the Dukes of Wellington and Montrose, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Eldon, Bathurst, and Westmoreland, Lords Melville and Beyley. Mr Peel Sur Charles Wetherell), sent in their resignations; refusing to serve under Premier. A complete change of ministry was the consequence; and the Whigs having formed a coalition with Mr. Canning and his triends, the whole party promised their support to the new administration. The Tory ministers wards, entered into an explanation in each House, of the cause which induced to resign their several offices;—the Catholic Questian was, v. seems, the grand of contention.

ceased; so that, the great landholder not only thus saved ten per cent. on his annual income, but he was also permitted to impose a tax upon the people at large, for his own exclusive advantage, of at least six times that amount !- On the 26th, the Unitarian Marriage Bill was carried in the House of Lords .- On June 18th, Mr. Canning, in the Commons, proposed a temporary measure, to avert the evils resulting from the loss of the Corn Bill; viz., "that all foreign grain, meal, and flour. now in British warehouses, be admitted into the market, from the first day of July, 1827, to the first of May, 1828, upon the same terms as in the late Bill:"-this proposition was carried by a majority of 238 votes over 52; and being agreed to by the Lords, became a law immediately afterwards\*.-Acts were passed in 1827, for further regulating the costs of distresses for rent, &c.; -for prohibiting the setting of spring-guns, man-traps, and other engines calculated to destroy human life, or to inflict bodily injury ;- to amend the laws relative to the duties of postage in Great Britain and Ireland;-to repeal numerous English statutes relative to benefit of clergy, robbery, larceny, and other offences; and to malicious injuries to property, as well as to remedies against the Hundred ;-for further improving the administration of justice in criminal cases in England;-to consolidate and amend the laws relating to burglary, larceny, robbery, and other offences connected therewith ;- for the punishment of malicious injury to property;-to amend the laws relating to remedies against the Hundred; - for the further prevention of corrupt practices at elections of members to serve in Parliament; and for diminishing the expenses of such elections;to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the collection and management of the Excise duties in Great Britain and Ireland;-to amend the laws relating to

Mr. Canning died on the 11th of August, and was succeeded as First Land of the wars by Viscount Goderich (formerly Mr. Robinson): the Duke of Wellington re-appointed to the office of Commander-in-chief of the land forces.

meane process, where t 20%; also to regulat taxation for 1827 and Amount of the nation deemed, 808,367,5901 On Jan. 29th, 1828, 1 mission, his Majesty Chancellor, Among the destruction of the spoke in the most con ployment of the peop prosperity of the coun voted by both Houses the 31st, leave was Mr. Tennyson to bring of Penryn and East bribery and corruption. voted to pay off Exche 734,200/. in dischard works, fisheries, and b Mr. Brougham brough of the law; viz. for

him to issue a commission for inquiring into the defects occasioned by time, and otherwise, in the laws of England; as well as into the measures necessary for removing the same \*. - On the 15th, on the motion of Mr. Peel, a Finance Committee was appointed "to inquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom; -- to consider what regulations and checks might be proper for establishing an effectual control over all charges incurred in the receipt, custody, and application of the public money; -and to determine what further measures could be adopted for reducing any part of the expenditure, without detriment to the public service." - On the 26th, Lord John Russell made a motion in the Commons, for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; viz. "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the consideration of so much of the Acts of 13th and 25th of Charles II., as requires persons, before they are admitted into any office or place in Corporations, or before accepting any office civil or military, or any place of trust under the Crown, to qualify themselves therefore, by receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of England:"-It was opposed strenuously by Mr. Peel and others; but, on a division, there were 237 votes (against 193) in its favour; being a majority of 44. On the 28th, his Lordship moved a resolution that the above laws ought to be repealed; which, also, was carried. After much opposition in both Houses, the Bill ultimately passed into a law.—On the same day, on the motion of Mr. Peel, a Select Committee was appointed for inquiring into the Police of the Metropolis. - On

The learned gentleman's speech on this occasion was exceedingly luminous and prehensive, and embraced many separate heads. The debate was adjourned to 2nh, when, in order to meet the wishes of Mr. Peel and the Crown Lawyers, were desirous that separate commissions should issue, Mr. Brougham amended a person by praying "that due inquiry might be made into the origin, progress, termination of actions in the superior courts of common law in this country, matters connected therewith; also, into the state of the law regarding the transfer of property."

The history of this unfortunate Bill, as well; franchisement of the horough of Penryn, is curned discussions raised upon them, and from their ultim knowledged fact, that the obstinate refusal on the oligarchy to permit the people to resume even the in their own House, has produced a corresponding d in Great Britain and Ireland, thoroughly to cleanse t usurpers been politic enough to have willingly yield boroughs in question, on the ground of the notoriou themselves, admitted; and had they without any about what they call the Constitution (!) freely tra-either to counties or to populous towns, the good cast have applauded their disinterestedness, and, for new gone on paying their taxes, as heretofore, and as "classes, indeed, have always been reformers, but ver system of government had made them poor, and ker money nor power, union nor representation; con-qu Submit to every new enactment against their lives and and to every kind of insult and cruelty on their perso revenue, the magistracy, and the workhouse —it is content was occasionally heard in the rural districts, chester; and that now and then, an expiring victim of groaned out his last curse as he writhed on his pallet who had degraded him from the scale of humanity, and but the boroughmongers cared not for this:—they had to keep the people in order," and they feared neither. The situation of these gentry, however, has undergoe since the introduction of the East Retford and Penry Commons:—the "middle classes," as they are called perty is more equally distributed,—men who always trade was bud and taxes high," but who could near (except now and then to sign a petition) to obtain it;— on the brink of bankruptcy, felt all the gall and bitter them by the boroughmongers, in refusing to admit for

y Mr. Wilmot Horton, the Commons debated on the abjects of Emigration, and Manumission of Slaves in

in the case of Penryn and East Retford, was so insolently denied, but Affy nore, besides:—nay, the demand has been made in a voice of thunder, sufto appal the stoutest boroughmonger; and the refusal, now, may, by posbe the means of depriving him of his legislative rank, his property, and
s life.—How applicable is the Roman proverb,—

" Quem Deus vult perdere, priusquam dementat,"

poroughmongers of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland!—their very trade opardy, which by a little timely concession, in the cases here stated, they might preserved for many years longer; and their obstinate folly has set that remary wheel in motion, which,—let reformers and anti-reformers say and what they please,—shall not perform its last circuit, until the people are seed that neither King, Lord, nor Commoner can boast of a single nominee in louse.

t it is time to give some little account of the progress of the Bills in question, g the present session. - In the debate on the second reading of the Penryn disrisement Bill (March 14th), Mr. Secretary Peel expressed his concurrence in the redecision of the House,—"that the case of corruption had been proved against the 19th;" but he desired to defer the question as to the disposition of the franchise, by the fate of the East Retford Bill, it should be known whether there would me or two franchises to dispose of; but he consented to the second reading, on anderstanding that he did not pledge himself to the transfer to Manchester. On a lst, Mr. Peel avowed his opinion of the "sufficiency of the evidence of deency in the case of East Retford;" and that now, having the two franchises to of, he was ready to lay down the principle of giving the manufacturing in-one; and the agricultural interest the other: on the principle, however, ample representation already enjoyed by Cornwall, he should propose that ranchise of Pensyn be transferred to a commercial town, and not that of East ord. His colleague, Mr. Huskisson, concurred in the principle of dividing ranchises at the disposal of the House, between the agricultural and manufacreanchises at the disposal of the House, between the agreement is should support interests; and stated, that if East Retford stood alone, he should support Triessure of transferring the franchise to some great commercial town. The asse, however, on the mouton of Mr. Nicholson Calvert, decided by a majority of over 121, "to instruct the Committee to extend the right of voting to all forty ling freeholders of the Hundred of Bassetlaw."-On the 24th, Penryn had a when Mr. Peel again expressed his satisfaction that the case was fairly made against it, &c. &c.: accordingly, the preamble of the Bill, stating "the ex-Erryn to Munchester, on account of the great and increasing wealth, trade, and Pulation of that town," was agreed to by the Commons. On the 31st, the Bill read a third time and passed; and on the First of April it was read the first on the House of Lords, on the motion of the Earl of Caernarvon:—on June th, however, it was negatived by their Lordships, without a division, on the cition for its second reading!—So much for this rascally borough, than which, rampound itself was not more corrupt.—(See "PENRYN," in the "Alphabetical account of Counties, Cities, &c." And see Note on "Grampound," in the "List of ities and Tonens in England which formerly sent Members to Parliament)."— In May 19th, the Commons debated on Mr. Calvert's amendment for extending the franchise of East Retford to the adjacent Hundred; at which time it was geneally understood in the House that the proposal of giving the franchise of Penrya o Manchester would be rejected by the Lords: an appeal was accordingly made to Mr. Peel, to act on the principle laid down by him, of giving one franchise to the

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the West Indies; also on the treaty of Limerick (whereby England was under obligations to exempt Catholics from disabilities), on that of Sir H. Parnell.—On the 11th, a Select Committee was appointed to consider reports relating to education in Ireland.—On the 12th, by the recommendation of the Finance Committee, it was resolved that the "Life Annuitant's Act" ought to be repealed \*.—On the 31st, the Duke of Wellington made

manufacturing interest; but he denied that he had pleaged himself as to the whe should adopt in case there was only one franchise to be disposed of, and an ingly supported Mr. Calvert's amendment. There were, on the division, to extending the franchise to the Hundred, against 128 who voted for transferring Birmingham. On this occasion, Mr. Huskisson voted against his ministerial leagues; he being desirous of leaving the question of disposal still open:—this rent rupture created some little sensation at the time, and afterwards present inquiry. The debate was resumed on the 27th of June; when Mr. renewed his declaration that he had given no pleage; but avowed, "that, afterwidener given, he should be sorry to see East Retferd restored to its original element; when the proposed to transfer the franchise to the county of Vote, Lord John Russel to disfranchise the Borough, simply; but both motions lost by great majorities:—the Bill was then recommitted, on Mr. Calvert's ament; when the numbers for it were 108, against it 43.—Thus terminant attempts at purifying the representation during 1828: for, Parliament having prorogued before the Bill could reach the Lords, it was necessarily postpored.

a future session.

In their Second Report, which related to inquiries into the expenditure army, navy, and ordnance, this Committee recommended the reduction of capincurred in the Canadas, and in the Cadet departments, generally: in the ordnance the abolition of the Lieutenant-Generalship was advised. The Third Reported to the subject of Pensions and Superannuation Allowances; recomme a return to the former system of forfeiture by widows, on second marriage, de the contributions of clerks and officers to a Superannuation Fund. The Fourth Econdemned the system of maintaining the Sinking Fund, by borrowing; and mended that 3.000,000/. annually, to arise from surplus income (!)—but reliber raised by a new loan nor new taxes, should be set apart as a Sinking Fon June 23d, there was a debate on the misappropriation of the Public Fundaments of Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, originating in the fact ascertained Finance Committee, of a sum of 250,000/., which had, by order of the Trand without consent of Parliament, been paid over to the Commissioners of and Forests, by the Commissioners for liquidating the claims of British and the government of France, and expended by their order on the alternative for moving the previous question, being played off by Mr. Husbreson Mesars. Herries, Peel, and Arbuthnot, making speeches in favour of the trans—there were 181 votes in favour of ministers, and only 102 in favour of justice, being a majority of 79 against Mr. Taylor's motion.—On July 40, was a debate on the non-compliance of ministers with the Committee's mendation to abolish the office of Master General of the Committee's mendation to abolish the office of Master General of the Committee's mendation to abolish the office of Master General of the Committee's mendation to abolish the office of Master General of the Committee's in the for which, Sir H. Parnell moved an ameridance of a majority of 18 and 
a statement in the House of Lords of certain new measures proposed to be adopted in regard to the Corn Laws.—On April 15th, a Bill for punishing "Offences against the Person," was read a third time in the Lords, when the clause which would have abolished the dissection of the bodies of murderers was omitted .- On the 17th, a motion by Mr. Slaney for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the employment and payment of able-bodied labourers from the poor-rates, and for the better rating of tenements under a certain annual value, caused considerable discussion †.—There was also a debate, on a motion by Mr. Wilmot Horton, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable parishes in England to mortgage their poor-rates for the purpose of assisting voluntary emigration.—On the 22d, on the motion of Mr. Warburton, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the manner of obtaining subjects for the Schools of Anatomy, as well as into the state of the law affecting persons employed in obtaining or dissecting bodies .- On the 24th, a motion by Mr. M. A. Taylor for a general reform of the Court of Chancery, was lost, by Mr. Peel moving the previous question .- On May 21st, a motion by Earl Daruley for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the distressed population of Ireland, was,

the Ministry had a majority of 109; there being 95 for the amendment, 1204 against it.—On the 11th the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on opening the lest, declared his intention of adopting the recommendation of the Committee, applying the surplus of revenue over expenditure, to the reduction of the Sinking a least the surplus for the present year happened to be only 241,220k;—and crided the mighty labours of the Finance Committee!

The clause, which was intended to facilitate the procuring of subjects for the study matterly, by removing the stigma attached to public dissection, was abandoned the Marques of Landowne, on account of the powerful opposition of Earl Grey Marques of Landowne, on account of the powerful opposition of Earl Grey Marques of Landowne, on account of the powerful opposition of Earl Grey Marques of the Commons, whereby the bodies of persons dying in Workhousea, untala, and Prisons, were to be submitted to the dissecting knife previously to matter the rites of burial according to the service of the Church of England, other considerations, forbade that this barbarous and cannibal like practice and he legalized by a solemn Act of the British Legislature.

On May 22d a Select Committee was appointed to consider that part of the

On May 22d a Select Committee was appointed to consider that part of the Laws which related to the employment and relief of able-bodied persons, and abuses thereof; and to report their opinion to the House.

after a long debate, negatived without a divisiothe 8th, 9th, and 12th of May, there was a see debate in the Commons, on the motion of Sir Free Burdett, for a Committee of the whole House. W 35 sider the state of the laws affecting the Roman Cotton with a view to a conciliatory adjustment:-there we for the motion, 272; against it, 266; giving a majorate only 6 .- On the 12th, a Bill to legalize the See Game was read a third time by the Lords, and pass containing an amendment by Lord Tenterden, limite its operation to a period of four years.—On the there was a majority of 161 against 54, in the Comme in favour of a grant of a pension to the family of the Mr. Canning :- a Bill for this purpose afterwards pand both Houses .- On the 16th, Sir F. Burdett proposed conference with the Lords, on the subject of the law affecting the Roman Catholics :- this was agreed to by both Houses; and the conference was accordingly hid on the 19th.-On the 20th, there was a discussion a the Commons, on the Usury Laws, on the motion of of Mr. P. Thomson, to bring in a Bill for their smentment\*.-On the same day, Mr. Hume having more for returns of the pensions on the Civil List, a debate ensued; but the motion was negatived by 131 against 52.-On June 3d, there was a debate in the Conmons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for leave to bring in a Bill "to restrain the negotiation in England of promissory notes and inland bills of exchange issued by bankers and others in Scotland and Ireland, under a limited sum:"-notwithstanding several amendments proposed by Sir James Graham and others, the Bill was afterwards passed by both Houses .- On the 6th, the appointment of a Committee of the Commons on the Sale of Game Bill. was postponed for six months, on the ground, that

Mr. Thomson brought in his Bill on June 19th; but it was reject motion for its second reading, upon the amendment "that it was reject this day three months."

by enacting a penalty, the Upper House had interfered with the privileges of the Commons; that is, by originating a tax on the Subject.-Mr. Stuart Wortley afterwards obtained leave to bring in a new Bill for legalizing the Sale of Game:-it passed the Commons, but was thrown out by the Lords, by a majority of thirty, on the second reading .- On the 9th there was a debate in the Lords on the subject of the Catholic claims, on a motion by the Marquess of Lansdowne, "that the House do concur in the resolution sent up to them by the House of Commons:"the debate continued by adjournment till the following day; when, on a division, there were 182 non-contents against 137 who were in favour of the motion. - On the 17th, General Gascoyne moved for a resolution of the Commons, "that the House viewed with concern the diminution of British shipping, and that it would next session inquire into the cause thereof:"-this motion, however, was opposed, and negatived, on the ground that it was the intention of the Board of Trade to inquire into the subject.—On the 23d, there was a discussion in the Lords on the subject of Slavery in the Colonies; when the Duke of Wellington expressed the determination of the Government to persevere in the principle of the resolution previously passed by both Houses; which was, to carry the system of manumission into execution. On the 24th there was a debate in the Commons on the subject of Emigration, on the motion of Mr. Wilmot Horton, for a "resolution of the House, early next session, to take into consideration the expediency of adopting such measures, whether of emigration on an extensive scale, or otherwise, as might be deemed best calculated to diminish pauperism in Ireland; and thereby remedy the injurious effects of that pauperism on the trade and manufactures of this country:"-this motion was subsequently withdrawn.-On the 26th, Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring a Bill into the Commons, to compel all Bankers in the United Kingdom to make out quarterly returns to Parliament of the amount

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of their notes in circulation; but, after debate the motion was withdrawn. - On the 30th, the Chandle of the Exchequer engaging not to press the Addition Churches Bill further, during the present session, wie with the general concurrence of the Commons; it was pomitted, without a division, to be sent into a Commutet -On July 3d, there was a debate in the Commes on the subject of the Union with Ireland, and on us pledge understood to have been given at that period by Mr. Pitt, for concession of the Catholic claims; as we borne out in evidence by the correspondence of the Maquess Cornwallis, then Lord Lientenant of Ireland:the mover, however (Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald), being satisfied with having given rise to a discussion on the subject, withdrew his motion .- On the same day, wa debate on the Savings' Bank Consolidation Bill, Mr. Frankland Lewis moved an amendment, restricting the amount of deposits to 20 millions sterling; on the principle that the country was paying a higher rate of interest than its financial situation would warrant (vis. 41. 11s. 3d. per cent.); and because the advantage derived from these banks was not confined to the poor alone:—this amendment was agreed to, when the report of the committee should be received .- On the 16th, on the motion of Lord Holland for information respecting the affairs of Greece and Portugal, an animated debate took place on the foreign policy of Great Britain t .-

This Bill was considered to be very obnoxious by several Members, of certain extraordinary powers which it would give to select vestries officers; it was, therefore, opposed in all its stages, and the forms of the Herepeatedly taken advantage of, by motions of adjournment, A.c. to induce cellor of the Exchequer to give time for the due consideration of the question of the seaf at the Exchequer to give time for the termination of the seaf at the Rarl of Aberdeen vindicated the course pursued by the Course

<sup>†</sup> The Rarl of Aberdeen vindicated the course pursued by the Governeeognizing the blockade of Oporto, and in not interfering with the revolution of the Allied Powers declaration of war by Russia against Turkey; and announced that the Emperor had divested himself of the character of a belligerent in the Medic he also declared it to be the policy of the British Government to regard devable diminution of the power and territory of Turkey, to be injurious to of Europe; but that he and his colleagues placed every confidence in maintally and moderation (!) of the Emperor Sicholas.—On these Lord Holland's motion was negatived without a division.

On the 18th, Mr. Huskisson, in moving for copies of the American Tariff for 1824, recommended the government to a course of retaliation:—the motion was agreed to. On the 28th, after a speech in which his Majesty enlarged on the usual subjects of foreign policy and domestic economy, and congratulated both Houses on the general prosperity of the country and the satisfactory state of the public revenue,-Parliament was prorogued by commission.—Acts were passed in 1828, for rendering written memoranda necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements;-to prevent the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt from granting further Life Annuities ;to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts; -for amending and consolidating the Acts relating to cards and dice; and for granting new stamp duties thereon;-to regulate the carriage of passengers by merchant vessels to North America; -to allow of a composition for stamp duties on bankers' bills and notes ;-to authorize additional Circuit Courts of Justiciary, and to facilitate criminal trials, in Scotland;-to consolidate and amend the statutes in England, relative to offences against the person;-to amend the law of evidence in certain cases \*: -- for the regulation of madhouses: and the preservation of the salmon fisheries, in Scotland ;-for the further regulation of County Lunatic Asylums; and for the care and treatment of insane persons in England;—to abolish church briefs; and to promote the interests of the "Society for enlarging, building, and repairing Churches and Chapels;"-to repeal the criminal laws of Ireland, in order to assimilate them to

<sup>\*</sup> By this Act, Quakers and Moravians are exempted from taking oaths as witness, in all cases, civil or criminal;—the solemn affirmation of such men (viz. I.A. B., do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm," &c.) being hencerward to be considered as of equal weight, and entitled to the same degree of edit, in matters of life and death, as the oath of a Christian who swears "by Imighty God (" &c.—Truly, these Quakers are a favoured race:—at all events, say have proved that patience is at least a profitable virtue;—by their union, satinacy, and long suffering, they have at length conquered those very powers bich once despised and persecuted them without mercy.

those of England, enacted in 1827;-to regulate to mode of polling at elections in England; -to por the laws relating to the importation of com :- to = gulate the granting of licences to keepers of ites is houses, and victualling-houses in England :- to retail the negotiation in England, of Scottish and Ind p missory notes and bills, under five pounds; -w man the laws for the discovery of the longitude; - for the more effectual prevention of persons going armed night, for the destruction of game; and to const date and amend the laws relating to Savings But The number of Private Bills petitioned for in 181 was 244:-182 of which received the Royal Asse The public income amounted to 54,932,518/, etd. sively of 5,268,4861. paid for the expenses of colletion, &c.:-Total, 62,306,2141.-The National Dell. unredeemed, was 785,530,3261.; the charge or interest on which amounted to 30,230,037/.- The Pour County Rates for England and Wales were 7.670,43%. Bank of England Notes, &c. in circulation, 21,549,31

Whenever the average price of wheat shall be under 62s, and not under 61s. per quarter, the duty shall be .... 62s. and under 63s. per quarter .... When 638. G4#. ... . . . . . . 644. 634. ... ..... ..... ............ 661. ..... 654. ... ................ 674. ... ..... ..... 674. 68n. ..... \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 68s. ..... 601. -----\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* ... 690. 70s. . . . ..... ..... 710. 700. 711. 728. .... ............. 734. 705.

When it shall be at, or above, 73s. And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of such, by whad shall be under 61s., the aforesaid duty of 11. 5s. 8d. shall be increased shilling."-Proportionate duties are fixed by this Act for foreign barley and pease; also, for wheatmeal and flour, ontineal, maize or Indian wheat and bear of bigg.—The scale for grain, &c. imported from British in North America, &c. is about one-fifth of the above.

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By this Act, among other things, weekly returns of the purchases British corn shall be made in 150 cities and towns; and the duties on imported into England, are to be regulated when the same is sold for co according to certain scales; -- one of which, regarding WHEAT, we

b. 5th, 1829, Parliament was opened by commission, n, among other topics, his Majesty's Speech took to of the existence of the Catholic Association\*; hit designated "to be dangerous to the public e, and inimical to the spirit of the constitution:—herefore relied on the wisdom of Parliament to grant necessary powers to maintain his just authority." object being accomplished, he recommended them take into review the laws which imposed civil disties on the Roman Catholics; in order that it might letermined whether their removal could be effected intently with the full and perfect security of our blishment in Church and State†."—On the 10th,

atholic Association had resumed its sittings on the 26th of July, ac-

previously, had authorised two prelates of the Church of England to the world his actiled determination to grant the Catholics no favour,—
suddenly throw aside his hostility towards them, and actually recomamancipation!—Mr. Peel in the debate on the Address which had been
the Commons, in answer to the above speech, defended his own apparent
by in concurring with so remarkable a change of policy, by saying "that
by of a change had become so urgent, that there was no longer any
by delaying it, without endangering the peace and stability of the emter conversion of the rest of the cabinet, and of most of the Privy Council,
of his Majesty,—nay, even that of the Protestant Bishops,—had been
the embedding of the cabinet, and of most of the Privy Council,
of his Majesty,—nay, even that of the Protestant Bishops,—had been
then they should, immediately afterwards, be emancipated from the horrid
intolerable thraldom under which they had laboured ever since the
by James II.—that compact had never been fulfilled; though, from
easion, during twenty-nine long years, they were amused and tantalized
asand vague promises and illusory prospects. At length, endurance
seer endure:—the goaded and galled beast having made several abortive
exonerate himself from his yoke, now threatened by one decisive effort
by rider into the sea. In plain terms, the Association which had been
none end of the kingdom to the other, was determined by fair means
issolve the Union:—Irishmen, as with one voice, exclaimed, "We will
then to be the pariahs of the British Empire in the North!"—At this
rile and hold genius of Mr. O'Connell diverted the stream of public
and resentment into a peaceful but determined channel, which, with an
ang tide, threatened to sweep away the very pillars of the government:—
rda, the Catholic gentry withdrew their deposits from the various banks,
pon the Bank of Ireland took place at the same time: the consequence
drain upon the Bank of England commenced:—the directors of both
ablishments, now seriously alarmed, communicat

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Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the "Suppression of Dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland:"-granting to the Lord Lieutenant the power of suppressing any meeting which he might think dangerous; and of delegating such authority to two selected magistrates\*.-On the 13th, in a Committee of Supply, the sum of 28,046,800l, was granted to pay off outstanding Exchequer bills; as was also 320,000% for Exchequer bills which had been issued for carrying on public works and fisheries, and for building churches; and 4,600,000. on account of unappropriated grants of previous years. -On the 18th, Mr. P. Macqueen brought in a Bill to repeal so much of any Acts relating to the relief or settlement of the poor, as conferred a settlement by hiring or service -On the 23d, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the granting of Annuities by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, upon a more just and accurate basis than that contained in the acts repealed last session; extending the principle, and giving power to the Commissioners to grant annuities for periods of years, on terms which were specified in new and far more accurate tables than those which formed the bases of the late acts :- this resolution was agreed to.-On the 24th there was a

sion, which otherwise was inevitable.—This was the negency to which Mr. I alluded, when he attempted to repel the charge of inconsistency; and in the owing the favourable reception of the Catholic Bill, generally, both by When Torics.

The mover said that this measure was grounded on the undue influence wast authority exercised by the Catholic Association; and he accordingly as propriety of that body being suppressed, before any measures were taken for removal of the existing disabilities of the Catholics.—The Solicitor and Att General for Ireland being blamed for not exerting their powers to prevent the tinuance of the Catholic meetings; one of them (Mr. Doherty) answers!, "I and the Attorney General had watched the proceedings of the Association will strictest vigilance; but, that it was considered by themselves and the Irish for ment, under different administrations, that a prosecution would have been meap from the difficulty of framing an indictment against Seven Mit trops of peand that an abortive attempt would only have provoked additional irritation. The Bill was read a second time on the 12th, when Mr. Peel, in explanation, "that as against the Association, it was to be perpended, but that the provisions were limited to two years." Mr. Brougham and others supposed to only because it was to be the precursor of one for Catholic consucrement.

debate of the Commons regarding a Bill allowed to be brought in by Mr. Slaney, respecting the payment of able-bodied men from the poor's rates; in which Mr. S. stated, "that it was the intention of his Bill to return to the true principles of law on the subject ;-that is, by abolishing all money allowance to such persons whilst in employment:—the effect would be to raise the rate of wages to the provident and industrious; without which, no permanent relief could ever accrue to the humbler classes."-On the 26th, leave was given to Mr. Brownlow to bring in a Bill for draining the bogs, and improving the lands in Ireland:-he asserted "that there were 3,000,000 acres of waste land in that country, all capable of reclamation at a small expense; and he proposed that a Commission should be appointed to authorize and enforce the improvements."-On the 27th, Mr. Stuart Wortley's Bill for authorizing the sale of game, and to alter the qualification for taking and killing game in England, was read the first time in the Commons: it was passed on April 14th, but was thrown out by the Lords, on June 1st, by 91 votes against 89. -On March 5th, Mr. Secretary Peel moved that the Commons should resolve themselves into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the laws imposing civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects; and on the 10th, the Catholic Relief Bill, and the Qualification of Irish Freeholders Bill, were brought in and read the first time",-On the 12th, Mr. Davenport

By the first of these Bills, Mr. Peel proposed that the Roman Catholic Peer, and the Roman Catholic Gentleman, when elected, should be qualified to take their laces as members of either House of Parliament on the same footing with Protestant Seers or members; without any restrictions as to number or privilege:—to substitute an oath to be taken by every Protestant member of the legislature, to which very Catholic Peer and member would be expected to subscribe:—to repeal the teleration against transubstantiation as far as regarded admission to Parliament of to Office, generally:—to relieve Roman Catholics from the Oath of Supremacy, Leaving it, however, to be still taken by Protestants;—and to substitute an oath thich would relieve the Catholic from the necessity of taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration:—to exclude Catholics, only from the offices of Lord Licutenant of reland; of Lord Chancellor; or Lord Keeper, or Lord Commissioner of the Catholic from all places or offices in, or having jurisdiction cases he Protestant Church or ecclesiastical Foundations:—to retain the law relaxive.



under which select and other Vestries are constituted in England and Wales .- On May 5th, a motion by Mr. Tennyson for a Bill to be brought into the Commons, for the disfranchisement of East Retford, and for the transfer of the representation to Birmingham, was lost by a majority of 197 over 111.—On the 6th, the Earl of Surrey (son of the Duke of Norfolk) took the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons as one of the representatives of the Borough of Horsham: -his Lordship being the first Catholic who had done so under the new Act.—On the same day, a Bill was brought in for the purpose of vacating the seats of persons accepting certain offices in India, under the East India Company .-- On the 7th, a motion for a new writ for the eternal East Retford was withdrawn after considerable debate. - On the same duy, Mr. Villiers Stuart moved a resolution, "that it was expedient to take into consideration, early next session, the condition of the poor of Ireland; with the view of introducing a modified system of Poor's Laws, applicable to the peculiar circumstances of that country." After a debate thereon, the motion was withdrawn on the declaration of Mr. Peel that the condition of the poor in Ireland required, and would receive, consideration .- On the 8th, the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill into the Lords, for facilitating the administration of justice in Courts of Equity.—On the 12th, a motion by Mr. Slaney, "for a committee to inquire into the burthens and restrictions on the manufacture of malt and beer, and on the supply of liquor to the poorer classes," was withdrawn on the assurance by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, " that the attention of Government had been, and should be, directed to the possibility of relieving the different branches from any unnecessary restrictions."-On the same day, Mr. C. Palmer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the practice of bull-bailing, which was opposed on the ground of being too confined in its application: there were 28 rotes for, and 73 against the motion.—In a

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Committee on the Land Revenue Bill, Lord Lowther stated that the expense of the new palace at Pimlico, up to the 14th of February last, had been 346,000/.; and that the last estimate was 432,0001,-On the 15th, Mr. O'Connell, member for Clare, being introduced into the House of Commons, for the purpose of taking his seat, the clerk at the table tendered to him the oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; but Mr. O'Connell declined the oath of Supremacy, claiming to be allowed to take the oath set forth in the Act passed in the present session for the relief of Roman Catholics. The Speaker said "that was a course which he did not conceive it his duty to acquiesce in," and directed him to withdraw. On this, Mr. Brougham moved, "that the Member for Clare be called back, and heard at the table;" upon which a debate arose, which was resumed on the 18th and 19th. An amendment being proposed on Mr. Brougham's motion,-" that Mr. O'Connell be heard at the bar;" the same was carried in the affirmative; upon which he was called in, when he addressed the House in support of his claim to sit and vote as Member for Clure. When he had retired. the Solicitor-General moved "that Mr. O'Connell. having been returned to Parliament before the passing of the late Act, is not entitled to sit or vote, unless he first take the Oath of Supremacy;"-on this motion the House divided; when there appeared 190 for it. and 116 against it. Mr. O'Connell, appearing again at the bar, was informed of the resolution of the House: and the Speaker asking him whether he would take the obnoxious oath, he refused to do so, and was desired to withdraw. The Solicitor-General now moved for "a new writ to be issued for Clareshire, in the room of Daniel O'Connell, Esq.;"-the debate on which motion was adjourned to the 21st, when Mr. Spring Rice moved as an amendment, "that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the Relief of the Catholics, recently passed:"-this unendment, boxesse.

was withdrawn, and the original motion carried without a division.—On the 19th there was a debate on a motion by Mr. Hume, for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the Corn Laws, with the view of substituting a fixed duty, instead of the present graduated scale: the House divided, when there appeared only 12 for the motion, and 154 against it .-On the 21st, the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew his motion to increase the salaries of the Scottish judges, after considerable debate.—On the 22d, there was a debate in the Lords on a petition from the City of London, praying to be heard at the bar, against the Order of the House for the production of the account of the income and expenditure of the Corporation :counsel was accordingly called in, on the 25th, and heard; but the Order for the returns was confirmed.— On the 22d, in a Committee of Supply of the Commons, on the Irish Education Estimates, the House was divided on the grant of 8928/, to the Catholic College of Maynooth; which was agreed to by a majority of 118 to 14.—On the 25th, there was a debate on the motion of Mr. Grant, in the Committee on the Sugar Duties, for the reduction of the same: on a division, there were 60 for the reduction; against it 98.—On the same day, in a Committee on the Land Revenue Bill, Colonel Davies brought forward certain charges against Mr. Nash, the architect, and gave notice of his intention to move for a Select Committee \* to inquire into the expenses of Buckingham Palace, and the manner in which the Crown leases had been granted:-the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved "that there be added to the Bill a clause restricting the expenses of the above palace to 150,000l. beyond what had been already voted." Mr. Bankes proposed to reduce that sum to 34,450l.; being the amount to be expended on the sculpture of the marble arch; which amendment was negatived by 91 to 61, and the original motion

The Committee was appointed on the 27th.

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agreed to. - On the 26th, the Duke of Richmond moved a series of resolutions declaratory of the depressed state of the wool trade, and of the expediency of taking the subject into parliamentary consideration: after a debate, the Lords divided thus, -content 35; non-content 88. -On the 25th, Lord Wharncliffe proposed several resolutions for regulating proceedings in Private Bills, which were agreed to .- On June 3d, resolutions were proposed in the Commons, by the Marquess of Blandford, "declaratory of the existence of Boroughs, 18 which the returns of members are notoriously capable of being purchased; and that the existence of such Boroughs, and the continuance of such practices, are disgraceful to the character of this House, -destructive of the confidence of the people, and projudicial to the best interests of the country:"-upon which the House divided; when there were 40 for the adoption of the resolutions, and 114 against them .- On the same day there was a debate on the motion of Mr. H. Fane, " that a writ be issued for the election of Burgesses for the Borough of Fast Retford,"-which was negatived by majority of 135 against 44.—On the 4th, there was debate on the state of the currency, on the presentative of a petition from Birmingham .- On the 5th, on the third reading of the Charities Inquiry Bill, Mr. Brougham detailed the proceedings of the Commissioners; who had completely examined sixteen counties, and partially examined ten ;-altogether amounting to more than 19,000 charities, and being more than half the number in the whole kingdom \*. - On the 12th, there was a debate or the presentation of a petition from Blackburn, in Land cashire, which complained of the manufacturing distressed of the country.-On the 24th, the King's Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor; wherein, after the usual topics, his Majesty thanked his Commons for the supplies granted, assuring them of every attention being

In his speech Mr. Brougham said, "he trusted that next session a be introduced to divert the funds of many of the Charmes to more useful than those to which they had been nominally devoted by their founders."

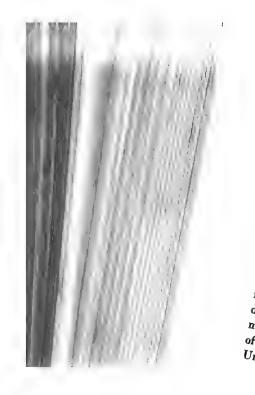
paid to economy, -and expressed his sincere hope that the measures adopted during the session would establish the tranquillity and improve the condition of Ireland .- The Parliament was then prorogued .- Acts were passed, in 1829, to suppress the Catholic Association ;-for the relief of the Catholics from certain disabilities; -- for a higher qualification of freeholders in Ireland; - for the care and treatment of insane persons: -for the regulation of the Swan River settlement :to enable the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt to grant life annuities for terms of years ; -to amend several Acts for regulating the reduction of the National Debt :- to consolidate and amend the statutes in Ireland, relating to offences against the person ;-to prevent arrests on mesne process in Ireland, where the debt is under 20%; -to amend the laws relating to coroners in Ireland; - for the more effectual punishment of attempts to murder, in certain cases, in Scotland; -for improving the Police in and near the Metropolis; -- for the more effectual recovery of small debts in Scotland ;-to consolidate and amend the laws relating to friendly societies ;- for the improvement, &c. of the metropolis roads; - to raise 12,000,0001. by Exchequer Bills ;-and to prevent persons holding certain offices in the East India Company's service from sitting and voting in the Commons' House of Parliament -There were 254 petitions presented for private Bills in 1829; 205 of which received the Royal Assent - The public income amounted to 55.187,1421 — The National Debt, unredeemed, to 772,322,540%, the interest on which amounted to 27,602,256/.

On Feb. 4th, 1830, Parliament was opened by commission; and the royal speech, among other things, stated that the general distress among the agricultural and manufacturing classes was attributable to "unfavourable seasons and other causes not under legislative control." Earl Stanhope moved an amendment to the Address of the Lords, declaratory "of the severe dis-

tress which afflicted the country at large, and of the determination of that House to examine into its causes, in order to administer effectual relief;"-but, a debute and division taking place, there appeared only nine for the amendment, and seventy-one against it. In the Commons, Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. moved an amendment, declaring "that the distress was general amongst all the productive interests of the country, and that carnest endeavours should be made to relieve it:"-there were 105 for the amendment, and 158 against it. When the report of the Address was brought up to the Commons, the Marquess of Blandford moved an addition to it, declaratory of "the universal distress which prevailed, and of the necessity of Parliamentary Reform:"-un a division, however, it was negatived by 96 against 11.-On the 11th, there was a debate in the Commons on the introduction of a Bill to prevent bribery and corruption in East Retford, by extending the elective franchise to the adjucent Hundred of Bussetlaw: -Mr. Tennyson's amendment, "that the right of returning members be transferred to the populous but unrepresented town of Birmingham," being stoutly opposed by the ministry, was lost by a majority of 126 over 89. On the 12th, on the report of the Committee of Supply, Sir James Graham moved a resolution that all enlaries, &c. which had been increased in consequence of the diminished value of money, should now be revised, and every possible reduction made, with a view to some relief from the present excessive load of taxation: this salutary motion was negatived by a proposition of Mr. G. Dawson, " praying his Majesty to institute an inquiry into the several departments of the civil government, &c. &c."-A proposition by Mr. Hume, recommending a repeal and modification of the taxes to the greatest possible extent, as the only means of affording general relief to the country, met with the same fate: there being only 69 for it, and 184 against it. Several motions in both Houses, respecting information on the

affairs of Portugal, and the settlement of the boundaries of Greece, &c. were negatived.—On the 18th, a motion by the Marquess of Blandford, for leave to bring in a Bill to restore the constitutional influence of the House of Commons, by Parliamentary Reform, was negatived by a division of 160 votes of the Commons themselves against 57.—On the 19th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced reductions in the several departments to the extent of nearly 1,300,000L: but, Sir H. Hardinge, in detailing the military reductions, moved for a grant of 88,848 men, exclusive of those required for the service of the East India Company: Colonel Davies proposed that the grant should be only until May instead of December, in order that the House might have time to ascertain the possibility of further reduction. The original motion, however, was agreed to; there being 167 against 57, on the proposed amendment. Several proposed reductions in the army, by Mr. Hume, also, were negatived by large majorities\*. On the 23d, Lord John Russell, in the Commons, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the large towns of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, to return Members to Parliament. Lord Sandon proposed as an amendment, "that it was expedient that all boroughs in which gross and extensive corruption should be proved to prevail, should cease to return members; and that such right should be transferred to some great unrepresented town, or to some of the large counties." This being withdrawn, however, the original motion was put, and negatived by a majority of 188 against 140.—On the 25th, Earl Stanhope moved for a Committee of the whole House of Lords, to take into consideration the internal state of the country; asserting the existence of general and unprecedented distress, and that the revenue was falling off. These assertions were stoutly denied by Lord Goderich, the Duke of Wellington, and others:

A similar proposal by Mr. Hume, on March 1st, to give time for the revision of the naval estimates, was negatived by 148 squinet 47.



oupport stigmati the realn for a Sele of the cas the ground of private 194 against moved an a into the Iria the reform ( drawn, howev proposed by 1 agreed to. - Or the elective fra was negatived b and a motion by inserted in the L future elections 1 drawn from want mot Horton moved of Commons, to co United Kings

would cause a proportionate reduction of the poor rates: the principle being objected to by several members, the motion was withdrawn .- On the 15th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention of remitting the Excise duties on beer, cyder, and leather; which he calculated would afford relief to the public of nearly five millions sterling. In order to meet the consequent deficiency, he proposed the assimilation of the Irish and English stamp duties, and an increased duty on Irish and Scottish spirits of 2d. per gallon, and on English spirits of ls. per gallon. Considerable opposition was made to this plan of relief; some urging the reduction of the duties on malt, soap, caudles, and coals, as more beneficial.—On the 18th, the Duke of Richmond moved for a Select Committee of the Lords to take into consideration the internal state of the country, in relation to the condition of the poor: but the motion was negatived, after a long debate, by 141 against 61. In the Commons, Mr. E. D. Davenport moved for a Committee for the same purpose; but, after several adjourned debates, and notwithstanding numerous petitions from all parts of the kingdom, the motion was lost by a majority of 255 against 87.—On the 25th, Mr. P. Thomson moved for a Select Committee of the Commons to inquire into the expediency of making a revision of the taxes, in order to afford relief to the industrious classes:-this motion being opposed, on the ground that it was improper to delegate the powers of Government and Parliament to a Committee, and that the Ministers were already doing all that was possible to lighten the burdens of the prople, it was negatived by 167 against 78 -On the 26th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted a plan to the Commons for transferring the Stock known as the new four per cents, into a Stock bearing interest at 31 per cent., with an option to the holders, instead, of accepting 70%, of a new 5 per cent. Stock for every 100%. 4 per cents.:-persons dissenting from such transfer, to be paid off:-this plan was agreed to, and soon after-

wards passed into a law .- On the 29th, Lord Kar moved a series of resolutions in the Lords, decing the impolicy, and recommending the abolton, of il prohibitory regulations on the importation of fem corn; but they were negatived without a decision le the same spirit, motions for the abolition of the door of Lieut.-General of the Ordnance and Lurd Lieu d Ireland, as useless and expensive, were severally agatived; as was, also, one for a select Committee inquire into the state and revenue of the Crown land, and one against the heavy grants for the building al repairs of the royal palaces. On April 5th, Mr. R tires moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the arl disabilities affecting British born subjects professing the Jewish religion: leave was given, on a division of 1150 97; but the Bill was lost on the second reading, by majority of 228 against 165 \*. On the 7th, the (Seecellor of the Exchequer proposed the repeal of the An for prohibiting the growth of Tobacco in the until kingdom, and the imposition of a duty of 1s. 8d. per pound, on home grown Tobacco, to he paid by the grower .-- On the 26th, in a Committee on the Por Laws Amendment Bill, a clause intended to emporer the separation of children from their parents, requires relief, was negatived by a majority of ninety-one to ninet. On the 28th, Mr. C. Grant moved a series of resolutions recognizing Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal, and "declaring the interception of and attack on the Portugues

It is truly retreshing to arrive at this oasis in the desert of British legibut the insolent barbarian who dared to introduce such a provision, deshave been expelled from all Honouroble society.

Petitions had been presented in favour of this Bill, from London, Mand many other places; but, when was ministerial influence used to grapeople, even in the smallest matter I.—The best plan, undoubtedly, for the with regard to a favourite measure, is to let it take its fate :—petitioning in too sure signal of determined opposition; and a mere waste of time and prowhich is seldom attended with any other result than that of incurring the coff those who dwell in high places."—A motion by Colonel Wilson, on Jefor, a Bill to enable British and Irish born Jews to inherit property of corridor, and to render them eligible to the corporate and elective francticals also negatived without a division.

emigrants, off the island of Terceira, to be an assumption of jurisdiction neither warranted by necessity, nor justified by the law of nations:" on a division, there were 191 votes against the resolutions; 78 for them. - On the 29th, Mr. Brougham, after taking a general view of the law of England, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of Local Judicatures, in certain cases; for the purpose of diminishing the expense of legal proceedings: leave was given, and the Bill brought in; but it did not pass, on account of his Majesty's death .--On May 4th, the Earl of Mountcashel moved for a Commission to inquire into the abuses in the Church Establishments of England and Ireland, and to report remedies for the same; but the motion was negatived by the Lords, without a division .- On the 5th, Sir Thomas Wilson's Estate Bill, which had for its object the enclosure of Hampstead Heath, was thrown out of the House of Lords, on the second reading, by a majority of 23 against 7 .- On the 10th, the Archbishop of Canterbury brought in a Bill for facilitating the Composition of Tithes in England and Wales. - On the 11th, Lord Teynham moved a series of resolutions for the repeal of the Poor Laws, and for the introduction of a new system, by which the impotent poor, only, should be provided for ;-and that, out of the county rates\*. On the 14th, Sir James Graham's motion for an account of all salaries and emoluments enjoyed by the Members of the Privy Council, was negatived by 231 against 147.—On the 18th, the Administration of Justice Bill went through a Committee, and a resolution for granting 50001. a year, each, to three additional judges, was agreed to .- On the 20th, the Attorney-General introduced a Bill to repeal so much of the Law

This impotent (impudent?) attempt to deprive the poor people of England of sair, now, only patrimony, was too gross to be countenanced by the Peers; and consequently withdrawn. Their Lordships are entitled to much praise, in the present patance, as well as in that of the Hampstead Heath Enclosure Bill, for standing as a barrier between the people of England and those who would so recklessly hunder them of their just and legal rights.

of Libel, as inflicted banishment for the second des and that instead thereof, the proprietors, he dopapers should give an increased security for onto damages, in case of conviction. On the 24th, s week was delivered to the Lords from his Mujesty, annuals. his severe illness, and "the inconvenience of serpublic instruments with his own hand; also trust that the House would provide for the temporar charge of that function of the Crown."-The Dute Wellington proposed an address of condolence and sequiescence; which was agreed to .- A similar idens was presented by the Commons. On the same to notification of the refusal of Prince Leopold of Cobourg to accept the Sovereignty of Greece, was to both Houses .- In the Commons, Mr Brougham me sented a petition signed by 735 bankers, against to flicting the punishment of death for forgery; and u : Committee on the Bill for amending the law relative to that crime, Sir James Mackintosh moved the me stitution of transportation and solitary confinement, is the punishment of death: on a division there were 113 for the amendment; against it, 128 .- On the 25th Mr. Lennard moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the 7th Geo. II. as related to the licensing of dramatic entertainments; which was segatived without a division .- On the same evening a motion by Mr. Labouchere, "that the Judges and Members of the Legislative Council of Canada should not hold offices at the pleasure of the Crown." was negatived by 153 votes against 94.—On the 28th, a motion by Mr. O'Connell for leave to bring in a Bill for the radical reform of abuses in the representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament, was negatived by 319 against 13; and one by Lord John Russell, "that it was expedient to extend the basis of the representation of the people," was lost by a majority of 213 over 117 .- On June 3d, Dr. Phillimore mured for an inquiry into the Law of Divorce, with the view

of lessening its expense and difficulty: there were for the motion, 45; against it, 100.—On the same day, a motion by Mr. Sadler, for the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland, was negatived without a division .- On the 7th, the Forgery Bill was read a third time; when Sir James Mackintosh moved the insertion of a clause, repealing the penalty of death, in all cases except that of the forgery of wills; which was agreed to by 151 against 138.—On the 8th, a motion by Mr. Attwood, for declaring it expedient to repeal the Currency Acts, and to permit the issue of small notes, was negatived without a division.—On the 10th, a motion by Mr. O'Connell, for doing away with the vestry-assessments for building and repairing churches and chapels in Ireland, was negatived by 141 against 17 .- On the 14th, the Marquess of Chandos' motion, declaring that the existing duty of 27s. per cwt. on West India sugar was inconsistent with a due regard to the distressed state of the colonists, and injurious to the general interests, was negatived by 102 against 23: upon which, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a graduated scale of duties on sugars, and the equalization of those on English, Scottish, and Irish spirits (viz. the additional duty of 6d. per gallon on each), which was agreed to on the 21st, after strong opposition by Mr. C. Grant, as regarded sugar ".

## GULLIELMO QUARTO, REGNANTE.

On June 26th, the death of his Majesty George the Fourth was announced to both Houses, and new oaths of allegiance were taken to his brother, William the Fourth. On the 29th, messages were delivered from the new sovereign, recommending the despatch of business, and announcing the intended dissolution of Parliament;

On the 30th, this graduated scale was abandoned, and a duty was substituted of a per cwt. on W. India, and 32s. on E. India, sugar;—an amendment by the transport of Chandon for reducing that on W. I. sugar to 20s. being negatived by sperity of 88 over 36.

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upon which, addresses of condolence and congratulation were passed by both Houses.-On July 1st, in a Committee of the Lords, on the forgery law amendment Bill, the Lord Chancellor (Baron Lyndhurst), moved for the re-insertion of the clause enacting the punishment of death, instead of that adopted by the Commons on the motion of Sir James Mackintosh; which was agreed to on a division; there being 77 against 20 .- On the 6th, in a Committee of the Commons on the libel-law amendment Bill, Lord Morpeth moved that the clause increasing the security to be given by London newspaper-publishers (from 2001, to 3001), should be omitted: on a division, there were 27 against 21, in favour of this amendment; -but, on the third reading of the Bill (July 9th) the clause was restored by a majority of 68 over 46; and the Bill passed .- On the 13th, Mr. Brougham moved a resolution "that the Commons would, early next session, take into its most serious consideration the state of slavery in the colonies, with the view of mitigating, and finally abolishing the same; and more especially with the view of amending the administration of justice in the said colonies "." After a lengthened discussion, there was, on a division, a majority of 56 over 27, against the resolution.—On the 20th, the Forgeries Punishment Bill was returned to the Com-

<sup>&</sup>quot;With all due deference to this eminent lawyer and truly learned and man, the author presumes to say, that the above resolution, though prompted by wisest consideration for the welfare of humanity, was, after all, a very great—did not Mr. Brougham know that there could be no "near reason" to a Perment—during the sitting of which, the sovereign had died?—and had not his p Majesty, a few days before the above resolution, urged the despatch of business account of an approaching dissolution?—Mr. B. must, therefore, have enther addered it as certain, that the existing members of the House of Commons would have been a most unconstitutional supposition,—or he must have for the fact that a new House of Commons cannot be, and never considers itself, by any resolution of a former House;—except as regards the Standing Orders internal regulation.—Indeed, it is a question whether such a resolution would been binding, even in the House of Perra; where no change of members of a scale, can possibly take place. Wherefore, even, it the above resolution had been negatived, it would have proved a multiply, and, in any case. Mr. Broad was guilty of a bulk.—Q. E. D.—He ought to have go Mr. 13 Committed moved the resolution.

mons, for the purpose of the amendment by the Lords (viz. the restoration of the clause enacting the punishment of death) being reconsidered and restored :- this was agreed to on a division of 67 against 28.—On the 23d, after the Royal Assent had been given to several Bills, his Mujesty delivered a speech to both Houses, thanking them for their sympathy and affection; and assuring them, "that he would constantly endeavour to promote the happiness of his people."-Having among other things expressed his satisfaction at the diminution which had taken place in the expenditure, and at the relief afforded by the repeal of some of the taxes, he assured them of the prudent and economical administration of the supplies granted .- His Majesty also thanked his faithful Lords and Commons for the reforms which they had introduced into the judicial establishments of the country, and for having removed the civil disqualifications which had affected numerous classes of the people; and he earnestly hoped that all animosities which had prevailed, on account of religious distinctions, might be for ever forgotten.-The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament to be prorogued to the 24th; when it was dissolved by proclamation.-Acts were passed in 1830,-for relieving parishes from the expense of maintaining the wives and families of convicted and impressed snugglers; - for reducing the 4 per cent. Bank Annuities; -for repealing the duties on leather; -for altering and amending the Excise laws on malt ;- for the general lighting and watching, &c. of parishes in England and Wales; -for taking an account of the population; - for amending the law regarding commitments for contempt, and the taking bills pro confesso, by Courts of Equity ;-to prevent the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland, without licence from the Lord-Lieutenant;-to lessen the duties on beer and cyder; - to regulate the fees in Courts of Common Law ;-to permit the general sale of beer and cyder, by retail, in England; -- " for amending

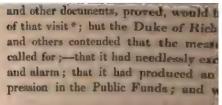
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the laws relative to forgery; and for reducing into one Act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punishable with death:"-for the more effectual administration of justice in England and Wales; -to repeal certain parts of the Libel Laws (60th Geo. III., c. 8 and 9) as regards banishment for the second offence; and to provide a further remedy against the abuse of publishing libels;—to raise 12,000,000l. by Exchequer bills, "for the payment of such holders of 4 per cent. stock, as have signified their dissent to the transfer into these bearing interest at 34 or 5 per cent.;"-to extend the powers of grand juries in relation to fever hospitals in Ireland; -for facilitating criminal trials in Scotland: -to amend the transportation Act; and for the punishment of offences by transported convicts ;-for subjecting goods, the property of the Crown, to custom duties, in case of sale, after importation; -for imposing an additional duty of 6d. per gallon on spirits, the produce of British possessions in America; -- for the further encouragement of British and Irish fisheries; -for raising 13,607,000l. by Exchequer Bills, for the service of 1830;—for uniting the benefits of jury trial, in civil causes, with the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court of Session in Scotland; -and to prevent bribery and corruption in the election of burgesses for East Retford.-The public Acts passed this Session were in number 75: -the private ones were 208.-The public revenue for 1830 amounted to 50,786,6821.—Bank of England notes and Exchequer bills in circulation, 20,620,4174.: Country bank notes, 2,795,976/.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, chosen the fifth time, Oct. 26

The new Parliament was opened by Commission; and on the 2d day of November, the King took his seat on the throne, and delivered his speech in person. After touching upon the revolutionized state of France, and our foreign relations generally, his Majesty "recommended the two Houses to provide a Regency in

case of a demise of the Crown: he also recommended cconomy to the Commons, and placed at their disposal the hereditary revenues of the Crown; relying on them to provide for the support of the civil government, and the honour and dignity of the Crown. He lamented the destruction of property by fire, and the breaking of machinery in some districts; as well as the efforts made to excite discontent and disaffection among the people of Ireland, by urging a repeal of the Union; and avowed his determination to use all legal means to punish sedition and suppress outrage." His Majesty also "expressed satisfaction at the loyalty of the great body of the people, and at the happiness they enjoyed from the continuance of peace, commercial prosperity, and the enjoyment of true liberty; -declaring it to be his great object to preserve all these unimpaired, and relying for assistance on the wisdom of Parliament and the cordial support of the people." Although the Address was agreed to by the Lords without a division, Earl Grey urged the necessity of an immediate Reform of Parliament; but the Duke of Wellington denying that there was any such necessity, asserted "that the legislature deserved, and possessed, the confidence of the country,-that it (the legislature) could not be improved, -and, that he was determined to oppose any measure for that purpose, if brought forward."-In the Commons, Mr. Brougham gave notice that he would, on that day fortnight, submit to the House a proposition on the great question of Parliamentary Reform,-On the 4th, Mr. C. Watkin W. Wynn introduced a Bill to repeal certain Acts requiring Members to take the Oath of Abjuration, and other Oaths, at the commencement of every Parliament .- On the 5th, a Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in Ireland (similar to one passed last session in England) was introduced by Mr. Doherty .- On the 8th, Baron Tenterden moved the first reading of five Bills in the Lords, for the better regulation of Courts of Law; (founded on the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire



The ground upon which the Duke of Wellingto (if they did suppose) that their accompaniment of the been attended by tuniult and bloodshed, was his Grace's House of Lords, against all, or any, Reform of the Ho thus afforded great cause of personal dislike from al questionable whether the people of London and West trouble to assassinate either him or his friend Sir R might certainly have been saluted with a few hisses from St. James's to the City Guildhall; but the Lan exactly been wound up to that pitch of blood-thiestic no class was more surprised at the ministerial coynean occasion,-and at the imputation cast upon themselves the " rabble" of the metropolis -they would have tue gone to see the show; and they would have cried a Reform for ever!"—" Wellington and Waterloo be Peel and his blue-bottles!"—but with these and similar have evaporated all the public spirit and patriotism,—of the good people of London.—Really, the ministers consequence -But, how are we to account for all the occasion of His Majesty going to dine with the Lore lieges—a thing that has often been done without Queens of England?—perhaps the following solution of thing near the mark.—Great discontent had prevailed fi rural and other districts, from want of work and I

duce further mischief. A similar discussion took place in the Commons, the same evening.—On the 11th, Mr. O'Connell's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Irish Sub-letting Act, was negatived on Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary for Ireland, declaring his intention of bringing in a Bill to remedy the defects of that Act .- On the motion of Mr. Spring Rice, the same day, a Select Committee was appointed to take into consideration the state of the poor of Ireland, with the view of ameliorating their condition. - On the 15th, the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill, appointing the Duchess of Kent, Regent, and guardian of her daughter, the Princess Victoria, in case of her succeeding to the Crown during her minority .- On the same day, in the Commons, Sir Henry Parnell, according to notice in a Committee of the House, on the Civil List, (Nov. 12th), moved for the appointment of a Select Committee; which motion, after considerable debate, was carried wainst Ministers, by a majority of 233 over 204 .-On the 16th, the Duke of Wellington announced that in consequence of the division in the Commons, on the previous evening, ministers had tendered their resignation, which had been accepted; and that they only held their offices until successors should be appointed :-Sir R. Peel, the same day, made a similar announcement in the House of Commons.-On the 19th, leave was given to Lord Nugent to bring in a Bill for the better providing of employment for the labouring poor, at fair and adequate wages.—On the 22d, the Right Hon. Henry Brougham having taken his seat in the Lords, as Lord Chancellor, and a number of petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform having been presented, the Marquess of Lansdowne and Earl Grey took occasion to declare the principles upon which they, and the other members of the new administration, had accepted office.-On the 25th, Mr. O'Connell obtained leave to bring in

where very next day, Sir Henry introduced Bills to explain and amount the Irish plag Act, and for taking an account of the population of Ireland.

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a Bill for better securing the charitable bequests of Roman Catholies .- On the 29th, Lord Wynford adverted to the disturbed state of the country, in the House of Lords; and recommended the grant of additional powers to the magistracy; to which Earl Grey and the Lord Chancellur (Baron Brougham and Vaux) replied, that even in the most disturbed purts of the country, the powers which the magistrates already possessed, would, if properly exerted, be found sufficient for every useful purpose \*. On the same day, the Marquess of Salisbury obtained the appointment of a Select Committee of the Lords, to consider the state of the poor-laws, and to report thereon.-On Dec. 2d, the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill for establishing Courts of Local Judicature, for the purpose of better administering justice in civil causes, and lessening their expense. -In the Commons, the same day, a Bill for permitting Protestant Dissenters to hold office without receiving the Sacrament, was introduced by Mr. North .- On the 7th, the Marquess of Chandos' Bill for legalizing the Sale of Game, was read a second time in the Commons. -On the 9th, Sir John Newport moved a series of resolutions detailing the abuses of the Grand Jury System in Ireland, and pledging the House of Commons to an early examination and correction thereof:-these were eventually withdrawn, in consequence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer declaring the willingness of the government to take the subject into their immediate consideration.-On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the same evening, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire what reductions could be made in the salaries and emoluments of offices held during the pleasure of the Crown, by members of either House of Parliament; and to report their opinions and observations

On this occasion, land Brougham recommended to the Lords Lieuteral countries the propriety of putting muo the Commission of the Pears present designated for their activity and judgment, and otherwise fully qualities that many such were, to his knowledge, at present omitted.

therenpon.—On the 14th, after a division of 167 against 27, leave was given to Mr. Littleton to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws probibiting the payment of wages in goods :- the mover and others contended, that great evils were inflicted on the working classes, wherever the "truck system" was adopted -On the 16th, the Marquess of Chandos moved to suspend the issuing of a writ for the Borough of Evesham, and that the same be disfranchised;—the two Members for the said Borough having been ousted by a Committee, on account of general bribery and corruption: the motion was supported by the late ministers; but objected to by the present ones, on the ground of irregularity; because the Committee had not reported against the Borough, and because the proposed reform would be ineffective:-the latter, however, not wishing to oppose Reform in any shape, the motion was carried.-The same evening, Mr. Campbell obtained leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a General Register for Deeds, -On the 21st, Lord Wynford introduced a Bill to prevent Debtors from defrauding their Creditors, by lying in prison, or absconding from England.—On the 23d, Mr. Guest moved for a copy of the warrant granting a pension to a Mrs. Harriette Arbuthnot, in a speech in which he descanted on the extravagance of the Civil-List pensions under the late ministry ; - and Mr. O'Gorman Mahon moved for a return of the mugistracy of Ireland :-- both these motions were agreed to by the Commons, and Parliament adjourned till after Christmas.—On the 3d of February, 1831, Earl Grey announced that the ministry had prepared a plan of Parliamentary Reform :—the same notice was given to the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Althorpe), who said that the plan would be submitted to that House on the 1st of March.-On the 4th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the estimates for the Civil-List, " in which he had omitted all charges not connected with the personal comforts of

his Majesty, and the dignity of the Crown "."-On the 8th, Mr. Hunt moved for an Address to his Majesty to grant a general pardon to those who had been convicted by the late Special Commission: but, after a long discussion as to the nature and circumstances of the late riots, the motion was negatived by 209 to 2.- The same day, there was a long debate on the state of Ireland, on Mr. O'Gorman Mahon moving for copies of the Proclamations of the Lord Lieutenant for suppressing political meetings.—On the 11th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget for the year t .- On the 13th, Mr. Waithman moved a series of resolutious respecting the impolicy of the Free-trade system; which, however, were negatived, after a long discussion.-On the motion of Lord Althorpe, the same day, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the expenditure upon the works at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace : :he also brought in a Bill to amend the Game Laws.-On the 16th, Mr. Briscoe obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Poor Laws.-On the 17th, a Committee was appointed, on the motion of Sir H. Parnell, to investigate the Public Accounts, and to inquire what improvements could be made in keeping the same -On the 18th, the Marquess of Chandos brought a Bill

• He had restricted the Pension Last, in future, to 75,000k.:—the whole apoint was 510,000k, per annum, instead of 970,000k, as proposed by the late unusur—the remaining 460,000k, were placed under the control of Parliament; with a prospect of the ultimate saving of nearly 70,000k, per annum, on the pensions, above.

† The expenditure on these works, as well as the excess of it over the estimate, had long been the ground of general complaint.

per of the ultimate saving of nearly 70,000. per annum, on the pensions, above † On this occasion, his Lordship announced the intention of numerics to abush 210 places; many of which, however, could only be done by Bill, and would therefore take some time to accomplish. In his financial plan, he proposed to reduce the duties on tobacco, newspapers and advertisements, and to abolish those on coals, candles, printed cottons, and glass,—besides several miscellaneous rates when occasioned much inconvenience to the public, and produced only 2000L a ver to the government. The relief to be afforded to the public would be about 4,080,000—and to supply part of the deficiency occasioned by this remission, he proposed an equalization of the duties on wine; an alteration of those on timber; an imposition of a penny per pound on cotton imported; a tax on passengers by steam-board and one on the transfer of funded property. The latter two taxes were stremunally opposed and subsequently abandoned; in consequence of which, the duties on tobacco and glass were retained.

into the Commous to disfranchise the Borough of Evesham, and to transfer the franchise to Birmingham \*. The same day, Mr. D. Browne took occasion to represent to the House the famished state of Ireland; which was confirmed by many other Members, and allowed by the Ministers, who declared their anxiety to afford whatever relief might be in their power † .- On the 21st, Lord Strangford, in moving for certain papers illustrative of our commercial relations with Portugal, complained that the Ministry behaved unjustly to that country, in lowering the duties on French wines: he also urged the propriety of acknowledging Don Miguel as king. After debate on the general policy of this country in regard to Portugal, the production of certain documents connected therewith was agreed to by the Lords.-On the same day, the Army Estimates being brought forward, the Commons provided for an increase in the army of 7000 men .- On the 22d, the Lord Chancellor introduced his Bill for the regulation of the Court of Chancery :- and Lord Howick brought into the Commens a Bill "to facilitate the emigration of the unemployed poor, by enabling parishes to mortgage the Poorrotes in order to raise funds to transport them to the British colonies."-On the 25th, the Lord Chancellor's Bill for establishing a new Court of Bankruptcy was, after some opposition by the late Chancellor, read the first time in the Lords.-On the 1st of March, Lord John Russell introduced the promised ministerial plan of Reform; the debate on which occupied the Commons during seven days,-viz. until the 9th, when leave was given to bring in three Bills for Reform of the Repre-

He proposed to establish the corruption by witnesses whom he wished to summon the 28th of February: this was objected to, on the ground of its interference

the ministerial plan of Reform; but, after a long debate, the wimesses were brief to attend on the 7th of March.

On April 13th, Mr. O'Brien moved for the production of a memorial sent by tirand Jury of Clare to the Irish Government, in order to bring before the use of Commons the distressed condition of that and other counties in Ireland.

Stanley admitted the truth of the statement, and declared that every effort. old be made by Government to afford relief.

sentation of England, Scotland, and Ireland-10th, Mr. Warburton brought forward a Bill . hibiting the growth of tobacco in Ireland. On the 21st and 22d, after a long debate, the second roles of the Reform Bill was carried in the Commons is s majority of 302 to 301.—On the 24th, the Bill is amending the Representation of Ireland was introduced hy Mr. Stauley -On April 12th, the Truck BL enacting that wages be paid in money, being consuled in Committee, Mr. Hume strenuously opposed its prociple, and moved "that the Chairman do leave the chair;"-which was negatived by 40 against 15:-Bill was then ordered to be reported. On the 14th Mr. Campbell brought in Bills for amending the hon relating to inheritance and descent, downer, fines recoveries, and the limitations of rights. On the loth resolution was agreed to, in a Committee of the water House of Commons, granting a dower of 100,000 ps annum to the Queen, in case of her surviving his Majesty; and appointing Bushy-park and Marlborourthouse for her residence.—On the 18th, Lord Jone Russell moved that the Commons resolve themselves into a Committee on the Reform Bill; but General Gascovne moved a resolution, "that, in the opinion of the House, the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished:" this amendment, after being debated for two nights, was carried against ministers by 299 to 291. On the 22d, the Commons having been summoned to the House of Lords, and the Royal Assent having been given to several Bills, the King dissolved the Parliament by a Speech, wherein he stated "that the present measure was taken, in order to ascertain the sense of his people respecting the proposed alteration in the Representation."-Acts were passed during this Sessian .- to provide for the Government in case the Crown should descend, during her minority, to her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandrina Victoria; to unite the Par

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When chosen.

Offices of Great Britain and Ireland; - to repeal the excise and other duties on printed calicoes, &c.;-to amend the poor-laws, as regards hired servants;-to ascertain the population of Ireland;-to regulate the trade of British possessions abroad; -for the better support of his Majesty's household, &c.; -besides five Bills for the better Administration of Justice in the Civil Courts, viz, The Witnesses' Examination Bill, The Judgment and Execution Bill, The Arbitration Bill, The Interpleader Bill, and The Prohibition and Mandamus Bill.

e Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, chosen a sixth time,

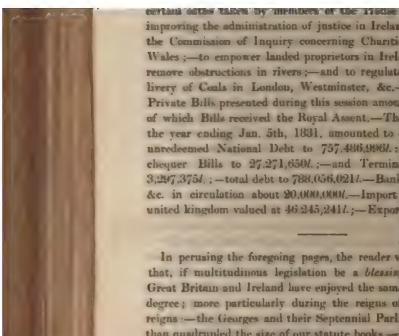
On the 21st, his Majesty, after announcing the relation in which he stood to foreign nations, &c. recommended to the consideration of Parliament the expediency of a Reform in the Representation. He stated that the recent reduction of taxation had been attended by beneticial results; but lamented the distress which prevailed in Ireland, the relief of which had been attempted by such means as were available; but he advised the adoption of permanent measures to prevent the recurrence of such evils. He concluded by noticing the disturbances in England and Ireland; and congratulated the two Houses that these had been repressed by the vigorous execution of the laws .- On the 24th, the Archbishop of Canterbury introduced Bills into the Lords for facilitating composition for tithes; -for regulating and restraining the holding of pluralities; - and confirming augmentations made to small vicarages and curacies.—The same day, the Earl of Eldon brought in a Bill relating to Scottish divorces of English marriages; -and Lord John Russell brought in his Bill for reforming the Commons' House of Purliament.-On the 28th, Lord Wharncliffe introduced a Bill into the Lords, prohibiting the payment of wages in goods; which was similar to Mr. Littleton's Truck Bill, brought into the last Parliament. - On the same day, Mr. Weyland

brought a Bill into the Commons, "to present a Settlement of the Poor in parishes, by being and a servants."-On the 30th, Lord Wynford introduces Bill into the Lords, for preventing frauds upo (= ditors; also a Bill for diminishing the expense = preventing the delay, of suits in Common Law-te the same day, Mr. Campbell obtained leave to base Bills for the general Registry of Deeds; and for B provements in the laws respecting real proprii-The Irish Reform Bill was brought forward by Me Stanley; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer into duced a Bill for amending the Game Laws On the le of July, the Reform Bill for Scotland was introduced into the Commons by the Lord Advocate.-On the 4th, a Bill for creating Lords Lieutenauts of Contra in Ireland, was read a second time in the Lords -th the same day, there was a debate in the Common on the second reading of the Reform Bill :- it ister during three days, and on a division there were 367 te it, and 251 against it .- On the 11th, in a Committee a the whole House of Commons, on the Customs Dan Acts, the resolution proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for equalizing the Duties on Wines, wm carried by 259 against 157 .- On the 12th, on the motion that the Reform Bill be considered in a Conmittee of the Commons, a very protracted debate tod place; and, in the attempt to prevent the same being committed, by moving an adjournment, the House was divided seven times. Ultimately the Bill was committed pro forma .- On the 15th, the Bankruptcy Court Ball was read a first time in the Lords.—On the 18th, Earl Grey announced that Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg had accepted the crown of Belgium, and had relinquished the pension of 50,000l. per annum assigned to him on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte of Wales.-On Aug. 2d, the King, in a message to the Commons, recommended a provision to be made for the education and support of the Princess Victoria of Kene; and ea

the following day an augmentation of 10,000l. a year was voted to the Duchess of Kent for that purpose .-On the 16th, a motion by Colonel Evans for an Address to the King in favour of the Polish nation in arms against Russia, was negatived in the Commons, without a division .- On the 23d, the Bill for preventing frauds on Creditors, introduced by Lord Wynford, was thrown out by the Lords, on the third reading. - On the same day, Mr. R. Gordon brought before the Commons the subject of the Report of the Committee on the late Dublin Election; when a series of resolutions were carried, declaratory of the condemnation by the House of the system of bribery and corruption practised on that occasion.-On the 29th, a resolution proposed by Mr. Sadler, "that it is expedient to institute Poor-Laws in Ireland," was negatived after a long debate in the Commons. - On Sept. 7th, the Reform Bill for England and Wales passed through the Committee :- it was then ordered to be printed, and the Report to be brought up on the 13th ;-having occupied the House almost without intermission since the 13th of July :- the Report was discussed on the 14th and 15th, and ordered to be received .- On the 19th, the Bill itself was read the third time; and, on the motion "that it be now passed," a debate arose which was continued on the 20th and 21st; after which it was carried in the affirmative by 349 against 236.—On the 23d, after a long debate, the second reading of the Scottish Reform Bill was carried by a majority of 209 over 94.—On the 27th, Colonel Evans moved for a Committee to inquire into the case of Mr. and Mrs. Deacle, respecting whom many petitions had been presented to the Commons; alleging magisterial oppression towards these persons. This motion, though supported by Messers. A. and F. Baring, was negatived by 78 against 31, on the ground that the House of Commons was not the proper place to investigate such a subject .- On the 28th, the Lord Chancellor brought a Bill into the Lords, " for rendering the administration

of justice in the Court of Chancery more expedition -it was read the first time. On the 21th, Mr. Man brought in a Bill for regulating the Grand Jura ? Ireland .- On the 30th, the Lords' amendment of the Game Bill was agreed to by the Commune -th to 3d of October, Earl Grey, in a long and lumma speech, moved that the Refurm Bill be read a smel time by the Lords; on which Lord Wharnchife use as an amendment, "that it be rejected," which we sioning considerable debate and irritation, he afterware obtained leave of the House to alter it into .- " that a be read this day six months."- The subject was delated by repeated adjournments, until half past six o'clest d Saturday morning, October 8th; when, upon a dimina there were 199 for Lord Wharncliffe's amendment :against it, 158:- the Reform Bill was thus rejected to a majority of 41 Members of the House of Peers!-the the 4th, the Scottish Reform Bill was considered in Committee, and divisions on some of the clauses were carried by large majorities in favour of the ministry.-On the 10th, Lord Ebrington moved a resolution of the Commons, " lamenting the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords; and expressing the unabated and extent confidence of the House in the integrity and ability & the ministry:"-this motion, after considerable dis cussion, was carried by a majority of 32th over 1901 -On the 11th, after some discussion, Mr. Sadler obtained leave to bring in a Bill for bettering the condition of the Poor .- On the 12th, a warm debate took place in the Commons respecting certain political meetings and processions of the people of the metropolis to address the King,-praying him to retain the present ministry, -which had taken place on the previous day; -also respecting certain letters which had been written by Lords Althorpe and John Russell, in reply to votes of thanks to them from a meeting of 150,000 of the inhabitants of Birmingham and its neighbourhood. -- Us the same evening, Mr. Vernon moved the issuing of a

t for the election of a Member for Liverpool; which was agreed on a division of 93 against 67.—On the 18th, the Bankruptcy Bill was read a third time in the Commons, and passed. On next day, certain amendments made to it by the Commons were wed to by the Lords .- The Vestries Bill, also, was read a third ue and passed by their Lordships .- On the 20th, his Majesty ended, in person, to prorogue the Parliament; and the Commons ving been summoned to the House of Lords, he stated his satistion in confirming Bills for the amendment of the Game Laws d for the reduction of certain Taxes:—he also observed with easure the commencement of important improvements in the Law Bankruptcy. After adverting to his relations with foreign States, thanked the Commons for the provision made for the Queen; as Il as for the Supplies for the year, "which," he said, "should administered with every attention to economy."-Having stated nt the important question of a Constitutional Reform of the Comons' House of Parliament would necessarily be again submitted to eir consideration, at the opening of the ensuing session, he said, that his desire remained unaltered to promote its settlement, by ch improvements in the Representation as might be found necessary securing to the people the full enjoyment of their rights; which, combination with those of the other Orders of the state, were ential to the support of our free constitution."-The Lord Chan-Nor then declared the Parliament to be prorogued to the 22d of prember.—Acts were passed, during this session, to make provision 100,000l. per annum, &c. for supporting the royal dignity of the meen, in case she should survive his Majesty; -to prohibit the with of Tobacco in Ireland; -to continue all the Turnpike Acts hich would have expired at the end of the session;—to provide for better order and government of Ireland, by creating Lordsjeutenants of the several counties, &c.; - to repeal the duties on indles; - for granting 10,000% a year to the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria; -to equalize the duties on wine; -to amend e Game Laws in England, so as to authorise the sale of Game, e.; - to authorise the issue of 500,000l. in Exchequer Bills for ablic works in Ireland;-to prohibit the payment of wages in gods, or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm;-for the gulation of Cotton Factories;—to enable overseers of parishes to re land for the employment of the poor; -to prevent and purish



CEPTAIN OF THE TARGET OF THE HIGHEST OF THE STATE improving the administration of justice in Irelan the Commission of Inquiry concerning Charitie Wales ;-to empower landed proprietors in Irela remove obstructions in rivers; -and to regulate livery of Coals in London, Westminster, &c .-Private Bills presented during this session amount of which Bills received the Royal Assent .- The the year ending Jan. 5th, 1831, amounted to unredeemed National Debt to 757,486,996/. chequer Bills to 27.271,650l.; -and Termina 3,297,3751.; -total debt to 788,056,0211.-Bank &c. in circulation about 20,000,000/.- Import united kingdom valued at 46.245,2411.; - Export

that, if multitudinous legislation be a blessia Great Britain and Ireland have enjoyed the same degree; more particularly during the reigns of reigns:-the Georges and their Septennial Parli than quadrupled the size of our statute books -England,-independently of the ten thousand

gal exceptions, amendments, abrogations, and new enactand, that,-to the exclusion of almost all other knowledge, or divine,—their cerebral fibres should be kept unintermitn the stretch, for the mere purpose of watching the saltatory nts,—the capricious and motley changes,—effected in the DLIBHED LAW OF THE LAND," by the never-resting wand successive ministerial harlequin!-But, above all, how us, that a people, enlightened on almost every other subject ce and art, should appear to be so sunk in the abyss of ve absurdity, as patiently to submit to be for ever puzzled tplexed by the anomalous contradictions and conundrums of Parliament; - which, without taking into account their Draco-like severity, contribute without ceasing to the mnovance, by their delay,—by their expense,—and by their ag uncertainty!-How passing strange, we repeat,-how -how monstrous it is, that all this should be the case,re know, that only a few miles from our coast, there is people, whose Criminal, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military re so defined as to meaning, so brief in expression, that all lerstand them, and every citizen can carry the National Code meket!

to illustrate this subject, we cannot do better than tranhe following passage from that most excellent statistical ntitled the "Extraordinary Black Book," lately published. e cause of the profuse, headlong, and inconsistent course ish legislation," says the author of the work in queshas been the reckless facility with which Parliament has ied laws on a given subject, when a general enactment lave been framed adequate to the several occasions. Since inning of last century, four thousand bills for the enclosures in as many parishes have been passed, proving to demonthe want of a general law on the subject; while, in the f that time, not a step has been taken towards enacting such and so saving the community the prodigious waste of private ad public time consumed in the passing of so many different . The same observation applies to the innumerable acts for lighting towns with gas, and for the purposes of police and provements. Upwards of fifty acts have passed relative to forty-eight relative to parliamentary elections; and seventymuifying dissenters for not qualifying themselves for offices

cessary to Act on th Yorkshire; few miles Innunierable and cotton a fisheries; cho consumption h whole of the sh and eilver, to 2 on a variety of there are 350 pul Acts, the poor as Acts, five passed 1. reigns of Geo. III causes of the confi from the immense m. repealed again, with of altering, amending, for removing doubts, the provisions, for 'de the execution; -to say than 1874 A

cantile regulations. The new Custom Laws consolidated 450 s of Parliament into one; the Jury Act, 30; the Bankrupt's 20; and the new Acts on larceny and forgery, of the last and eding sessions, have effected a considerable compression.—Still evil is of such magnitude that there is scarcely a perceptible inution in its amount."

The author of the present work regrets that whilst quoting the we passage, he is compelled to animadvert upon an error into ich the writers of the Black Book have fallen; and which, if he not correct, he might be the means of here perpetuating (as he sceives), to the great detriment of the public at large. - In the ond mentence, the writers in question express their regret that a neral law has never been enacted for the enclosure of waste lands parishes; seeing that " since the beginning of the last century, less than 4000 Bills have been passed for the said purpose."it is plain that these gentlemen did not understand the subject by were writing upon, -and as it is a lamentable fact (from the gyling tricks which have been played off on the people of England, regard to the transmutation of words from their true, ancient, and ritimate meaning), that very few persons know any thing of the atter, -the present writer will endeavour, by a supposed parallel se, to explain to his readers why it was that a "general Act" ald not very easily be passed for such "enclosures;"-the enforceent of which, at all events, would have been attended with a Hing inconvenience.—We will suppose that the Kings of England d the two Houses of Parliament had, during the last century, en amusing themselves in confiscating the estates and mansions no less than 4000 of the rich landholders, and gentry of England; al that the writers of the Black Book lamented that the three muches of the legislature had no more regard for their own time the people's money, than to be thus wasting both, piecemeal;hen, by one sweeping Act, they might have confiscated the property ten times the number .- Will not every man allow that the passing such a general law would have been no easy matter :- and that. ton Purliament, with all its "omnipotence," could not have enforced execution?-Certainly!-The forty thousand landholders would we met and united to protect each other; and, perhaps, marching ewards Westminster Hall,—as the Norman Barons did to Runnsede,—they would have asked the legislators what they meant by ch mholesale robbery. - Far different, however, would have be



lands were not waste land other provender for all the and poultry, of all the po longed .- They were the C land; and whilst they affi grain with which they mad as was intended by their their ample surfaces should rising generation ;-the Mi diversion of the young men they should be the arenæ the Yeomandry Gavattry, a were to practise those feats countries in awe, when En a great piece of scoundreli commons "Wastes;"-and the freebooting delusion. The in which the parish lands ha which saved the bacon of the been passed, at any period, 1 England, not a spark of life u any of the spoliators, at the Wastes, indeed !- the author known that the only master is

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ands of their poorer neighbours. Whenever three or four of these cants thought fit to parcel out a contiguous common among elves, they set the greatest rogue of an attorney in the district k, to draw a Bill, and to go round the parish for a sufficient er of signatures, or consents, of the poor devils who were thus red to sell their own and their great-grand-children's birthfor a mess of pottage:—and woe betided the miserable cot, whether male or female,—old or young,—widow or orphan, to refused to sign the fatal deed!—their wretched alternative choose between the ejection of themselves and families from hovels and homesteads, or of their cattle, their donkeys, and geese, from the common which had been bequeathed by their thers to them and to their children, FOR EVER!

iome oversight of the printer, the following pussages were not serted in their proper places: they are too important to be together omitted.—

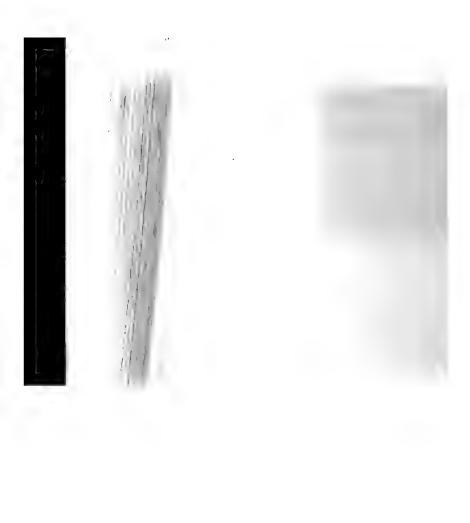
Dec. 1678, the Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer, was impeached he Commons for endeavouring to subvert the constitution, and troduce arbitrary government. He affirmed, on his honour, that ad never done any thing of great moment, for which he had not ys had the King's command: but this was of no avail; for he dismissed from his post, and the Treasury put into commission. Feb 1679, the King fearing that the new Parliament would eed against the Earl of Danby, granted him a full pardon under great seal; but, on March 20th, the Commons reminded the as of the impeachment, and desired that he might be committed; reupon he absconded. On the 22d the King went to the House, spoke in his favour. The Lords then offered to appease the smons by bringing in a Bill to remove the Earl from the King's on, and to render him incapable of holding any place or office, f sitting in the House of Peers ;-but this the Commons rejected, moved an address to his Majesty on the irregularity and illegality he royal pardon, and the dangerous consequences of granting lons to persons impeached.—On the 26th, the Lords sent a sage to the Commons, acquainting them that they had sent to rehend the Earl, but that he was not to be found; whereupon r ordered a Bill to be brought in for the delinquent to appear Hubens Corpus to bring them up an unless detained by legal process +.

. In the debate about the prosecution of the of a very peculiar speech pronounced by the Enever to have spoken before in the House, who excited to display his abilities, by the Duke of to the Treasurer, but only ridicule), was resulted any subject that would offer. Accordingly he

"My Lords." I understand but little of Latin, but a good the English history, from which I have learned secutions as these, and the ill fate of the prosecut and those very ancient; but, my Lords, I shall end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, at which time the Sir Walter Raleigh, and your Lordships know was Raleigh. My Lord Bacon, he run down Sir Waltow what because of my Lord Bacon. The D my Lord Bacon, and your Lordships know what ingham. Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards E. Duke of Buckingham, and you all know what been run down the Earl of Strafford, and your Lordship Vane. Chancellor Hyde, he run down Sir Harry what became of the Chancellor. Sir Thomas O. down Chancellor Hyde, but what will become oft best can tell. But let me see the man that dare r we shall soon see what will become of him."

This being pronounced with a remarkable hum ingham, both surprised and disappointed, after inspired! and claret has done the business."-7 vol i. page 248.

# APPENDIX.



#### A LIST

OF THE

# RDS CHANCELLORS, LORDS KEEPERS,

AND

# COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT SEAL;

FROM

## THE NORMAN CONQUEST

UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

		LIN	THE	KEIGN	OF	W	ILL	HAL	THE	FIRST.			•
urice										•		A. D.	1067
nond.								• .					1073
<b>Sast</b> us									•	•			
<b>Idric</b>										•	•		1077
rman.						•		• .		•		•	• • • •
illiam	Vels	on						•			•		
illiam v	Hiffo	æð						•	•	•	•		1078
				1	VIL	LIA	M	II.					
erbert l	Lozii	iga,	Bisl	op of	No	wi	ch			•		٠	1088
obert B	loet,	Bis	shop	of Line	coln	ļ				•			
tanulph	Flar	nba	rd, B	ishop	of I	)ur	ha	m				•	1098
Villiam (	Giffo	rd,	Bish	op of V	Vin	che	esti	er				•	
loger, B	ishor	of	Salis	bury							•	•	
					HE	NR	Y I	•					
Waldric						•							1101
William (	Giffo	rd,	Bish	op of V	Vin	ch	est	er					1103
Herbert						•				•			
Roger, Bi	shor	of	Salis	bury		•		•					1104
Geoffry R										•			7701

			1
772 APPENDIX.			N
			N
Richard		. 1	2
Reginald			ı
Thomas, Archbishop of York			ı
Godefridus, Bishop of Bath; and Roger, 1	Bishop	of Web	
Geoffry Rufus, Bishop of Durham .			
Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln			1
STEPHEN.			
William Pauper			
William Fitzgillebert		, .	
William de Vere			
Alexander			
Philip			
Reginald de Gaunt			
Robert, Abbot of Walden			
uenry 11.			
Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbu	FV		
John			
Radulph de Warneville			
Geoffry, Bishop of Lincoln			
Walter de Constantiis			
Walter de Bidun			ı
William de Longchamp			ı
Richard Nigel, Prior of Dover, and Archbish		Conte	n Par
	(UFD-INT		
	ob-or	Сици	

Geoffrey Plantagenet, Archbishop of	York	
Walter, Archbishop of Rouen		
Walter de Bidun		
Malus Catulus		
Eustace, Bishop of Ely	<b>b</b>	
Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Cante	rbury	
JOHN.		

#### JOHN.

Simon, Archdeacon of Wells Walter de Grey . . Hugh Wallis, or de Wells

Richard de Marisco

					_		-		
		APP	END	IX.					773
20 1									
le Marisco		•	•	•	•	•		A. D.	
Neville .		•	•	•	•				1213
		HE	NRY I	11.					
le Marisco									1223
Neville									1226
Neville, and	John	n de l	Lexin	tune					1238
Patteshull									
Patteshull,	Lord	Kee	per o	f the	Great	Seal			1239
Grosse, Lord									1242
Lexintune, I	Lord	Кеер	er						
									1244
iton .									1246
de Eversder	, Lo	rd K	eeper				4		4
Button			_						1247
Lexintune, I									
nsel, Lord F									
Lexintune, 1	ord	Keen	er						1248
		-		·					1249
Diceto	•				·		Ĭ		
Rievallis, an	a Wi	lliam	de K	ilken		ords l	Kee	DATE	1250
Wenham				4			LLL	ivera	1254
e Merton		•	•	a		•	•	4	1258
Archdeacor		71	*	•	•	•	•	•	
				•	•		•		1261
e Merton					•	•	٠	•	
de Ely, Lor				0	•	•	•		1263
Chishull, Lo	rd K	eeper		•	•	•	٠	•	1264
le Cantilupe				*	٠	•	٠	•	1265
liffard, Arch	bisho	op of	York				•	•	1266
Giffard	•		•			٠	٠		1267
Chishull	•								1269
		-	WARE						
		ED	WALL	1.					
e Merton									1274
			•						
	Lord	Keel	er						1292
lurnell e Langton, l Langton	Lord	Keel	er .	•					1292 1293



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APPENDIX.			775
Thoresby, Archbishop of York .			A. D. 1347
de Edington	•		. 1356
le Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury			. 1363
de Wyckham, Bishop of Winchester			. 1368
ert de Thorp			. 1372
n Knyvet			. 1373
de Arundel			. 1375
MICHARD II.			
le Houghton	•	٠	. 1377
hard le Scroop		٠	
le Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury	4	•	. 1380
de Courteney, Archbishop of Canterbu	ry	•	. 1381
hard le Scroop	•	٠	. 1382
de Braybrook	*	•	. 1383
hael de la Pole	•	•	1004
de Arundel, Archbishop of York .  de Wyckham, Bishop of Winchester	•	*	1387
de Arundel, Archbishop of York .	•	•	. 1389
d Stafford	•	•	. 1395
a Samora	•	•	1080
HENRY IV.			
Searle			. 1400
d Stafford			. 1401
Beaufort			. 1404
Lungley			. 1405
de Arundel, Archbishop of York .	4		. 1407
7alkening			. 1410
mas Beaufort			
de Arundel, Archbishop of York .			. 1412
HENRY V.			
			1414
de Beaufort	•	•	. 1414
de Beaufort	•	*	. 1417
Langley	•		. 1418
s trangicy	•		. 1310
HENRY VI.			
de Beaufort			1424
emp, Archbishop of York			. 1420

110			
Marmaduke Lumley		. D,	1430
John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury			
			433
		. ]	1443
William Patten, or Wainfleet			
John Kemp, Abp. of York (afterwards of Canterbury	)	. 1	450
Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury	*	. 1	454
Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury .		. 1	455
William de Wainfleet		. 1	457
George Nevill (afterwards Archbishop of York)		. 1	46U
EDWARD IV.			
Robert de Kirkham, Lord Keeper		. 1	167
Robert Stillington		. 1	468
Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex		. 1	173
Laurence Booth (afterwards Archbishop of York)			
Thomas Rotheram			175
John Alcock, Lord Keeper			
Laurence Booth (afterwards Archbishop of York)			
John Morton (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury)		. 1	478
•			
RICHARD III.			
John Russell		. 1	484
		1	
MENRY VII.			
Thomas Barrow, Lord Keeper		1.	185
Thomas Rotheram			
John Alcock			186
John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury			,
Henry Deane, Archbishop of Canterbury			301
William Warham, Lord Keeper (afterwards Abp. of (	lant.		
Idem	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		503
HENRY VIII.			
William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury		. 1	518
Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, and Archbishop of York			516
Sir Thomas More			530
-011 -110411100 -11110	V		Prility.

Sir Thomas Audley

1530

#### APPENDIX. 777 oodrick . A. D. 1534 ord Wriothesley . 1545 EDWARD VI. ord Wriothesley 1545 n Paulet . . 1547 ord Rich . odrick . 1551 18 Hare, Lord Keeper . . . . MARY. ardiner, Bishop of Winchester . 1553 eath, Archbishop of York 1555 ELIZABETH. leath, Archbishop of York 1555 Bacon, Lord Keeper . 1559 Bromley Bromley . . . pher Hatton . . . 1579 1587 nckering, Lord Keeper . 1592 JAMES 1. Egerton, Lord Keeper . 1596 ord Ellesmere . . 1600 Bacon (afterwards Earl of Verulam) 1616 30th, 1621, Lord Bacon was convicted of bribery, 000/, and imprisoned during the King's pleasure, pount Mandeville : Ludovic, Duke of Richmond : Earl of Pembroke; and Sir Julius Cæsar; Lords 1621 ms, D.D., Dean of Westminster, Lord Keeper: s Archbishop of York CHARLES 1. Coventry, Lord Keeper 1625 ach . . . . Littleton, Lord Keeper 1640

Lane .

1645

Somers)

778 APPENDIX.
Edward, Earl of Manchester; John, Earl of Rutland; in
five others; Lords Keepers
Edward, Earl of Manchester, and William Lenthall; Led
Keepers
Henry, Earl of Kent, and three others : Lords Keepen
DURING THE COMMONWEALTG.
The same, Lords Keepers
John Lisle, Sir Thomas Widrington, and Bulstrode Wha
lock, Lords Keepers
Nathaniel Fiennes, John Lisle, and Bulstrode Whiteled
Lords Keepers
Afterwards created Earl of Clarendon
server minute secondary space of Contract and Contract an
CHARLES 11.
Edward, Earl of Clarendon
Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper
Anthony-Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury
Sir Heneage Finch, Lord Keeper
Idem, being created Earl of Nottingham and Lord Ca
cellor
Sir Francis North, Lord Keeper
JAMES II.
Sir George Jeffreys
Formerly Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
WILLIAM AND MARY.
The Marquess of Halifax, Speaker of the Upper House
Convention
Sir John Maynard, Sir Anthony Keck, and Sir W. R
linson, Lords Keepers
Sir John Trevor, Sir W. Rawlinson, and Sir George R
chins, Lords Keepers
Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper (afterwards created I

	API	PENI	DIX.					779
Somers .			,				A. D	. 1697
Wright, Lor						•		1700
		ANNE						
Wright, Lor	d Kee	per						1700
n Cowper, Lor								1705
rds created En	rl Cov	vper.						
Earl Cowper			4					1707
s Trevor, Rob	ert Tr	acy,	and .	John	Scroo	p, Lo	rds	
sioners . Hurcourt, Lord			•					1710
Jurcourt, Lord	Кеере	er (aft	erwi	ards E	Carl F	arcou	rt)	
rl Harcourt								1713
Carl Cowper				•		•		1714
	GE	ORGE	1.					
Carl Cowper								1714
cy, Sir John P	ratt, a	nd Si	r Jol	ın Me	ntagi	ie, Lo	rds	
nioners .								
arl of Maccles					,			
nvicted in 172	25, of	sellin	g off	ices in	n the	Court	of	
ery, and of en	bezzli	ing th	e sui	tors'	mone	, he v	Vas	
oned in the T	ower,	and fi	ned	30,00	10 <i>l</i> .			
Jekyll, Sir Je								
ords Commissi	oners							1724
King, Lord Kee	per (ai	fterwa	ards	create	d Bar	on Ki	ng)	1725
d King .		-						1727
	GE.	ORGE	11.					
d King .								1727
arl Talbot					•			1733
rl of Hardwick			•	•	•	•	•	1736
Willes, Sir S.				Sir	I E	Wilm	ot.	1700
ommissioners				(311 (	J . IC)	A 1111	ut,	1756
Henley, Lord	Keen				•	٠		1757
rds Earl of No			•	•	•	•	•	1/3/
Ida Dari of In	ar emmi	Stou.						
		C 01 01 01						

arl of Northington

Barl Camden .

1764

The Hon. Charles Yorke .					
He was appointed on the 17th of J	Junua	ry ;	but di	ied st	ıd-
denly on the 20th, whilst the p	atent	of l	his Pec	rage,	28
Baron Morden, was preparing.					
Henry, Lord Apsley				4	
On Feb. 5th of this year. Lord N	lansfi	eld	was aj	poin	ted
by patent, Speaker of the House	of Lo	rds	in the	abset	nce
of the Lord Chancellor.					
Edward, Lord Thurlow					
Alexander, Lord Loughborough		,			
Sir W. H. Ashurst and Sir J. Wilson	n, Lo	rds	Commi	ission	егъ
Edward Lord Thurlow					
Sir J. Eyre, Sir W. H. Ashurst, and					
Commissioners					
Alexander, Lord Loughborough					
John, Earl of Eldon	-0				4
Thomas, Lord Erskine					
John, Earl of Eldon					
GEORGE	IV.				
John, Earl of Eldon	•				
John-Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst					
WILLIAM	1V.				
John-Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst					
Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux					

#### CERTAIN

# PROTESTS OF THE LORDS,

BELECTED FROM

#### THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE,

And occasionally referred to throughout this work.

CONCERNING SUSPECTED PAPISTS AND POPISH RECUSANTS.

Die Veneris, 6 Decembris, 1678.

An address "to desire his Majesty to cause Popish Recusants, reputed ones, and suspected Papists, to be apprehended, disarmed, and secured," was brought from the Commons, and read.

And after some debate, the question was put, whether to agree to this address as it is now worded? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient',

For that it is humbly conceived to be contrary to and against law, in several particulars, and both unjustifiable and dangerous for those that put it in execution.

Northampton,

Anglesey,

Farmon

CONCERNING THE ROYAL PARDON, ON IMPEACEMENT BY THE COMMONS.

Die Sabbati, 23 Novembris, 1689.

Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, "An Act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

A rider was offered to be added (that all pardons upon an impeachment of the House of Commons are hereby declared to be null and void, except it be with the consent of both Houses of Parliament.)

After a long debate this question was put, "whether this rider shall be made part of the Bill."

Contents, 17.-Non Contents, 50.

It was resolved in the negative.

Memorandum, that before the putting the aforesaid que Lords following desired leave to enter their dissents, if it ried in the negative, and accordingly do enter their dissents reasons following:

Ist. Because to impeach being the undoubted right of a mons of England, and by which alone justice can be had offenders that are too big for the ordinary courts of justice, i ments would be rendered altogether ineffectual, if the King don in such cases.

2dly. Because such a power of pardoning would cause a justice, which the law of England will not allow of in any

3dly. Because the government becomes precarious, when wanting a sufficient power to punish evil ministers of bringing of such ministers to justice being then a matter and not of right.

4thly. Because such evil ministers are in a much securation than any other offenders; it being the interest of ill-Kings to protect them from justice, since they are so much tuseful and necessary to such Kings, by how much they he instrumental in subverting the government.

5thly. Because the King can only pardon such offeness against himself, but not in case of an appeal, nor wherever the or injury is done to a third person.

6thly. A fortiori, the King cannot pardon an impeachmasse all the Commons of England have an interest in it, at their suit.

7thly. Because it is inconsistent with the government of to vest a power any where that may obstruct the public just

8thly. Because such a power of pardoning sets the King's gative above the government, which is inconsistent with the and nature of this constitution.

9thly. Because the rejecting of the rider, and the vote House against the dispensing power in general, does not seen very consistent, since the power of pardouing upon impendial altogether as great as that of a dispensing power.

Macclessield, Cornwallis, Herbert,
Ossulston, Bathe, Stamfor,
Bulton, J. Lavelace, Granville
Delamer, R. Montague,

#### CONCERNING THE TRIAL OF PEERS IN PARLIAMENT.

Die Martis, 14 Januarii, 1689.

Upon consideration of the report from the Committee of privi-

The question was put, "That it is the ancient right of the Peers of England to be tried only in full Parliament for any capital offences."

Contents, 38.—Non Contents, 20.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Memorandum, that the Lords following, before the putting of the bovesaid question, desired leave to enter their dissents, if the question was carried in the affirmative, and accordingly they do enter their dissents as follow:

1st. Because the statute of 15 Edward III. which first enabled the trial of Peers to be only in Parliament, is repealed by the statute of 17 Edward III. as contrary to the laws and usages of the realm, well as the right and prerogatives of the crown.

2dly. As the statute of 17 Edw. III. has declared the law and assage of the realm before that of 15 Edw. III, so the practice has been accordingly ever since; insomuch, that from that day to this. The Peer indicted for a capital offence has ever claimed a privilege of being tried only in Parliament; and though very many Peers have been tried and attainted out of Parliament, yet no writ of error to reverse such attainder for that reason has ever been demanded.

3dly. Because the consequences of this assertion would be, that the heirs of all such as ever were attainted out of Parliament might claim to be Peers of this realm, the attainder of their ancestors being void, because the sentence against them was given by a court that had no jurisdiction; and also for the same reason, all acquittals of any Peers would be void too, and the Peers may be brought again into jeopardy of their lives.

4thly. The frequent attempts to obtain an Act of Parliament to enact, that no Peer shall be tried out of Parliament for capital offences, is evidence, that, without such a law, a Peer may be tried out of Parliament, and no vote of either House can change the law.

5thly. Because this vote takes from the subject the right of an appeal of felony, in which a Peer ought to be tried by a jury of Commoners, and not by his Peers.

6thly. Because it deprives the Peers of the benefit of the habras

corpus act, for if a Peer cannot be tried for a capital offence but only in Parliament, and may be committed to prison for such an offence, he must of necessity remain there till the next Parliament, contrary to the said Act, which no resolution of the House of Peers can or ought to alter at the price of their liberty.

7thly. This vote, that the Peers must be tried only in full Parliament, seems to imply that the Commons are necessary parties to the trial of a Peer, which is contrary to magna charle, and the known laws of this realm.

Nottingham,

Sydney,

Cornwallis.

PROTEST AGAINST A BILL TO LEGALIZE THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.

### Die Martis, 8 Aprilis, 1690.

Hodic 3 vice lecta est billa, "An Act for recognising the King and Queen, and for avoiding all questions touching the Acts made in the Parliament assembled at Westminster, the 13th of Feb., 1683"

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass. It was resolved in the affirmative.

Before the question was put, several Lords desired leave to enter their dissents, if the question was carried in the affirmative.

Dissentient',

1st. Because we conceive, that saying "it is enacted by the suthority of this present Parliament, that all the Acts made in the last Parliament were laws;" is neither good English nor good sense.

2dly. If it were good sense to enact for the time past, the present Bill must be understood to be declaratory that certain laws are good which were passed in a Parliament not called by writ in due form of law; which doctrine is destructive of the legal constitution of this monarchy, and may be of evil and pernicious consequence to our present government under this King and Queen.

Somerset, W. Landaff, Feversham, Weymouth.
Rochester, Huntingdon, P. Winchester, Dartmouth,
J. Jermyn, Abingdon, W. Asaph, Nottingham,
Westmorland, Tho. Menev', Scarsdale, Wigorn'.
H. London,

The foregoing reasons were ordered to be expansed but the we may be depended upon as a genuine copy. \( \)

CONCERNING THE PRIVILEGE OF PRERS TO ENTER THEIR DISSENTS
OR PROTESTS.

### Die Jovis, 10 Aprilis, 1690.

The reasons in the protestation made the 8th instant against some words in the Bill for recognising King William and Queen Mary being read, were, upon the question, severally ordered to be expunged but of the journal.

Leave having been asked and given for entering dissents, if the

Dissentient',

Whereas the questions for expunging the reasons of our protestation. April the 8th, were carried in the affirmative; and whereas these reasons were only against some words in one clause in the Bill, intituled "An Act for recognising King William and Queen Mary, and for avoiding all questions touching the Acts made in the Parliament assembled at Westminster the 13th day of February, 1688," which enacted, that the Acts of the late Parliament were laws and tatutes of this realm:

And leave being given to enter our dissents to those reasons, we

Ist. Because it is the privilege of the Peers to enter their dissent, and it has been the ancient practice to enter also the reasons of such dissent, of which the Lords that so protest are the most proper judges, as well knowing what arguments persuaded them to be of that opinion; and no reasons can be more proper than such as they conceive are founded upon matter of fact, and the law of the land.

2dly. Because there is no precedent of expunging the reasons of any protestation.

3dly. Because the protestation was not against the whole Bill, but ome particular words of it; but by expunging the reasons of that otestation, it appears that we have protested against the whole II, which is contrary to our sense and intentions.

Nottingham, Ed. Wigorn', Chandos,
J Jernya, P. Winchester, Abingdon,
H. London, Hum. Bangor, W. Asaph.
Tho. Mener', Westmorland,

PROTEST AGAINST THE INCOMPORATION OF THE BANK OF

### Die Martis, 24 Aprilis, 1694.

Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, intituled "An Act be grand Majesties certain rates and duties upon tonnage of hip and upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for securing openses and advantages in the said Act mentioned to as shall voluntarily advance the sum of fifteen human pounds towards carrying on the war against France."

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass. solved in the affirmative.

Dissentient'.

Against that part of the Bill which relates to the the governor and company of the Bank of England, and that concern the same.

Aylesbury, Winchelsca,
Rochester, Sandwich,
Essex, Tho. Roffen',

PROTEST AGAINST THE ATTAINT OF MARY, QUEEN OF

# Die Veneris, 20 Februarii, 1701.

Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, intituled "An Act to attain wife of the late King James, of high treason."

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass. It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents, 78 .- Not Contents, 28.

Dissentient',

Because there was no proof of the allegations in the II as offered, before the passing of it, which is a precede be of dangerous consequence.

Winchelsea, Weymouth,
North and Grey, Feversham,
Bradford, Jeffreys,
Craven, Plymouth,
Guilford, Scarodale,

Dar Star De

Mo

No

Non

#### PROTEST AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.

### Dic Sabbati, 14 Aprilis, 1716.

Hodie 2 vice lecta est billa, intituled "An Act for enlarging the time of continuance of Parliaments, appointed by an Act made in the sixth year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled 'An Act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments."

The question was put, whether this Bill shall be committed.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents		77	Not Contents	43
Proxies		19	Proxies	18
		-96		-6

Dissentient',

1st. Because we conceive that frequent and new Parliaments are required by the fundamental Constitution of the kingdom; and the practice thereof for many ages (which manifestly appears by our resords) is a sufficient evidence and proof of this Constitution.

2dly. Because it is agreed, that the House of Commons must be chosen by the people, and when so chosen, they are truly the repreentatives of the people, which they cannot be so properly said to be,
when continued for a longer time than that for which they were
hosen; for after that time, they are chosen by the Parliament, and
not the people; who are thereby deprived of the only remedy which
they have against those who either do not understand, or, through
corruption, do wilfully betray the trust reposed in them; which
medy is, to choose better men in their places.

3dly. Because the reasons given for this Bill, we conceive, were sufficient to induce us to pass it, in subversion of so essential a part of our Constitution.

1. For as to the argument, that this will encourage the princes and states of Europe to enter into alliances with us, we have not heard any one minister assert, that any one prince or state has asked, on much as insinuated, that they wished such an alteration.

Nor is it reasonable to imagine it, for it cannot be expected that prince or state can rely upon a people to defend their liberties atterests, who shall be thought to have given up so great a part ir own; nor can it be prudent for them to wish such an experiment to be made, after the experience that Europe has had of the

apprehend from this Bill, that the governme so extraordinary provision for its safety; wh the gentlemen of Britain are not to be trust that the good affections of the people are restr ber as that of which the present House of C 2. We conceive this Bill is so far from p corruptions, that it will rather increase them liament is to last, the more valuable to be p it, and the greater also is the danger of corr it; for if ever there should be a ministry wh ment to screen them from the just resentment a discovery of their ill practices to the King or so truly, be informed of them, as by a fre much the interest of such a ministry to influen by their authority, and the disposal of the pul others, have the best means of doing) that i will be tempted, and not fail to make use of the members are chosen, they have greater of very many to comply with them, than they the Sessions of Parliament, but the Parliament to the ancient and primitive constitution are and new Parliaments; for as a good ministry nor need corruption, so it cannot be any Lord

Dartmouth,	Mansell,	Berkshire,
Montjoy,	Bingley,	Tadcaster,
Fran. Cestriens',	Trevor,	Guilford,
Buthurst,	P. Hereford,	Aylesford,
Compton,	Bruce,	Osborne,
Somerset,	Ashburnham,	Gower.
Salisbury,	Shrewsbury,	Weston.
Bristal	3.	

BETABLISHMENT OF A STANDING ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE.

### Die Luna, 25 Martii, 1717.

Modie 3 vice lecta est hilla, intituled "An Act for punishing mubay and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their unrers."

The question was put, whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents, 32.—Not Contents, 9.

#### Dissentient',

Ist. Because no particular reason or occasion is so much as sugested in this Bill, for keeping on foot a standing army, consisting t thirty-two thousand men, in this kingdom in time of peace; and, therefore, this Act will be a precedent for keeping the same army at all times, though this kingdom be in peace; which, we think, must inevitably subvert the ancient constitution of this realm, and subject the subjects to arbitrary power.

2dly Because, by this Bill, the soldiers are exempted from being crested by process of law, at the suit of any person for recovering a just debt, or upon any action whatsoever; which is a great injustice to the subjects, taking from them the benefit of the law for recovering their just demands, and for obtaining satisfaction for any injury done them by a soldier, either by wounding or maining, or wrong taking away his goods: and, we conceive, this will be so far im preserving good order and discipline in the army, that, on the

om preserving good order and discipline in the army, that, on the contrary, it will be a great encouragement to the soldiers to live in their quarters in all manner of licentiousness, and to insult their fellow-subjects both in their persons and estates, when they know, that by this law they are disabled from obtaining any effectual satisfactory.

so extraordinary provided district establish courting the gentlemen of I' iders, in time of peace, which that the good aff cient laws of this kingdom; ber as that of the military orders of their super 2. We cor / being sentenced by a court-martial corruption dience; and that, without any limit liament such orders are agreeable to the laws of it, and is the fundamental laws thereof, the com-my law, and no person is obliged to obey any ading any such order or command, though free Trevor, Abingdon, Berkeley of Stratton, Bathurst, PROTEST AGAINST RELIEVING QUARRES FROM TO COURTS OF JUSTICE. Die Veneris, 19 Januarii, 172 Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, intituled " An Act for ple, called Quakers, such forms of affirmation, or remove the difficulties which many of them lie un

The question was put, whether this Rill shall





te testimony upon their simple affirmation; nor are these rivileges indulged to them, as the less were, from time to ad by degrees, but are at once made perpetual.

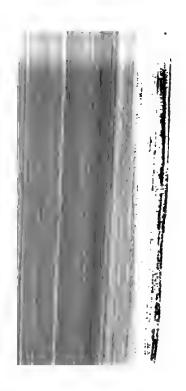
Because we look upon the Quakers, who reject the two sats of Christ, and are, as far as they do so, unworthy of the Christians, to be on that account unworthy also of receiving

stinguishing marks of favour.

Because the Quakers, as they renounce the institutions of so have not given even the evidence by law required of their f his divinity, it no ways appearing to us (nor do we believe be made appear) that ever since they were first indulged and M.), one Quaker in a hundred hath subscribed the proof Christian belief directed by that Act; nor could we, upon on made in the House, prevail, that they should even now be by such previous subscription, to entitle themselves to the nd extraordinary favours designed them; the consequence of must, in our opinion, be, that they will encourage themselves yet in their aversion to subscribe that profession of Christian benich they seem more to decline than even the taking of an oath, reat numbers of them have sworn, though very few have sub-I that profession; nor are we without apprehensions, that it effect some dishonour on the Christian faith, if the evidence by such persons, on their bare word, shall, by law, be judged al credit with the solemn oath of an acknowledged Christian ncere member of the established communion.

ly. Because we look upon it as highly unreasonable, that in a om where the nobles, the clergy, and commons are obliged to fealty to the crown, and even the sovereign himself takes and this coronation, a particular sect of men, who refuse to serve ate either as civil officers or soldiers, should be entirely released that obligation; since it is natural to expect that persons thus ged, as to the manner and the measure of performing their alles, should, by degrees, be induced totally to withdraw it, till become as bad subjects, as Christians.

ly. Because, though such extraordinary privileges are allowed sect of Quakers by this Bill, yet there is no mark or test produced by it, or by any other Act, by which it may certainly be n who are Quakers, and consequently who are or are not entire those privileges; from whence this inconvenience may are



6thly. Because we do r are really under such scr sary to ease them by such twenty years past, since the oath) was enacted, ever respectively and then happen of secturies are at ease in the think, ought not to be regain force will probably exting will certainly give new life

7thly. Because the secur pends upon testimony, seen reverence of an oath having towards the discovery of tra asseveration; nor can the ( awful apprehensions of an o to decline it; and, therefore held to be sinful, is concernated disguise the truth, in what their consciences and credit of such antichristian payme

ated at too great an expense, if for the sake of it, any thing should done by the legislature which might weaken the security of all wernments, an oath; and by that means do more mischief to the te in one respect than it brought advantage in another : and we rather thus choose to reason, because an argument was urged in e debate, and no ways disallowed, that if heathens themselves re equally of use to the state, as the Quakers are, they ought also, ually by law, to be indulged; whereas our firm persuasion is, that no man should be persecuted for his opinions, so neither should y man who is known to avow principles destructive of Christianity, wever useful he may otherwise be to the state, be encouraged by a w made purposely in his favour, to continue in those principles. Montjoy, W. Ebor', Gower, St. John de Bletsoe, Fra. Roffen', Strafford, Salisbury, Fran. Cestriens'.

ROTEST AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST-HOUSES; AND AGAINST DRAWING LINES AROUND CITIES AND TOWNS IN CASE OF PLAGUE.

Aberdeen.

Die Mercurii, 13 Decembris, 1721.

The House being moved to give leave, that a Bill be brought in for repeal of so much of the Act, passed last session, 'for preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts,' as gives a power to comove to a lazaret, or pest-house, any persons whatsoever infected with the plague, or healthy persons out of an infected family, from heir habitations (though distant from any other dwelling-house), and also so much of the said Act as gives power for the drawing lines or trenches round any city, town, or place, so infected;"—

After debate, the question was put thereupon,

And it was resolved in the negative.

Trevor.

Contents, 20 .- Not Contents, 39.

Dissentient',

Compton,

By.

193

Ist. Because the powers specified in the question seem to us such as can never wisely or usefully be put in execution; for, by the first of them, persons of what rank or condition whatsoever, either actually infected, or being in the same habitation, though in lone houses where they are well accommodated, and from whence there is no danger of propagating the infection, may be forcibly removed into com-

well as by hindering the free access of proviruin trade, and destroy all the remains of pull-2dly. Because such powers as these are uttconstitution, and repugnant, we conceive, to the and free government, a tender regard to white Act of James I. which took care only to con-

within their own houses and to support them ment, and lodged the execution of such powmagistrate; whereas the powers by us excepted of a more extraordinary kind, so they will pothem must necessarily) be executed by military

lent and inhuman methods which, on these conceive, be practised, will, we fear, rather draw of a new judgment from heaven, than contributed

that which shall then have befallen us.

3dly. Because, we take it, these methods were

follow, the government there being conducted and supported by standing armies; and to such thods do, in our opinion, seem most suitable; kingdom, the powers thus exercised have of latful as they were unprecedented; so that no neiany encouragement from thence to follow and

a kingdom, whose pattern in such cases, Great

repealed, been accordingly repealed, there would still have remained in it a general clause which gives the crown all powers necessary to prevent the spreading of infection, and consequently these very powers, among the rest, if they shall be found necessary; and therefore there is no need, we conceive, to have them expressly granted in the same Act of Parliament, which seems not only to warrant, but in a particular manner to prescribe and direct the use of them.

othly. Because the great argument urged for continuing these powers specified in the question, that they would probably never be ut in execution in the cases objected to, seems to us a clear reason by they should not be continued; for we cannot imagine why they would stand enacted, unless they are intended to be executed, or of that use it will be to the public to keep the minds of the people expetually alarmed with those apprehensions under which they now abour, as appears by the petition from the city of London, lately rejected: it may be an instance of our great confidence in his Majesty's wisdom and goodness, when we trust him with such powers, unmown to the constitution; but we think it ill becomes us to repose uch trust, when it tends, in our opinion, rather to render him terible than amiable to his subjects, and when the only advantage, he can, as we conceive, draw from the trust reposed in him, is, not to make use of it.

W. Ebor',	St. John de Bletsoe,	Bristol,	Cowper,
North and Grey,	Gower,	Trevor,	Bingley,
Weston,	Strafford,	Uxbridge,	Guilford,
Fra. Roffen',	Boyle,	Aylesford,	Foley,
Coningesby,	Fr. Cestriens',	Aberdeen,	Bathurst.

PROTEST AGAINST DISARMING THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS.

Die Lunæ, 3 Maii, 1725.

Hodie 3 vice lecta est billa, intituled, "An Act for more effectually bisarming the Highlanders, in that part of Great Britain called tland, and for the better securing the peace and quiet of that part he kingdom."

The question was put, whether this Bill, with the amendments, I page.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

rages, as are charged upon the Highlander by them of late.

2dly. We apprehend that this Bill gives counties, Justices of the Peace, and other cretionary powers in some cases, as are be the hands of any persons in a free governmecessary to the preservation of it.

and inoffensive for some years past, and is appears to us, we cannot but fear this Bill may hazard the loss of that invaluable blessing a perfect calm and tranquillity; and raise amispirit of discontent and uneasiness which no for, we apprehend that the execution of some is more likely to create than to prevent discontinuous severe remedies where, as far as we can disease, and this at a time when the Highland of any enormities for which, in our opinion. It justice to punish them, or in prudence to forwould become us as good patriots to endeavour quiet than to make them so.

Wharton.

Scarsdale,

Great Britain, be no longer continued in the service of this nation, after the 25th of this instant December, thereby to put a stop to the jealousies and heart-burnings amongst his Majesty's faithful subjects at home, and his British forces abroad."

Which being objected to, and a long debate thereupon, the question was put on the said motion.

It was resolved in the negative.

Contents, 36-Not Contents, 71.

Dissentient',

lst, Because we conceive, that the reasons assigned in the question not only justified, but called for that question, as a proper and necessary exercise of the inherent rights of this House, to advise the crown; and we are convinced, that such jealousies and animosities have arisen, and will continue between the troops of Great Britain and those of Hanover, that they can no longer act together, without evident danger of the most pernicious and fatal consequences.

2dly, Because this our conviction is founded upon the most public and universal notoriety, first transmitted from the army abroad, then confirmed without doors, by the unanimous and concurrent accounts of all the officers that are returned from them; and now uncontradicted by any of those noble Lords, who had the honour of serving the last campaign, and who were appealed to for the truth of this proposition, while the question was under our consideration. A silence, which, we apprehend, amounts to a demonstration of the truth of the facts alleged.

3dly, Because an army divided against itself, in such a manner as ours will certainly be, if the sixteen thousand Hanoverians are still to continue part of it, can give no strength to whatever allies we have, no terror to our enemies, but must greatly obstruct, and probably defeat the success of any operation or service in which it can be employed.

4thly, Because the incompatibility of the British and Hanoverian troops being known to all Europe, nothing can be a greater inducement to the Queen of Hungury and the King of Sardinia, to quit our allience, and make a separate peace for themselves, than if they should find, that, instead of a real and effectual support, we are realved to give the name of an army only; which, from the abovementioned reasons, cannot co-operate in any plan of their service, the benefit of the common cause.



numan nature, and blameless in themselves, when acting within proper bounds, which yet must have a most fatal influence, if raged to mix themselves with the affairs of this nation, either e council, or in the camp; and we do, from our souls, scorn bominate that most abject and criminal adulation, which either way to, or inflames such partialities, in prejudice to the national ur and interest of our country: we therefore thought it necesto enter these our reasons against the further continuance of mercenaries, which, for one campaign only, have already cost nation near seventy thousand pounds, and which appear to us have been in many instances disobedient to British orders, and rly incompatible with British troops: that, as our votes have hope) proved us to the present age, our names in the books may asmit us to posterity, - Englishmen.

Marlborough, Aylesbury and Elgin, Gower, Talbot, Faversham. Abingdon, Chesterfield, Thanet, Denbigh, Bridgewater, Hereford, Stanhope, Coventry, Litchfield, Masham, Shaftesbury, Westmorland. Rockingham, Sandwich, Northampton, Mansel, Bedford, Foley, Beaufort. Huntingdon,

ONCERNING DISORDERS IN THE HOUSE, AND ORDERING STRANGERS TO WITHDRAW, DURING DEBATE. B was

# Die Luna, 10 Decembris, 1770.

The House was moved, that the Standing Order, No. 112, reating to the clearing the House, might be read: which being read, the House was cleared.

Dissentient'.

- American

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Because a Peer being, in the course of a most spirited, but proper and decent speech, introductory to a motion of importance to the public safety, which he declared it his intention to make, was, under pretence of speaking to order, interrupted in a manner equally insidious and disorderly.

When the Peer was thus improperly and groundlessly interrupted, and the Standing Order, No. 112, relative to the clearing the House. was read, another Peer, getting up to speak to order upon this astonishing interruption, could not obtain a hearing.

The irregular, clamorous, and indecent behaviour of several Lords, who called out incessantly, "Clear the House! Clear the House!" rendered all argument and all representation upon the subject utterly

impracticable.

This indecent, and hitherto unprecedented uprour, was continued even when the noble Lord on the woolsack stood up with his lat off, to explain order. The same tumult which at first interrupted the Lord in his speech, and did not permit the Lord who spoke to order to be heard, prevented also any information from the woolsack.

In this unexpected tumult, in which every idea of parliamentary dignity, the right of free debate, all pretence to reason or argument, were lost and annihilated; despairing of being able to hear, or to be heard, we found ourselves at length obliged to leave the House. And we cannot, without the utmost concern, reflect upon the method in which the House was cleared; thinking the personal interference of Peers, and their going to the bar to require the members of the other House to withdraw, to be equally derogatory from the dignits of the Lords, and disrespectful to the House of Commons.

We must consider this proceeding (too manifestly premeditated and prepared) to have been for no other purpose than to preclude inquiry on the part of the Lords; and, under colour of concealing secrets of state, to hide from the public eye the unjustifiable and criminal neglects of the ministry, in not making sufficient and timely provision for the national honour and security.

We therefore do now most solemnly protest against the whole of this irregular conduct, as tending to suppress the sober and dispesionate deliberation which ought to guide the proceedings of this House, and to substitute clamour and violence in the place of reason

and argument.

Richmond, Bolton, Abergavenny, Chatham, Ponsonby, Torrington, Huntingdon, Rockingham, Milton, Fitzwilliam, Northumberland, Archer, Portland, Wycambe, Devonshire.

Manchester,

ROTEST AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

Die Jovis, 26 Octobris, 1775.

he Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's speech, and the same ug read by the clerk,

t was moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious ech from the throne," &c.

The following amendment was proposed:

That we behold, with the utmost concern, the disorders and contents in the British colonies, rather increased than diminished the means that have been used to suppress and allay them; a cumstance alone sufficient to give this House just reason to fear at those means were not originally well considered, or properly apted to answer the ends to which they were directed.

we are satisfied by experience, that the misfortune has, in a cat measure, arisen from the want of full and proper information ing laid before the Parliament of the true state and condition of the colonies; by reason of which, measures have been carried into accution injurious and inefficacious, from whence no salutary end as reasonably to be expected; tending to tarnish the lustre of the british arms, to bring discredit on the wisdom of his Majesty's buncils, and to nourish, without hope of end, a most unhappy will war.

"Deeply impressed with the melancholy state of public concerns, we shall, in the fullest information we can obtain, and with the most mature deliberation we can employ, review the whole of the late proceedings, that we may be enabled to discover, as we shall be most willing to apply,—the most effectual means of restoring order to the distracted affairs of the British empire,—confidence to his Majesty's government,—obedience, by a prudent and temperate use of its powers,—authority of Parliament,—and satisfaction and happiness to all his people.

"By these means we trust we shall avoid any occasion of having recourse to the alarming and dangerous expedient of calling in foreign forces to the support of his Majesty's authority within his own dominions, and the still more dreadful calamity of shedding British blood by British hands."

It passed in the affirmative.

Contents . . Proxies . . 10

-76

Dissentient', 1st, Because we cannot, as Englishmen of common humanity, consent to the proseso little supported by justice, and so very sequences, as that which is now waging fellow subjects in America. We have be dignation, session after session, and not with ings of the danger, attempts made to deprive subjects of their trade, their laws, their intercourse, and of the very food which God subsistence. We have beheld endeavours politic severities at the point of the bay other hand, beheld so large a part of the enmon cause, really sacrificing with cheers fortunes, and preferring all the horrors of heart of their country to ignominious ease. part of his Majesty's subjects, thus irritate successful in it, still making professions, neither wise nor decent to affect a disbelief

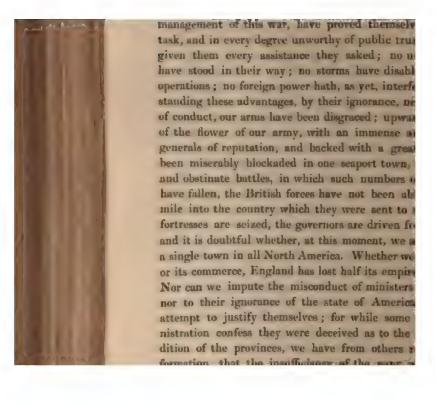
was great and increasing, the profits immense, the advantages, as a nursery of seamen, and as an inexhaustible magazine of naval stores, infinite; and the continuance of that commerce, particularly in time of war, when most wanted to support our fleets and revenues, not precarious, as all foreign trade must be, but depending solely on ourselves. These valuable resources, which enabled us to face the united efforts of the House of Bourbon, are actually lost to Great Britain, and irretrievably lost, unless redeemed by immediate and effectual pacification.

3dly, Because Great Britain, deprived of so valuable a part of its resources, and not animated, either with motives of self-defence, or with those prospects of advantage and glory, which have hitherto apported this nation in all its foreign wars, may possibly find itself unable to supply the means of carrying on a civil war, at such a last distance, in a country so peculiarly circumstanced, and under the complicated difficulties which naturally attend it. Still less hould we be able to preserve, by mere force, that vast continent, and that growing multitude of resolute freemen who inhabit it, even if that or any other country was worth governing against the inclination of all its inhabitants. But we fear, that while we are making these fruitless efforts, refusing to give credit to the declarations of our fellow subjects, and blindly confiding in the insidious professions of the natural enemies of this country, we are preparing an easy prey for those who prudently sit quiet, beholding British forces, which, if united, might be in a condition, -from their valour, numbers, and discipline,—to carry terror into the very heart of their kingdoms, destroying each other. Every event, whichever way it turns, is a victory to them. Our very hospitals furnish them with daily triumphs; the greater, as they are certain, without any risk to them of men or money.

4thly, Because we conceive the calling in foreign forces to decide domestic quarrels, to be a measure both disgraceful and dangerous; and that the advice which ministers have dared to give to his Majesty, which they have avowed and carried into execution, of sending to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, a part of his Electoral troops, without any previous consent, recommendation, or authority of Parliament, is unconstitutional. That Hanoverian troops should, at the mere pleasure of the ministers, be considered as a part of the British military







Torrington,	Stamford,	Boyle,
Fitzwilliam,	Ponsonby,	Craven,
Archer,	Abingdon,	Scarborough,
Thanet,	Manchester,	Ethingham,
Cholmondeley,	Devonshire,	Rockingham,
King.	Chedworth,	Richmond.
D. asland		

CONCERNING THE UNDERTAKING OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### Die Veneris, 14 Aprilis, 1780.

The order of the day for the Lords to be summoned being read, it was moved that the Bill, intituled "An Act for restraining any person, being a member of the House of Commons, from being concerned himself, or any person in trust for him, in any contract made by the Commissioners of the Navy, the Board of Ordnance, or by any other person or persons, for the public service, unless the said contract shall be made at a public bidding," be now read a second time; which being done, it was moved that the Bill be committed, and it being objected to, after long debate, the question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the negative.

Contents, 41-Not Contents, 61.

Then it was moved to reject the Bill, and the question was put thereupon.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient'.

Richmond, Harcourt, Jersey.

Because the Commons, desirous of re-establishing the reputation and authority of Parliament, and of giving satisfaction to the people, at a time when the most cordial and unsuspicious confidence between the representative and constituent bodies is essentially necessary, have come to a resolution, "that it is necessary to declare, that the afluence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

This resolution we conceive to be undeniably true, and highly reasonable. Their commencement of the diminution (which they have volemnly engaged to make), by the Bill here rejected, is no

less judicious. In the midst of a war, in which nothing (among all its unhappy circumstances) is more remarkable than the productive with which it is carried on, it appears peculiarly necessary to remove from Parliament the suspicion that the rash adoption, the obstinute continuance, and the corrupt supply of military arrangements, are connected with the support of a court majority in Parliament.

2dly, Because the people, oppressed with actual impositions, and terrified with the certain prospect of farther and heavier burdens, have a right to be assured that none should have a power of laying those burdens, who have an interest in increasing them. Neither is it fit that they who are the principal subject of complaint, should sit as the controllers of their own conduct. Contracts can never be fairly made, when the parliamentary service of the contractor is a necessary understood part of the agreement, and must be reckoned into the price. But the most unexceptionable contract being a matter of great advantage to the contractor, it becomes a means of influence even when it is not a principle of abuse. It is the greatest of all the bribes a minister has to bestow; and one day's job may be worth the purchase of the fee of most of the places and pension that are held in that House.

3dly, Because no reasons have been assigned for the rejection of this Bill, but such as appear to us frivolous or dangerous. It was argued as necessary to abate "the frenzy of virtue," which began to show itself in the House of Commons. This new species of frenzy we look upon to be rather a character of soundness, than a symptom of insanity; and we fairly declare, that as we frequently come into contact with the other House, we heartily wish that that distemper may become contagious. Another reason assigned against this Bill-" that it is impossible for vast pecuniary emoluments to have any influence on Members of Parliament," appears to originate from 50 perfect a puerility of understanding, or such a contempt of that of the House and the nation, that it is mentioned as a matter to be animadverted upon, not answered. Of the same nature is the argument drawn from supposed improbability of abuses in contracts, because the law has left in the hands of ministers the means of prosecuting at law the supporters of their power, and the accomplete of their own fraud and mulversation! These arguments will give little satisfaction to those who look at the House of Lands as benter against some possibly sudden and mistaken warmth of the bloom Commons, that might be injurious to the just prerogatives of the erown, or the rights of the people; but we will not bear the gross abuse of this constitutional power, or that this House should set itself us an obstruction to the most honourable, manly, and virtuous resolution ever come to by a House of Commons; a resolution made in direct conformity to the petitions of their constituents. We protest, therefore, against our standing in the way of even the first steps taken towards promoting the independence, integrity, and rirtue of a House of Parliament.

	,	
De Ferrars,	Ferrers,	Manchester,
Rockingham,	Pembroke and	Coventry,
Aberguvenny,	Montgomery,	St. John,
Fortescue,	Scarborough,	Fitzwilliam,
Courtenay,	J. St. Asaph,	Abingdon,
Wycombe,	Beaulieu,	Portland,
Ponsonby,	Osborne,	Devonshire.
Percy.	Cholmondeley,	

For the first and third reasons, adopting however very heartily, in the present state of parliamentary representation, the sound principles contained in the second, which yet I conceive inapplicable to this Bill.

RADNOB.

CONCERNING THE INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN TROOPS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

### Die Veneris, 21 Februarii, 1794.

The order of the day being read for the Lords to be summoned, the Earl of Albemarle presented to the House a Bill, intituled "An Act to indemnify such persons as have advised his Majesty to bring within the dominions of Great Britain certain troops belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse."

The said Bill was read a first time.

It was moved that the said Bill be read a second time; which ag objected to, after debate, the question was put thereupon.

At was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents . . 68 Not Contents . 11

Proxies . . . 21 Proxy . . . 1

—89 —19

Dissentient',

let, Because it is contrary to law for the crown to keep an army is the kingdom, either in time of peace or in time of war, without the previous consent of Parliament. And it is essential that this important constitutional principle (which was unequivocally admitted in the debate) should be for ever maintained inviolate in this country. And the friends of public liberty ought ever to bear in memory the admirable vote of the House of Commons, on the 5th day of May, 1641, when it was resolved, "That this House doth declare, the whosoever shall give counsel or assistance, or join in any manner to bring any foreign force into the kingdom, unless it be by command of his Majesty, with the consent of both Houses in Parliament, shall be adjudged and reputed a public enemy to the King and kingdom."

2dly, Because the annual Mutiny Bill is a proof that the crowcannot perpetuate or assume a prerogutive which Parliament annually bestows; nor exercise at its own discretion that power which

the legislature specially limits.

3dly, Because it is a most dangerous doctrine, that the crow has a right (by virtue of an "undefined prerogative,") to do any a which is not warranted, either by common, or by statute law,—undefined frivolous pretence of its appearing to ministers to be useful. And the supineness of Parliament, in the reign of King James II when so many acts, notoriously illegal, were committed by the crow and yet passed unnoticed by the two Houses, clearly proves, that frowant of vigilance in certain Parliaments, precedents may be extendished, subversive of the first principles of national freedom.

Athly, Because the maintaining of a foreign army on the establishment, or within the territory of this kingdom, is in open defiance the very Act of Parliament which settles the crown on the previous family (namely, the 12th and 13th of William III. chap. the 24 which expressly enacts, "That no person born out of the kingdom England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereunto belongue (although he be naturalized, or made a denizen, except such as an born of English parents) shall be capable to enjoy any office or place of trust, either civil or military." And the Act of the 29th Geo. It chap. the 5th, is a proof that the legislature deemed a special Act Parliament necessary, to enable the King to employ even a limit number of subaltern foreign officers in America, only unless certain restrictions and qualifications.

5thly. Because "foreign mercenaries have always been useless, or dangerous to those who employ them. Their conduct at first has generally been peaceable and ensnaring; at last, seditious and destructive. And those states that have carried the points which they intended, by their assistance, have usually in the event been enslaved by them."

6thly. Because a prerogative in the executive power to introduce any number, without limit, of armed foreign hirelings into any country, without the previous and express consent of the legislature, is totally incompatible with any form of a free constitution. For not only that government is tyrannical which is actually tyrannically administered; but that government also is tyrannical (however administered) where there is no sufficient security against its being tyrannically administered in future. And I solemnly protest against a measure, which tends to endanger the rights and liberties of my fellow citizens, of whom I consider myself only as a trustee.

STANHOPE.

Dissentient',

Because as it was in the debate unanimously admitted, that the becessity of keeping in this country troops, whether native or foreign, in time either of war or peace, without the consent of Parliament, is unconstitutional: and as it was also admitted unanimously, that the troops in question are here upon grounds of fitness and expediency; and as the consideration of fitness and expediency, though they may render, and in fact, in the present instance, do render the measure not only justifiable, but highly meritorious, do in no degree change its nature so as to make it more or less constitutional.

This Bill, though of a sort to be very sparingly adopted, yet was of peculiar propriety; for in a matter of great moment, it declared the law, saved the constitution, and did justice to the motives of the executive government.

Because the stopping of this Bill leaves the troops here, without any consent of Parliament.

Because the effect of the declarations by which the right of the crown so to keep troops here was disclaimed, however strong, ral, and unequivocal, is yet transitory and fugitive; but the that troops are so here, is notorious and recorded; and when motives which justified, and the declarations that reconciled to House the measure, are forgotten, may be turned into precedent.

not, interfere in the internal affairs of France dient explicitly to declare the same."

Which being objected to, it was moved the debate, the question was put; when it passed Dissentient,'

Ist Because the motion made for the Hiprofessedly intended to get rid of the follow Resolved, that this country ought not, and the internal affairs of France; and that it is to declare the same."

2dly. Because I hold that it is contrary both for any foreign country to interfere in the intertution of the French republic, or of any other I adly. Because the government of Great Britiselected by the citizens of France) can have no

France a monarchical, or other form of governments the crowned despots of Prussia and of Russia in free constitution of now unhappy Poland.

4thly. Because I heartily disapprove and representations.

advanced by ministers in the debate; namely, ancient and hereditary monarchy of France no spared. And I reprobate that pernicious and

#### APPENDIX.

6thly. Because the proposed resolution above stated was intended y me as a solemn pledge that the government of this nation would not interfere in the internal affairs of France; but the refusal of the Iouse to give such a pledge, tends to shut the door to peace, and unsequently tends to insure the ruin of this manufacturing, comercial, and once happy country; particularly considering the intensed, and rapidly increasing, strength of the navy of the French public, independently of the prospect there is of their having the atives of Holland and Spain under their immediate influence.

7thly. Because the public funds, the paper currency, and the ublic and private credit of this country, will probably be unequal to tand the tremendous shock to which ministers will now expose them.

Bthly. Because I think that frankness, fairness, humanity, and he principles of honesty, and of justice, are always, in the end, the best policy; and I believe it to be true, in regard to nations, (as well as with respect to individuals) that "nothing that is not just an be wise, or likely to be ultimately prosperous"

9thly. Because I lament the more, that the House should refuse to disclaim the interfering in the internal constitution of France, masmuch as by the new constitution of the French republic, one and advisible, adopted by the present national convention, on the 23d if June, 1793, and under the title of "The relation of the French Republic with Foreign Nations," and by the articles 118 and 119 of that constitution, it is declared and conceed, that—

"The French people is the friend and natural ally of every free nation. It does not interfere with the government of other nations; t does not suffer that other nations should interfere with its own."— To frank, so fair, and so explicit a declaration on their part, did, a my opinion, entitle them to a better species of return.

10thly. Because I conceive that a true republican form of government, being firmly established in France, is much more safe for the Iberties of the people of Great Britain, than the tyrannical, capridous, perfidious, secret, intriguing, and restless ancient monarchy of France; or than any other monarchy they could there establish; but tren if I were of a direct opposite way of thinking, I would not be milty of the gross injustice of attempting to force a monarchy upon hem contrary to their inclination.

11thly. Because I think that no war ought to be continued, that an, by a proper line of moderation, be avoided; and the more espe-

of empires is placed. 13thly. Because I wish to wash my innocent blood that may be shed in this w carnage which may take place, and of all and devastation (perhaps in Great Britain 14thly. Because it was my object to pr Great Britain from attempting to stir up. La Vendee, or any other department of the resolution I moved was well calculated And, 15thly. Because the maxim of " D. you would not wish done to yourself," is a upon the clear principles of justice, that Rights. It is upon that strong and solid stand; and all public men, in order to mi British people, must show their determination unequivocal good faith, and justice, toward Having, upon this most important and quently stood alone, and having also been; totally unsupported in the division, if I all present to attend this House, (where I have accident of birth) such of my fellow-citizens and who may chance to read this my soleman I have not altered my sentiments or opinion

# ROYAL APPROBATION

OF THE

#### CHOICE OF A SPEAKER

OF THE

# COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

[The form and ceremonial of choosing and approving of a Speaker of the Honourable the House of Commons being on every occasion similar, the reader is here presented with an example in the case of Sir Job Charlton, one of the Speakers in the reign of Charles II.]

Speech by the Lord Chancellor, Feb. 4, 1672.

My Lords, and you, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons,

His Majesty hath commanded me to tell you, that he hath many things to say to you: but he thinks not this a proper time, but will defer it till the House of Commons be completed with a new Speaker; for his Majesty hath, since the last session, as a mark of his favour to his House of Commons, and that he might reward so good a servant, taken their late Speaker, Sir Edward Turner, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and called him by writ to be an assistant to this House. I am therefore commanded to acquaint you, gentlemen of the House of Commons, that it is the King's pleasure you pair to your House, and elect a discreet, wise, and learned man; who, after he hath been by you presented, and that presentation admitted by his Majesty, shall then possess the office of your common mouth and Speaker. And the King is pleased to be here to-morrow in the afternoon, to receive the presentment of him accordingly.

qualified for so great a trust; yet, with too cast it upon me, who am really conscious to ities, rendering me much unfit for so great although my endeavours of excusing mysel been successful, yet they have been so include continue my endeavours therein before your and-discerning judgment.

The veneration due to Majesty, which breast makes it not an easy matter to speat any time, or in any capacity. But to spin your exaltation, thus gloriously supported as Speaker of your House of Commons, withan I can pretend to own.

I am not also without fear that the public Majesty and your kingdom in this juncture concerned, may receive detriment through m

I therefore, with a plain humble heart, pofect, beseech that you will command them to done, and to proceed to another election.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by direction from this answer:

Mr Sarlannt Charlter

mons, especially when they have expressed so much duty in choosing one so worthy and acceptable to him. And therefore the King doth allow of the election, and admits you for Speaker.

### Whereupon Mr. Speaker made this reply.

Great Sir.

Since it is your gracious pleasure not to accept of my humble excuse, but by your royal approbation to fix me under this great though honourable weight, and to think me fit to be invested with a trust of so high a nature as this is; I take it, in the first place, to be incumbent upon me, that I render your Majesty all possible thanks; which I now humbly do, with a heart full of all duty, and offered with a deeper sense of gratitude than I can find words to express.

Next, from your royal determination in this affair, whereby you have imprinted a new character upon me, I take courage against my own diffidence, and cheerfully bend myself, with such strength and abilities as God shall give, to the service so graciously assigned me; no way doubting that your Majesty will please to pardon my frailties, to accept of my faithful endeavours, and always to look favourably upon the work of your own hands.

And now, Sir, my first entrance upon this service obliges me to make a few necessary, but humble petitions, on the behalf of your most loyal and dutiful House of Commons:

- 1. That, for our better attendance on the public service, we and our servants may be free in our persons and estates from arrests and other disturbances.
- 2. That, in our debates, liberty and freedom of speech be allowed to us.
- 3. That, as occasions shall require, your Majesty, upon our humble suit, and at such times as your Majesty shall judge seasonable, will rouchsafe us access to your royal person.
- 4. That all our proceedings may receive a favourable construction. That God who hath brought you back to the throne of your fathers, and with you all our comforts, grant you a long and prosperous reign, and send you victory over all your enemies; and every good man's beart will say, Amen.

Upon which, by his Majesty's further direction, the Lord Chancellor said as followeth:

Mr. Speaker,

The King's Majesty hath heard, and well weighed, your short and eloquent oration; and, in the first place, much approves that you have with so much advantage introduced a shorter way of speaking upon this occasion. His Majesty doth well accept of all those dutiful and affectionate expressions in which you have delivered your submission to his royal pleasure; and looks upon it as a good own to his affairs, and as an evidence that the House of Commons have still the same heart, that have chosen such a mouth. The conjuncture of time, and the King and kingdom's affairs require such a Hour of Commons, such a Speaker; for with reverence to the Holy Scripture, upon this occasion the King may say, "He that is not with me, is against me;" for he that doth not now put his hand and hear to support the King in the common cause of this kingdom, can hardly ever hope for such another opportunity, or find a time to make satisfaction for the omission of this.

Next, I am commanded by his Majesty to answer your four pettions; whereof the first being the freedom of you and your serrant your persons and estates, without arrests or other disturbance, the King has graciously pleased to grant it, as full as to any of your predecessors: the second, for liberty and freedom of speech: the third for access to his royal person; and the fourth, that your proceeding may receive a favourable construction; are all freely and fully granted by his Majesty.

#### CITIES AND TOWNS

# ENGLAND. &c.

WHICH FORMERLY SENT

### MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT,

BUT WHICH NOW DO NOT.

Inwick, Northumberland.

.lresford, Hants.

Iton, Hants.

xbridge, Somerset.

samburgh, or Bamberg, North- Disbeach, or Wisbeach,

umberland.

Basingstoke, Hanta.

Bere-Regis, Dorset.

Berkhamstead, Herts.

Blandford, Dorset.

Bradford, Wilts.

Bradnesham, Devon.

Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

Bromyard, Herefordshire.

Burford, Oxon.

Calais, France.

Canebrigg, or Corbrigg, Northum- Fremington, Devon.

berland.

Chard, Somerset.

Chelmsford, Essex.

Chipping Norton, Oxon.

Crediton, Devon.

Deddington, Oxfordshire.

bridgeshire.

Doncaster, Yorkshire.

Dudley, Worcestershire.

Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

Dunster, Somerset.

East Retford\*, Nottinghamshire.

Egremont, Cumberland.

Ely, Cambridgeshire.

Exmouth, Devon.

Fareham, Hants.

Farnham, Surrey.

Glastonbury, Somerset.

Grampound †, Cornwall.

Bassellaw, in the same county.

† Disfranchised in 1821, on account of "notorious and general bribery and corruption at elections."—As the history of this quandam Member-of-Parliament Manufactory is very curious; and as the circumstances which were developed on

No writ has been issued for this borough since the Session of 1927, when the then Members, viz. Sir R. Dundas and W. B. Wrightson, Esq., lost their seats, on account of bribery.—The franchise has since been extended to the Hundred of

town clerk number, diq knowledge a the very name till the curtain affair was snug secret bargain electors according lion's share to th management of I ship's steward an an election; the la offered the comman when Sir Christop to Lord Cochrane), a subsequently compre was again put up to ducting themselves wis whole affair was blown Manageh Lopez, of L when it was agreed to rec. 200M/, of which were to clectors who made this as mater Nicholas Middlecoas rough about three miles from seriation over again!!—The honest and independent electors to the bosom-friend in question to the bosom-friend in which homestight. be administered !- Messrs. Robertson and Innes, the last purchasers, were now

Silderminster, Worcestershire. Langport, Somerset.
Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Lared to be the successful candidates, having had 36 votes each:—Sir Manasseh ez, for obvious reasons, withdrew his name on the second day; whilst his eague, Shaw, and the two old Members, Messrs. Teed and Collett, had, each, 11 was. Mr. Teed petitioned against the sitting Members; but the affair was comerrised for 10,0001., before the day appointed for investigation. Lord John maell, however, moved the House of Commons for an inquiry into the whole meaction; the consequence of which was that, next session, this borough, for shame e, was disfranchised. -At the ensuing summer assizes, true bills were found airsst Sir Manasseh Lopez, his agent, and 34 of the electors, for bribery and cor-petion, by the grand jury of Cornwall: and similar bills were found at Exeter, the same offence committed in Devonshire, by the same parties. At the next en t assizes, they were all tried and, except two, found guilty in both counties. The wish Baronet, although he had been done out of his 2000l, was sentenced to two ars' imprisonment; but, owing to his advanced age and other circumstances, the eater portion of the term of his confinement was afterwards remitted. It is now time to return to the progress made by our Grampound Ambassadora their mission to London, after chousing and descring Sir Manasseh; the parculars of which may be thus gathered from their trial for compiracy, in the Court King's Bench on July 14th, 1819.—The culprits were Isaac Watts, Samuel roggan, John Luke, John Cooke, and Nicholas Middlecoat.—Mr. Sergeant Pell, stating the case to the jury, said that " the offence charged against the defendants ras one of the most ecrious that could be committed, and one which, at the present period more than any other, demanded the interference of the law. There were a reat many counts on the record, and until they came to the sixteenth, none of them clated to the Borough of Grampound. He thought, however, they might leave out of their consideration all the counts which related to Tregony;—the evidence with respect to that place being very incomplete. The four first of the defendants are from Grampound, the fifth was an inhabitant of Tregony, two places which were not far from each other; and the jury would find, that with regard to the dispersely act which occasioned the present prosecution, those Boroughs appeared to the preserve had a companyity of interests. have had a community of interests. He was unwilling to mention the names of many of those who were engaged in these corrupt transactions, as the business had already been very much canvassed throughout the country. In May last, when a dissolution of Parliament was talked of, all Cornish Boroughs were naturally very active, but more particularly the Borough of Grampound. There being then no avowed candidate for Grampound or Tregony, these tive defendants came to London with the purpose of procuring Members for those places at a given price: and certainly, no greater offence could be imagined against the constitution of England, It was nothing less than corrupting the than that which was imputed to them. very fountain of legislation, and if such a proceeding were allowed to pass with inpunity, the consequences must be most fatal to the country!—The designs of the defendants, and of persons like them, if carried into effect, must put an end to the fair and impartial representation of the people! In the month of May the

defendants came up to town, and stopped at the Bell and Crown in Holborn, with a view to carry into effect their corrupt intentions. He would prove that they all either directly assented to the propositions made by one of their party; or else that the whole of them made propositions in their own persons. They all admitted that they came to sell scuts for the Borough of Grampound, and that the money to be given for those seats was to be distributed among the electors, after they had retained a certain portion for themselves. As far as he could understand, no defense could be set up to this indictment, except, perhaps, an endeavour to impeach the credit of the witnesses, who certainly had been privy to the proceedings of the de-



daya."

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurne not know for certain that Sir Chal not know that Mr. Lambe was 8 never been examined by Sir C. 1 to-day; could not say whether he in Landen with Middlecoat at the

these 20 years; was subpersaed b

Edward Penny knew Samuel 6 to the Bell and Crown to see him; of the dissolution of Parliament with few Watts and Lathe, who was a

Iere, Wilts.

Milton, Dorset.

Ielton Mowbray, Leicestershire. Modbury, Devonshire.

as for both seats. Middlecoat asked, whether we were ministerial or anti-That is of no consequence: one, perhaps, for ourselves, and one for our friends: at 6000 guineas is a great price, as the stocks are now very low." He said the ix thousand guineas would not cover all expenses: it would be necessary also to ring down council and give the electors a dinner. Witness said, that in the event of the demise of his Majesty, there would be another Parliament; and would the 1000 guineas ensure another return? Middlecoat said, "No; the rule is 1000! for one year; and if the Parliament lasts only three years, half the aum is to be returned. have been in the habit of doing these things for many years; it requires a great ical of secresy, and I never allowed a third person to be present before." He then recommended that witness and Pritchard should go down with Croggan and the Grampound men, and stay till the morning of the election. He said, "the morning was always the time to carry a contested election. He said, "the morning with always the time to carry a contested election." Croggan and Watts followed witness down stairs. Croggan then said, "When I was above, Muddlecoat would not let me speak; now I will speak: Grampound is not gone; I don't know what Middlecoat means." Watts said, that he and Croggan were going to a gentleman in the Strand about Grampound. Nothing further passed at that time. On the following day witness went again to the Bell and Crown, and saw Luke and Croggan. The latter said, "Tregony may certainly be got: there is a person in town respecting ht." Witness said, he wished to have Grampound, if possible, as the small number of voters would ensure a return. Luke said, he was sorry he had not seen witness before: he was determined to oppose the interest of Sir Manasseh Lopez. The members at that time were Mr. Collett, a hop-merchant in the borough, and Mr. Teed. Witness said, "What is the objection to Mr. Collett?" The answer was, "He has treated us ill, and we are determined to oppose him. As to Mr. Teed, he is a very good man, but he has been very unfortunate, and we do not think he has money enough to stand the election."—Witness had applied to them at the instance of Mr. Teed, who was an old friend of his; but he did not tell them for whom he came. The following day he saw Cooke, Luke, Watts, and Croggan. He told them he wished to come to some determination respecting Tregony, as Grampound was gone. Croggan said, he would give an answer in three hours. Witness told him to direct his letter to "Major Williams, Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin'slane." At two o'clock on the same day Croggan gave him a letter from Middlecoat, directed to "Major Williams," stating, that from what he had heard since, on a certain subject, he begged to decline any further conversation respecting it. Croggan said, they were going to return home. Witness pressed them to stay till Friday (Mr. Teed having told him that he wished to see them); they said, it was very expensive; he replied, "Never mind that—it can be easily settled." They all then said that Grampound was not disposed of.

Cross-examined.—Had lived at Camberwell about 12 months; was a purser in the may; had seen Groggan before he went to the Bell and Grown, but did not recollect having seen any of the others; did not mention who he was: that remained a secret. The name of the other gentleman, who also was a purser, and resided with witness, was unknown to the parties; witness went at the request of Mr. Teed:

Mr. Teed had lived at Plymouth several years.

William Pritchard confirmed the conversation between the last witness and the

defendants at the Bell and Crown.

Benjumin Tauner, a ship-agent, lived in Burr-street, East Smithfield; and was a friend of Mr. Teed's. In June of last year he went to the Bell and Crown, at Mr. Teed's request; he did not know the defendants before he went there, nor did he now know any of them except Middlecoat. When he went, he asked whether there were not some gentlemen from Comwall. The waiter said, " yes;" and

Montacute, Somersetshire. Newbury, Berks. Odiham, Hants. Overton, Hants.

called Mr. Middlecoat to him. Middlecoat took him up stairs. We asked, whether he was one of the gentlemen who had come from Compose of tone seats? He replied, he had come with some others for the but he believed the seats were engaged, or as good as engaged. Witness and a sengaged with the believed the seats were engaged; or as good as engaged. Witness and they were engaged; but he believed there was another place, St. said, "Do you apply for yourself, or as an agent?" Witness said, "I myself and for another." "Are you aware," said he, "that there has be passed, called Mr. Curwen's Act, by which you and myself would be in treating for a place?" Witness said, "I know nothing of that Act; are not disposed to treat for the sale of seats, I can say nothing turn subject."—He then asked, whether both the seats for Grampound and were gone. Middlecoat said, that two gentlemen had been in treaty with Tregony; and that the Grampound men were then gone out to speak gentlemen respecting Grampound. He added, that Tregony was not fine as there had been some little disagreement between himself and the respecting the mode of paying the money; they wished to lodge it in a third person till they were returned, and he wished to have it paid doness said, "Do you expect any one to pay down the money on an unce He said, "No, I can give security to guarantee the two seats for Guide Witness said, "What is necessary to constitute a voter?" The reply wished to have it paid do ness said, "What is necessary to constitute a voter?" The reply with them as I pleased; I could actile it more cany with the money down them as I pleased; I could actile it more cany with the money down then asked the number of voters for Grampound. He said, about 50 managority.

Samuel Cooper, landlord of the Bell and Crown, remembered Mr. Poon the defendants at his house. He understood be was Major William

India nabob.

Mr. Gurney addressed the jury for the defendants. He agreed with I friend as to all he had said respecting the enormity of the officace; but in pet to that cnormity, ought to be the strength of the evidence, and the respect he winceses to prove it. Now, who were the presecutors of this inalice. No person had affected to know who had employed Mr. Lambe, the attenderined friend, the King's Sergeant, had spoken of the purity of checkerined friend went the western circuit; but, if he had spoken of the election to the voters of Cornwall, there was not a single voter who would laughed at him. (Mr. Sergeant Pell said "I did not speak of the elections in Cornwall.") Very well, gendemen, continued Mr. Gurney, a friend says, that he cannot boast of the purity of election in that part of the Let us now look at the character and situation in life of the witnesses for accution. They would have you believe, that when they went to the under circumstances so suspicious, they would not give in their names defendants entered into conversation with them as freely and laundharly had known them all their lives.—What is the conspiracy in this case? It that Mr. Penny went to these persons, under the name of Major William friend of Mr. Teed. His story, and Mr. Pritchard's story, and Mr. Tankis, that they went to delude the parties by false pretences; and if they such the way which they have stated, what security have you that they are not be an analysis chart was the corruption; but less unakens shan my learned friend to J. Boroughs of corruption; but less unakens care that we do not recreate the surface.

Pershore, Worcestershire. Pickering, Yorkshire. Polerun, Cornwall. Ravenser, Yorkshire. Hoss, Herefordshire. Sherborne, Dorset. South Moulton, Devon.

Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Stoke Curcy, Somerset. Storteford, or Bishop's-Stortford, Witney, Oxfordshire. Herts.

Teignmouth, Devon. Tickhill, or Tykhull, Yorkshire. Torrington, Devon. Tunbridge, Kent. Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, Were, Somerset. Watchet, Somerset.

Winborn, Dorset.

Whitby, Yorkshire.

Yarmouth Parva, Suffolk.

### THE SAME PLACES,

ARRANGED UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES;

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR

### FRANCHISE AND DISCONTINUANCE.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

When summoned. When discontinued.

Dunstable 4 Edw. II. . 11 Edw. III.

BERKSHIRE.

. 30 Edw. I. Newbury . 11 Edw. III.

those who wish to drive them from a Borough, in order that they may have the sole management of it to themselves !—This case comes to you under circumstances too
suspicious to induce you to become the instruments of persons who have other
purposes, and those of a most corrupt nature, in view.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the case to the jury, and stated, that they

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the case to the jury, and stated, that they had better consider this indictment as relating to Grampound only, as the evidence respecting Tregony went only to two of the defendants. The only question, therefore, was, whether they believed that the five defendants came up to town to procure money for returning persons to serve in Parliament for Grampound. It had been urged that the witnesses were not worthy of credit, as they went to the parties with a false representation; but, in conspiracies, it was hardly possible to get at the offence without receiving the statement of those who had become acquainted with the case piecetors. Still it belonged to a jury to judge of the weight of their evidence. In this case, if they believed the witnesses, it would be their duty to find the defendance guilty of the conspiracy with which they were charged.—The jury insteadiately returned a verdict of guilty against the whole gang.

1000	Egremont	
	Bradnesham .	
	Crediton	
	Exmouth	
	Fremington .	
10.15	Liddeford	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Modbury	
COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	South Molton .	
ALL DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF	Teignmouth .	
	Torrington	
The second second		
	D D '	
0.000	Bere-Regis	*
	Blandford	•
	Milton	•
	Sherborn	•
A 100 Miles	Winborn	-
the state of the s		

		When summoned.	When discontinued.
ngstoke.		. 23 Edw. I.	. 4 Edw. II.
		. 34 Edw. I.	
		. 28 Edw. I.	
ton .		. 23 Edw. I.	. 2 Edw. II.
	HK	REFORDSHIRE.	
		. 33 Edw. I.	. 34 Edw. I.
		. 23 Edw. I.	. 34 Edw. I.
		. 33 Edw. I.	. 34 Edw. I.
	BE	ERTFORDSHIRE.	
hamstead		. 11 Edw. III.	. 15 Edw. III.
eford, or	Bishop's-	} 4 Edw. II.	15 Edm III
pertford		} 4 Edw. 11.	. 15 Edw. 111.
		KENT.	
nwich .		. 4 & 5 P. & 1	M. 6 P. & M.
bridge .		. 23 Edw. I.	. 24 Edw. I.
15		LANCASHIRE.	
			* 1.01 **
chester.		. Commonwealth	* I Chas. II.
	LE	CICESTERSHIRE.	
ton Mowbray	٠.	. 11 Edw. III.	, 12 Edw. III.
	L	INCOLNSHIRE.	
th† .			*******
ding .		. 11 Edw. III.	
mfleet .		. 11 Edw. III.	12 Edw. III.
	NO	RTHUMBERLAND.	
			******
		. 23 Edw. I.	24 Edw I
iberg .		. 23 Edw. I.	
EDINEE, OF CO	nouge	· DD AJUN · A.	- L LOUW L

In the time of the Commonwealth, no writs were allowed to be sent to many in rotten boroughs now in existence; but Manchester, Halifax, Whithy, and a being populous towns, were enjoined to send Representatives to Parliament to restoration of monarchy, the latter were disfranchised.

Lee (Luda) 1 Palagrave, Calendar of Writs, 68.

# 926 DISFRANCHISED CITIES, &c. OF ENGLAND.

#### NOTTINGHAMBUIRE.

N	OTTINGHARBHIRE.	
	When summoned.	When discontinued
East Retford		9 Geo. IV.
	OXFORDSHIBE.	
Burford	. 34 Edw. I.	. 35 Edw. L
Chipping Norton .	. 28 Edw. I.	. 34 Edw. I.
Deddington	. 30 Edw. 1.	. 34 Edw. I.
Witney	. 33 Edw. I.	. 5 Edw. III.
	SOMERSETSHIRE.	
Axbridge	. 23 Edw. I.	. 17 Edw. III.
Chard	. 28 Edw. I.	. 3 Edw. III.
Dunster	. 34 Edw. III.	. 35 Edw. III.
Glastonbury	. 12 Edw. III.	. 13 Edw. III.
Langport	. 33 Edw. I.	. 36 Edw. I.
Montacute	. 33 Edw. I.	. 34 Edw. I.
Stoke Curcy	. 34 Edw. III.	. 35 Edw. III.
Watchet	. 30 Edw. I.	. 31 Edw. I.
Were	. 34 Edw. I.	. 36 Edw. I.
	BUFFOLK.	
Yarmouth Parva .	, 11 Edw. III.	. 12 Edw. III.
	SURREY.	
Farnham	. 4 Edw. II.	. 38 Hen. VI.
Kingston-upon-Thames	. 4 Edw. II.	. 47 Edw. III.
	WILTSHIRE.	
Bradford	. 23 Edw. I.	. 24 Edw. L
Highworth	. 23 Edw. I.	. 1 Edw. II.
Mere	. 26 Edw. I.	. 27 Edw. IV.
,	VORCESTERSHIRE.	
Bromsgrove	. 23 Edw. I.	. 24 Edw. I.
Dudley	. 23 Edw. I.	. 24 Edw. I.
Kidderminster	00 131 1	· 24 Edw. I.
Pershore	. , 23 Edw. I.	. 24 Edw. L.
Leistone		



#### ANCIENT REPRESENTATION OF SCOTLAND, 827

#### YORKSHIRE.

				When summoned.		When discontinued.
Doncaster				23 Edw. I.		24 Edw. I.
Halifax		•		Commonwealth	,	1 Chas. II.
Jarvall		•		23 Edw. I.	٠	24 Edw. I.
Leeds	. 1			Commonwealth	9	I Chas. II.
Pickering				23 Edw. I.	4	24 Edw. I.
_				33 Edw. I.		12 Edw. III.
Tykhull*				23 Edw. I.		24 Edw. I.
Whitby				Commonwealth		1 Chas. II.

THE

### SHIRES, STEWARTRIES, AND ROYAL BURGHS

07

# SCOTLAND,

AS THEY WERE CALLED OVER IN THE ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT

#### BEFORE THE UNION;

WITH THE

#### NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS RETURNED BY EACH.

#### SHIRES AND STEWARTRIES.

Edinburgh returned	. 4	Bute returned .		2
Haddington .	. 4	Renfrew		3
Berwick	. 4	Striveling (Stirling)		3
Roxburgh	. 4	Linlithgow .		2
Selkirk	. 2	Perth	b	4
Peebles	. 2	Kincardine .		2
Lanerk	. 4	Aberdeen		4
Dumfries	. 4	Inverness		2
Wigtown	. 4	Nairn		2
Aire	. 4	Cromertie		2
Dumbarton .	. 2	Argyle		3

Above 40 of this list appear in the Calendar of Write in Edward I. and Edward II.—See Prynne, Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva, sect. 7 and sect. p. 223 to 239.

828 ANCIENT RE	PRESENTATION O	F SCOTLAND.	
Fife	4 Orkney		
Forfar, or Angus	4 Clackman	nan	
Bamff .	2 Ross .	. , .	
Kircudbright .	2 Kinross		
Sutherland .	2		
Caithness	2 In all		
Elgin, or Moray .	2		
	BOYAL BURGHS.		
77.15-1		37 .1 70 .11	
Edinburgh.	Kircudbright.	North Berwick.	
Perth.	Wigtown.	Anstruther Wester.	
Dundee. Aberdeen.	Dunfermling.	Cullen.	
	Pittenweem.	Lawder.	
Striveling (Stirling.)	Selkirk.	Kintore.	
Linlithgow.	Dumbarton.	Annan.	
St. Andrews.	Renfrew.	Lochmaban.	
Glasgow.	Dunbar.	Sanquhar.	
Aire (Ayr.)	Lanerk.	New Galloway.	
Haddington.	Aberbrothock.	Kilrenny.	
Dysert.	Elgin.	Fortrose.	
Kirkaldie.	Peebles.	Dingwall.	
Montrose.	Crail.	Dornock.	
Cowper.	Tayne.	Queensferry.	
Anstruther Easter.	Culross,	Inverrary.	
Dumfries.	Bantf.	Inverurie.	
Inverness.	Withern (Whitehorn.)	Week (Wick.)	
Burnt Island.	Forfar.	Kirkwall.	
Kinghern (Kinghorn.)	Rothesay.	Inverberry.	
Breichen.	Nairn.	Stranraver.	
Irwin.	Forress.	Campbeltows.	
Jedburgh.	Rutherglin.		
Of the above Cities and Towns, Edin-			
	ed	2 Commissiones	
The other 64 sent o	ne each	64	
Commissioners for (	Counties as above	91	
Total Ancient Rep	resentation of Scotland	157 Members	
Present Represent		Last w-; cit.	

By the Union with England, the Scots lost 112

# COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS

OF

# IRELAND,

WHICH WERE REPRESENTED IN THE

# IRISH PARLIAMENT,

PREVIOUSLY TO THE UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN, A. D. 1801.

Those places which have stars before them, send Members to the Imperial Parliament.

No. of Members.	No. of Members.
• Antrimshire-including the	· Clareshire—incl. the bor. of
boroughs of	* Ennis;—retd 4
Antrim,	
* Belfast,	* Corkshire—incl. the city of
* Lisburne, and	* Cork; the bors. of
Randalstown;—returned . 10	Baltimore,
	* Bandonbridge,
* Armaghshire-incl. the bs.of	Castle Martyr,
* Armagh, and	Charleville,
Charlemont;—retd 6	Cloghnakelty,
	Doneraile,
· Carrickfergus-retd 2	* Kinsale,
	Middleton, and
· Catherlogh, or Carlowshire	Rathcormac; & the townsof
-incl. the bors. of	• Mallow, and
· Catherlough, or Carlow, and	* Youghall;—retd 26
Old Leighlin; -retd 6	
	* Donegalshire-incl. bs. of
· Cavanshire—incl. the bs. of	Ballyshannon,
Belturbet, and	Donegal,
Cavan;—retd 6	Killybegs,

650 AMCIE.	A TOTAL	ALSE VIATION
	No. of	No. of
Lifford, and	Members.	Harristown.
St. Johnstown;—retd.	12	Kildare, and
of Johnstown ;— ietu.	5 40	Naas;—retd 10
· Downshire-incl. the	- a6	retu
	DS. OI	9 EC111
Bangor,		* Kilkennyshire - incl. the
Downpatrick,		city of
Hillsborough,		* Kilkenny; and the bors of
Killyleagh,		Cullen,
* Newry, and		Gouran,
Newtown ;—retd	14	Inistinge,
		Knocktopher,
• Drogheda-incl. the to	wn . 2	St. Cauice, or Irishtown, and
		Thomastown ;-retd 16
* Dublinshire-incl. the	c, of	
• Dublin; the		* King's County-incl. bs. of
* University, or College	of the	Banagher, and
Holy Trinity; and	l the	Philipstown ;-retd
boroughs of		
Newcastle, and		Leitrimshire-incl thels.of
Swords ;-retd	10	• Carrick, and
· ·		* Jamestown ;—retd
• Fermanaghahire-inc	l. the	
borough of		Limerickshire-incl.thec.of
• Enniskillen ;-retd.	4	Limerick; and the bors. of
230000000000000000000000000000000000000		Askeyton, and
* Galwayshire-incl. the	e h of	* Kilmullock ;—retd
Tuam, and the towns		20111111111111111111111111111111111111
Athenry, and	O.	Londonderryshire-incl
Galway;—retd	8	the city of
Gaiway,—letd	0	
* Vannuskins incl. Ab.	tc	* Londonderry; and the bs. of * Coleraine, and
* Kerryshire—incl. the	DB. OI	
Ardfert,		Newtown-Limavady;-ret.
Dingle-Icouch, and	^	07 6 12:
• Tralee;—retd	8	* Long fordshire - incl. the
A 2541 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		bors. of
* Kildareshireincl.th	c bs.ol	Grunard,
Athy,		Lanesburrugh,

No. of	No. of
Members.	Members.
Longford, and	* Sligo;—retd 4
St. Johnstown;—retd 10	
	* Tipperaryshire—incl. the
* Louthshire—incl. the bs. of	city of
Ardee, or Atherdee,	* Cashel, and the bors. of
Carlingford,	• Clonmel, and
* Dundalk, and	Fethard; -retd 8
Dunleer;—retd 10	
	* Tyroneshire-incl. the c. of
* Mayoshire-incl. the bo. of	Clogher; and the bors. of
Castlebar;—retd 4	Augher,
	* Dungannon, and
Meathshire-incl. the bs. of	Strabane;—retd 10
Athboy,	
Dunleek,	* Waterfordshire - incl. the
Kells,	city of
Navan,	* Waterford; and the bors. of
Ratoath, and	• Dungarvon,
Trim ;—retd 14	Lismore, and
	Tallagh;—retd 10
• Monaghanshire-incl. the	
bor. of	* Westmeathshire-incl. the
Monaghan;—retd 4	bors. of
	* Athlone,
* Queen's County-incl. the	Fore, and
bors. of	Kilbeggan; & the manor of
Ballynakill,	Mullingar; -retd 10
Maryborough, and	
• Portarlington ;-returned . 8	· Wexfordshire-incl. bs. of
	Bannow,
* Roscommonshire-incl. the	Clonmines,
bor. of	Enniscorthy,
Boyle,	Fethard,
Roscommon, and	Newborough, and
Tulsk ;—retd 8	Taghmon; and the towns of
	• New Ross, and
* Sligoshire-incl. the bor. of	• Wexford;—retd Y

#### ANCIENT REPRESENTATION OF IRELAND. 832

No. of No. of Members Members Blessington, · Wicklowshire - incl. Carvsfort, and bors. of Wicklow :- retd. Baltinglass, Total Number of Members returned 300 Viz:-34 Counties, -including Car-68 Knights of rickfergus and Drogheda, which had this peculiar franchise. I University. 2 Representatives of 8 Cities. 16 Citizens of 100 Boroughs; and 200 Burgesses of 7 Non-Corporate Towns, 14 Delegates from -including the Manor of Mullingar. 150 Places represented before 300 Members before the Union. Union. 84 Places disfranchised by 200 Deficiency since the the Union. Union. 100 The present number of 66 Places now represented; 32 of which (the Borepresentatives of the roughs and the Uni-Irish people in the Imversity) were half-disperial Parliament. franchised; that is, they now return only one Member, each. the remaining 34 (the Counties) return their former quota.

# NUMERICAL REPRESENTATION

OF THE

# IRISH PROVINCES

WAS, AND IS, AS FOLLOWS:-

# MUNSTER:-

	In the Irish Parliament.	In the Imperial Parliament.		
1. Clareshire	2 places 4 repre.	2 places 3 repre.		
2. Corkshire	13 26	6 8		
3. Kerryshire	4 8	2 3		
4. Limerickshire	4 8	2 3		
5. Tipperaryshire	4 8	3 4		
6. Waterfordshire	5 10	3 ., 4 .,		
Total	32 64	18 25		
	LEINSTER:-			
1. Carlowshire	3 places 6 repre.	2 places 3 repre.		
2. Dublinshire	6 12	3 5		
3. Kildareshire	5 10	1 2		
4. Kilkennyshire	8 16	2 3		
5. King's County	3 6	1 2		
6. Longfordshire	5 10	1 2		
7. Louthshire	5 10	3 4		
8. Meathshire	7 14	1 2		
9. Queen's County	4 8	2 3		
10. Westmeathshire	5 10	2 3		
11. Wexfordshire	9 18	3 4		
12. Wicklowshire	5 10	1 2		
Total	65 130	22 35		
20000 111111111	CONNAUGHT:-			
1. Galwayshire	4 places 8 repre.	2 places 3 repre.		
2. Leitrimshire		1 2		
3. Mayoshire		1 2		
4. Roscommonshire		1 2		
5. Sligoshire	2 4	2 3		
o. ongomic				
Total	. 15 30	7 12		
		50		

# ULSTER:-

	In the Irish				In the Imperior			
2 4 4 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8	Parliament. 6 places 12 repre.			A			
1. Antrimshire				ерге.			2 tels	
2. Armaghshire	3		6		2	• •	3	
3. Cavanshire	3		6	4.6	1	• •	0 -	
4. Donegalshire	6		12		1	• •	2	
5. Downshire	7		14		3		4	
6. Fermanaghshire	2		4		2	+ +	3 .,,	
7. Londonderryshire .	4	* *	8	4.2	3		4	
8. Monaghanshire	2		4		1		2 44	
9. Tyroneshire	5		10		2		3 .	
Total	38		76		19		28	
	S	UMI	MAF	Y.				
						Places	35	
MUNSTER, representation							- 3	
Imperial Parl. 18 1								
LEINSTER, representation of, in the Irish Parliament 65 I								
Imperial Parl. 22 1								
CONNAUGHT, representation of, in the Irish Parliament 15 (								
		-		- Imp	erial Parl	. 7	(	
ULSTER, representation	of, i	in the	e Iris	h Par	liament	38	4	
	_		- Im	perial	Parl.	19	(	
THUS:—								
Munster lost by the l	UNIO	IN S	39 re	preset	ntatives o	f 14	place	
Leinster					01			
Connaught					of		)	
Ulster					of			
			_			_	)	
Total loss of represen	tativ	es		Cowns	disfran-			
by Ireland					ed,	84		
5, 220,000				64880	···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		- (	

<sup>•</sup> Besides these, there are 32 Boroughs which were demi-diafranchised;—by taking away one of their members: and there are many populous well-reland which were never represented at all.

#### ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

### NOBLE AND IGNOBLE BOROUGHMONGERS;

WITH

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS DEPUTED BY EACH

TO

#### SIT AND VOTE

IN THE

## COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

• It is necessary to observe that the names of shareholders of Borougha are omitted from this List; as well as those of persons whose influence does not arise from absolute property. The counties and large towns, although generally influenced in their Returns, have been omitted, except in a very few instances.—
(See page 440.)

#### LORDS.

Proprietors.			Roroughs, &c.		
Anglesey, - Marquess of .			Milborne Port .		2
			Anglesey		1
Aylesbury, -Marquess of .			Marlborough .	٠	2
			Great Bedwin .		2
Bath, Marquess of			Weobly		2
Bathurst, - Earl			Cirencester .		1
Beaufort,-Duke of			Monmouth .		1
			Monmouthshire		1
			Gloucestershire		1
Bedford, -Duke of			Tavistock .		2
Bulcarras, - Earl of, S. P.	_ (Ba	ron			
Wignn, U.K.)			Wigan		2

000				22.02
Proprietors.				Barrughs,
Bandon,-Earl of, R.I.P.				Bandonbridge
Beverley,-Earl of .				Beeralston
Bristol, - Marquess of			۰	Bury St. Edu
Brownlow,-Earl .				Clitheroe
Buckingham,-Duke of				Buckingham
- 1				St. Muwes
				Winchester
Buccleugh, -Duke of				Dumfries-shire
				Peobleshire
				Roxburghshire
				Selkirkshire
				Edinburghshir
				Edinburgh
				Selkirk, &c.
Bute, - Marquess of .				Cardiff .
Caledon,—Earl of, R.I.P.		•		Old Sarum
Calthorpe,—Baron .				Bramber .
				Hindon .
Carrington, -Baron .	•			Wendover
				Wycombe
				Midhurst
Carlisle,—Earl of .			٠	Morpeth .
Castlemaine, - Viscount, I.P.				Athlone .
Charleville,—Earl of, R.I P.			٠	Carlow .
Cholmondeley, -Marquess				Castle Rising
Clarendon,—Earl of .	•		٠	Wooton Rasset
Cleveland,—Marquess of	•		•	Camelford
				Ilchester .
				Winchelses
Clifford,—Baron de	•		٠	Downpatrick
				Kinsale .
Clinton,—Baron		•		Ashburton
Delawarr,—Earl		•		East Grinstead
Derby, Earl of			,	Lancashire
Devonshire,—Duke of .				Derby .
				Derhyshire
				Dungaryon

OF BOROUGHMONGERS.			
Proprietors. Boroughs, &c.			
Devonshire,—Duke of	Knaresborough		2
for the same of th	Youghall .	,	1
Donegal,-Marquess of, I.P(Baron			
Fisherwick, U.K.)	Belfast		1
Downshire, -Marquess of, I. P (Earl			
of Hillsborough, G.B.)	Carrickfergus .		1
Dundas,—Baron	Richmond .		2
Egremont,—Earl of	New Shoreham		1
The second second	Sussex		1
Ely, -Marquess of, I.P(Baron Loftus,			
U.K)	Wexford		1
Enniskillen,-Earl of, R.I.P(Baron			
Grinstead, U.K.)	Enniskillen .		1
Exeter,-Marquess of	Stumford		2
Falmouth,—Earl of	Truro	4	2
	St. Michael's .		1
Fitzwilliam,—Earl	Malton		2
	Peterborough .		2
	Higham Ferrers		1
Foley,—Baron	Droitwich .		2
Forester,—Baron	Wenlock .		2
Galloway, -Earl of	Wigtonshire .		1
	Wigton, &c		1
Grafton,—Duke of	Bury St. Edmunds		1
	Thetford		1
Grantley,—Baron	Guildford .	٠	1
Guildford,—Earl of	Banbury		1
Hardwicke, -Earl of	Reigute	•	1
Harewood, -Earl of	Northallerton .		2
Harrowby,-Earl of	Tiverton		2
Hertford,-Marquess of	Bodmin		1
	Lisborne		1
	Orford		2
	Aldeburgh .		2
Heytesbury,—Baron	Heytesbury .		2
Howe,—Earl	Clitheroe		1
Huntingfield,—Baron, I.P	Dunwich .		1

QQQ	
Proprietors.	Boroughe, Ac.
Lansdowne, - Marquess of	Calne 2
Leeds,-Duke of	Helmon 2
Lichfield,-Earl of	Lichfield 1
Lonsdale, -Earl of	Huslemere 9
	Cockermouth 9
	Carlisle !
	Appleby I
Lyttleton,-Baron	Bewdly 1
Malmesbury,—Earl of	Christeburch 1
Manvers,-Earl of	Bussetlaw . I
Marlborough, - Duke of	Woodstock . 1
Middleton,-Baron	Newark 1
Monson, -Baron	Gatton I
Montrose,—Duke of	Stirlingshire 1
Mount Edgecumbe,—Earl of	Plympton Earl . I
	Lostwithiel 2
Mulgrave,—Earl of	Scarborough !
Newcastle, - Duke of	Aldborough 9
	Boroughbridge
	Bassetlaw 1
	Newark !
Norfolk,—Duke of	New Shoreham . 1
	Steyning
	Horsham
Northumberland,—Duke of	Launceston I
	Newport, Cornwall .
Orford,—Baron	King's Lynn
Panmure,—Baron	Forfarshire !
Pembroke,—Earl of	Wilton
Primate of Ireland,—(viz. the Rt. Hon.	
and Most Rev. Father in God, Lord	
John-George-De la Poer, Archbishop	
of Armagh.)	Armagh , .
Portarlington,—Earl of, I.P	Portarlington
Portland,—Duke of	King's Lynn 1
Powis,—Earl	Bishop's Castle .
	Ludlow

OF BOROUGHMON	VOFRE	839
Or Bonoc Gribio.	.40.33103.	009
Proprietors.	Boroughs, &c.	
Powis,—Earl	Montgomery .	. 1
Poulett,—Earl	Totness	. 2
Radnor,—Earl of	Downton .	. 2
	Saliabury .	. 1
Ranfurley,—Earl of, I.P.—(Baron Ran-	-	
furley, U.K.)	Dungannon .	. 1
Richmond,—Duke of	Chichester .	. 1
Roden,-Earl of, I.P(Baron Clan-	-	
brassil, U.K.)	Dundalk	. 1
Rutland,—Duke of	Bramber	. 1
	Cambridge .	. 2
	Scarborough .	. 1
Salisbury,—Marquess of	Hertford	. 1
Sandwich,—Earl of	Huntingdon .	. 2
Seaford,—Baron	Seaford	. 1
Shaftesbury,—Earl of	Dorchester .	. 1
Sydney,—Viscount	Whitchurch .	. 1
Somers,—Earl	Reigate	. 1
St. Germains,—Earl of	Liskeard	. 2
	St. Germans .	. 2
Stafford, Marquess of	Sutherlandshire	. 1
Thanet,—Earl of	Appleby	. 1
Verulam,—Earl of	St. Albans .	. 1
Warwick,—Earl of, (also Earl Brooke).	Warwick	. 1
Waterford, -Marquess of, I P (Baron		
Tyrone, G.B.)	Berwick	. 1
Wellington,—Duke of	Dover	. 1
Westminster, -Marquess of	Chester	. 1
	Shaftesbury .	. 2
THE RESERVE THE RESERVE	Hindon	. 1
The second second	Stockbridge .	. 2
Westmoreland,—Earl of	Lyme Regis .	. 2
	Westmoreland .	. 2
Wharncliffe,—Baron	Bossiney	. 1
Yarborough,-Baron	Newtown, Lof Wig	ght 1
		-

## COMMONERS.

\* Where M.P. is added to the Proprietor's name, in this List, it is couldn't otherwise expressed) to be understood (according to Milesian partience) that the Member returns himself.

Proprietors.	Borouglis, &c.
Anstruther, Sir John, Bart	Crail !
Astell, William, Esq., M.P	Bridgewater 1
Austin, —, Esq	Fowey 1
Baillie, John, Esq., M P	Fortrose, &c 1
Banks, Henry, Esq., late M.P. for Dor-	
setshire	Corfe Castle 9
Baring, Alexander, Esq., M.P	Callington \$
	Thetford !
Burne, Michael, Esq	Dunwich !
Barrington, Sir F., Bart	Newton, I. W 1
Biddulph, R. M., Esq., M.P	Denbigh, &c 1
Blake, Sir Francis, Bart	Berwick 1
Bradshaw, Robert H., Esq., M.P.	Brackley 9
Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W., Bart., M.P.	Beaumaris !
Buller, G. W., Esq., M.P. for Exeter .	East Looe 1
	West Looe 9
	Saltash 2
Calcraft, The late Right Hon. John .	Wareham 9
Campbell, Sir John, Bart	Glasgow, &c 1
Carter, John Bonham, Esq., M.P.	Portsmouth 1
Cooper, Edward Synge, Esq., M.P.	Sligoshire I
Coote, Sir Charles Henry, Bart., M.P.	Queen's County . 1
Cripps, Joseph, Esq, M.P.	Cirencester !
Daly, J., Esq	Galway 1
Denny, Sir Edward, Bart	Tralce 1
Dering, Sir Edward, Bart., M.P.	New Romney !
Drake, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., M.P.	Agmondesham . 3
Duncombe, Thos. Slingsby, Esq., M.P.	Hertford 1.
Dundas, Right Hon. William, M.P.	Edinburgh !

OF BOROUGHMONGERS.		8	41
Proprietors.	Boroughs, &c.		
Everett, —, Esq	Ludgershall .		1
Fergusson, Sir R. C., Bart., K.C.B.			
M.P. for Nottingham	Dysart, &c		1
Fitzgerald, John, Esq., M.P.	Seaford		1
Frunkland, Sir Robert, Bart., M.P.	Thirsk		_
French, Arthur, Esq	Roscommonshire		1
Gilbert, Davies, Esq , M.P	Bodmin		1
Gordon, James Adam, Esq., M.P.	Tregony		2
Graham, Sir Sandford, Bart., M.P.		•	1
Grant, Right Hon. Charles, M.P.	Inverness-shire		1
Hawkins, Sir Christopher, Bart	St. Michael's .		2
Holdsworth, Arthur H., Esq., M.P.	Dartmouth .		2
Holmes, William, Esq., M.P. for Hasle-			
mere	Newport, I. W.		2
	Yarmouth, I. W.		2
Hope, Henry Thomas, Esq., M.P.	T3 . T		1
Iveson, -, Esq. (an attorney at Hedon.)	Hedon		2
Jephson, Charles D. O., Esq., M.P.	Mallow		
Johnstone, Sir George Frederick, Bart.	Weymouth and Mel		
,,	combe Regis		2
Jolliffe, Sir William, Bart., M.P.	73 . C 11		2
Kerrison, Sir E., Bart., M.P.	Eye		2
King, Sir J. Dashwood, Bart., M.P.	Wycombe .		1
Lamb, Rev. Doctor	Rye		2
Legh, Thomas, Esq.	Newton, Lancashire		2
Lopez, Sir Franco, Bart., M. P. for	a vo vo out, saddoddino		
Westbury	New Romney .		1
, , ,		•	2
Lucey,, Esq	Fowey		1
Lutrell, John Fownes, Esq., M.P.	Minehead .		2
M'Kenzie, Sir James W., Bart., M.P.	Ross-shire .	•	1
Mildmay, Lady St. John	****		
Morgan, Sir Charles, Bart	T)		1
Thought, On Charles, Day, 1	Monmouthshire		1
Mostyn, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.P.	Flintshire .		1
Neale, Sir Harry B., Bart	Lymington .		2
Neeld, Joseph, Esq., M.P.	ess	•	_
Attitu, bostini, moq., ma.a.	5 c	•	

Proprietors.	Boroughs, &c.
Noel, Sir Gerard, Bart., M.P	Rutlandshire 1
O'Brien, Sir Edward, Bart	Ennis 1
Ord, William, Esq., M.P	Morpeth 1
Owen, Sir John, Bart., M.P	Pembrokeshire . 1
	Pembroke, &c 1
Palk, Sir Laurence V., Bart	Ashburton 1
Palmer, Charles, Esq., M.P	Bath 1
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart, M.P	Tamworth 1
Pennefather, Mathew, Esq., M.P.	Cashel 1
Phillips, Sir R. Bulkeley, Bart, M.P.	Haverfordwest . 1
Pitt, Joseph, Esq., M.P	Cricklade 1
	Malmeabury 2
	Wooton Bassett . 1
Pollen, Sir J. Walter, Burt	Andover !
Ponsonby, The Rt. Hon. W. F. S., M.P.	Poole l
Powell, W. E., Esq., M.P.	Cardigan, &c 1
Ridley, Sir Mathew White, Bart	Newcastle-upon-Type 1
Rochfort, Gustavus, Esq., M.P	Westmeathshire . 1
Rose, The Rt. Hon. Sir G. H., Kt., M.P.	Christchurch l
Russell, William, Esq., M.P	Durham 1
	Bletchingley 2
Saville, A., Esq	Oakhampton 2
Scott, Sir Samuel, Bart., M.P	Whitehurch 1
Shadwell, Sir Launcelot, Knt. (in trust	
for Miss Lawrence, who is a near kins-	
woman of Baron Grantham, and of	
Viscount Goderich.)	Ripon 9
Smith, John, Esq., M.P	Chichester 1
	Midhurst , . 1
Smith, Thomas Assheton, Esq., M.P.	Andover 1
Stewart, Sir M. S., Bart., M.P.	Renfrewshire !
Strutt, Joseph Holden, Esq. (a Colonel	
in the Army, and married to the	
Baroness Rayleigh)	Maldon 9
Talbot, C. R. M., Esq.	Glamorganshire . 1
Taylor, George Wutson, Esq., M.P.	
Tottenham,, Esq	New Ross

OF BOROUGHMON	NGERS.	843
Proprietors.	Boroughs, &c.	
Townshend, Lord C. V. F., M.P.	Tamworth .	. 1
Treby, —, Esq	Plympton-Earle	. 1
Tunno, Edward Rose, Esq., M.P.	Bossiney	. 1
Vaughan, Sir Robert W., Bart., M.P.	Merionethshire	. 1
Wedderburn, Sir David, Bart	Forfar, &c	. 1
Wellesley, The Hon. Long Pole, M.P.	St. Ives	. 2
Whitmore, Thomas, Eaq	Bridgenorth .	. 2
Williams, Robert, Esq. M.P	Dorchester .	. 1
Wyndham, Wadham, Esq., M.P.	New Sarum .	. 1
Wynn, Sir W. W., Bart., M.P	Montgomeryshire	. 1
	Denbighshire .	. 1
	Flint, &c.	. 1
Wynne, John, Esq., M.P	Sligo	. 1

Secretary to the Speaker, - Edward Phillips, Esq.

Trainbearer, - Mr. Thomas Easley.

Chief Clerk of the House of Commons t, - John Henry Ley, Eng. -Resident in Cotton-garden.

Clerk Assistant, - John Rickman, Esq. - Res. New Palace-yard. Second Clerk Assistant,-William Ley, Esq.-Res. 15, Queenstreet, May-fair.

Clerk of Committees of Privileges and Elections, -Tho. Dyson, Esq. Assistant Ditto,-Mr. R. Jones.

Clerks,-Mr. Walmisley, and Mr. Hall.

Clerk of Fees,-J. E. Dorrington, Esq.

Clerks,-Mr. G. Dyson, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. A. Ley, and Mr. Rawling.

Principal Committee Clerks +, -Sir Edward Stracey, Bart., Samuel Gunnell, Esq., and William G. Rose, Esq.

question proposed, but that of adjournment. When his mace is on the table (forty members being present), the assembly is "a House;" when under the table, it is "a Committee." On the latter occasion, the Speaker leaves his chair, takes a and among the members, and speaks on the subject in hand as any other member would

do: in the meantime, another member is voted to the chair, where he sits pro-tempore;—that is, as Chairman of the Committee.

The Speaker is the great functionary of the Commons' House: nay, this branch of the legislature is in most respects entirely regulated by him; and, by himself and his clerks, a great portion of the public business is transacted. His emulaments, formerly, did not amount to more than 30000% per amount; in consequence of which, some Speakers, at the same time, held offices under the Crown. So mulle, bowever, did the House at length become of the madequacy of such a salary; and so justly jealous was it of the dependence of their Chairman on the execute past of the government; that that sum was doubled. In addition to his salary and feet (making altogether about 0000), per annum), the Speaker receives 1000), of equipment money, and 2000 ounces of plate, immediately on his election; two hosphasis of claret wine, and 100), a year for stationery, annually: besides a house, with excessive offices,—the principal entrance to which is from New Palace Yard.—Dunng the session, he holds perliamentary levees, and gives dinners in a princely style; to which all the Members are invited, in turn. The room in which these banques are served is situated immediately under the House of Communs.—The Spales takes rank next to the Peers of Great Britain, and has also the same precedence at the King's Council Table.

• The emoluments of the four principal Clerks of the House of Commons and very considerable (see the Table of Fees, page 493); and they bare, besides, houses allotted for their residence .- The same observation applies to Mr. Speaker's Secretary; who in his turn succeeds to the office of "Clerk at the Table."

† The avenues to the House are replete with convenient Committee Rooms, which are regularly numbered. In these rooms, Committees on Private Hills, and other subjects referred to Committees up stairs, assemble. They are attended by clerk; and, when evidence is to be taken, by a short-hand writer. The reports of those Committees are subsequently transcribed and had before the House.—Finds rooms are attached to the Upper House, for the convenience of the land, Committees. Paper, pens, ink, and wax are provided at the public expense to be of the Members, and are to be found in abundance in all the Committee Bosse of the Members, and are to be found in abundance in all the Committee Bosse.

Deputy Committee Clerks,-Mr. Thomas Beeby, Mr. Robert Chalmers, Mr. George Whittam, and Mr. George White.

Extra Clerks,-Mr. J. Rose, Mr. Pole, Mr. C. Gunnell, and Mr. C. Frere.

Clerk of the Journals and Papers, - John Bull, Esq.

Assistant Ditto,-Mr. Dickinson.

Clerks,-Messrs. T. Gudge, C. Rowland, C. F. White, and J. Postlethwaite.

Extra Clerks, - Messrs. Gray and Vardon.

Clerks of the Engrossments, -Sir Edward Stracey, Bart., and David Jones, Esq.

Assistant Ditto,-Mr. W. Gunnell,

Clerks,-Mr. S. Gunnell, jun., and Mr. G. Gunnell.

Extra Clerk,-Mr. Ginger.

Clerks in the Private Bill Office, -Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. W. Hawes, and Mr. R. Gibbons.

Extra Clerk,-Mr. W. Hodgkin.

Short-hand-writer,-William Brodie Gurney, Esq.

Librarian\*, -Mr. Vardon.

Printer of the Journals, &c., -Messrs. Hansard, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Printer of the Votes,-Mr. J. B. Nichols.

Deliverer of the Votes and Printed Papers †, -Mr. James Mitchell. Deputy,-Mr. Charles Paskin.

Serjeant-at-Arms t,-Henry Seymour, Esq.

Deputy,-John Clementson, Esq.

Chaplain to the House of Commons &, - the Rev. Frederick Vernon Lockwood, M.A.

. The House of Commons has attached to it a very valuable Library of Parliamentary Precedents, &c .- including many works of great antiquity, - which is open

at all times for the use of the Members.

† Copies of all papers, printed by order of the House, are despatched to the dif-ferent Members as soon as received from the printers; and, in addition to this, every morning, during the sitting of Parliament, "the votes" are sent round to the residence of each Member; which contain not only a correct abstract of the pro-ceedings of the previous day, but a list of the orders which stand for the day Itself a so that the attention of the Members is at once called to the subjects in which they or their constituents may be interested.

# There are prison rooms connected with the House for the reception of persons committed for contempt. Such prisoners are placed in the custody of the Serjeantat Arms, and are comfortably provided for in all respects; except in the article of food and raiment, which they obtain at their own charge.

§ The Chaplainship of the House of Commons is entirely honorary; but it is

always a step towards the attainment of a valuable living.

Deputy Housekeeper and Collector of the Serjeants Focs,-Mr John Bellamy.

Assistant,-Mr. Edmund Bellamy.

Door-keepers,-Mr. John Peatt, and Mr. Francis Williams.

Lower Door-keeper,-Mr. William Bellamy.

Supernumerary Door-keeper,-Mr. William Rudolf.

Messengers,-Messrs. Francis Wright, Charles Stein, William Gifford, and William Cook.

Supernumerary Messengers,-Mr John Lead, and Mr. John Cobb Deliverer of Post Letters +, -Mr. William Cultson.

Attached to the House is Bellamy's Coffee-room, where refreshments may be had; and at which both Members and strangers visiting the gallery occasional, dine and sup. The bill of fare is here restracted to certain visade, to which, however, the most fastidious appetite could make no reasonable objection; it comprise rump steaks, mutten chops, yeal pastics of superlative excellence, cold ross as boiled beef, pickles of all sorts, and Stilton cheese. The potations are of the first order, and consist of wines of all the countries of the earth, of the finest quality and flavour.—Instances have been known in which they have made "the dumb apeak," and rendered the most cloquent speechless. More humble beverages males be obtained —auch as porter, tea, coffee, and the not less estimable liques "anchorities" ale. "The expense is no more than commensurate with the goodness. of the accommodation. Strangers must not be surprised if they are here treat with less ceremony than the Members; they are, in fact, admitted only by courtey, but they fare not the worse because they have not an M.P. attached to their name Immediately adjoining the statecase leading to the strangers' gallery, is a row-called "The Smoking Room." It preserves this appellation from the habit of former times, when the Members were accustomed to retire to this room to induly in the pleasures of a pipe, which by a standing order was prohibited in the bady the House. Within the last thirty years some of the admirers of the best Virgouwere known to continue the practice in this place.

+ There are a General Post, and a Twopenny Post, Letter-box within the value.

of the House.

## THE KING'S

# MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL

FOR

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

His Lordship, The Most Honourable Henry, MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE,—Lord President.

ABERCROMBY,—The Hon. James . . . May 23, 1827 Offi. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland. ABERDEEN,-George, Earl of, S.P.,-K.T., F.R.S., and F.S.A. (Viscount Gordon, U.K.) . . July 23, 1814 Offi. Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen. President of the Antiquarian Society. A Trustee of the British Museum. A Governor of Harrow School. A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures. A Commissioner for the inspection of National Monuments. President of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts. (See page 180.) ADAIR, -Sir Robert, Kt. . July 23, 1828 Offi. Envoy Extraordinary at Brussels. ADAM, -William . March 17, 1815 Offi. Lord Commissioner for Jury Trials in Scotland. Lord Lieutenant of Kinross-shire. ALBEMARLE, -William-Charles, Earl of, Offi. Master of the Horse to the King. (See page 142.)

ALEXANDER, -Sir William, Kt.

Jan. 19, 1824

p 3

ALTHORPE, - Viscount, -M.P. for Northamptonshire.

N. & S. John Charles Spencer.

Offi. Chancellor and Under Trea. of the Exchequer for Great Britain and Ireland.

A Lord of the Treasury.

A Com. for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall.

A Com. for the Reduction of the National Debt.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

A Com. of the Church and Corporation Land Tax.

Rel, his Lordship is the eldest son of Earl Spencer.

(See pages 370 and 522.)

AMHERST,-William-Pitt, Earl . . . Dec. 30, 181

Offi. A Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Late Governor General of India.

(See page 143.)

ANGLESEY,-Henry-William, Marquess of,-K.G.,

G.C.B., K.G.H., K.M.T., and K.S.G. . April 30, 180

Offi. Lord Lieut. General of Ireland, and Grand Master of the Order of St. Putrick.

Lord Lieut., Cust. Rot., and Vice Adm. of the county of Anglesey.

Chamberlain and Chancellor of North Wales.

Ranger of Snowdon Forest, and Keeper of Caernarvon Castle.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A General in the Army, and Col. of the 7th Regiment of Dragoons.

(See page 143.)

Arbuthnot,—Charles . . . June 27, 18 Offi. A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Com. of the Church and Corporation Land Tax.

ARDEN,—Charles-Geo., Baron,—F.R.S., and F.S.A. Feb. 20, 10 Offi. Lord Lieutenant of Surrey.

Registrar of the Court of Admiralty, and of the Court of Delegates.

A Trustee of the Hunterian Museum.

AUCKLAND, -George, Baron,

Offi. President of the Board of Trade and Plantations,

Master Worker of the Mint.

A Vice President of the Zoological Society.

A Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

(See page 145.)

BAGOT,—The Hon. Sir Charles,—G.C.B. . . Dec. 4, 1815 Offi. Amb. Extr. and Plen. to the King of Holland, at the Hague.

Rel. His Excellency is bro. to Baron Bagot.

BATHURST,—Charles . . . . Nov. 18, 1801

BATHURST,—Hen., Earl, —K.G., F.S.A., and D.C.L. June 21, 1793
Offi. One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

An elder brother of the Trinity House.

(See page 147.)

BECKET,—Sir John, Bart.,—M.P. for Haslemere. July 10, 1817
Rel. Son-in-law to the Earl of Lonsdale.

Late Judge Marshal and Advocate General.

(See pages 333 and 515.)

BEDFORD,—John, Duke of,—K.G., F.S.A. . Feb. 12, 1806 Off. Recorder of Bedford.

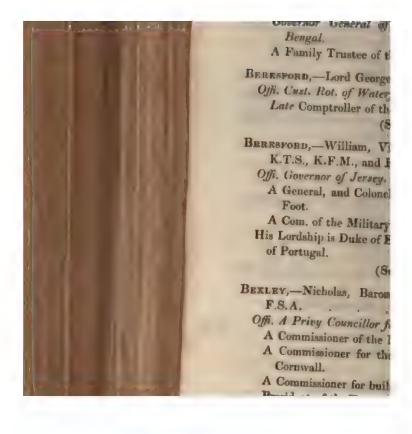
A Vice President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

A Vice President of the Society of Arts.

A Director of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts.

# (See page 148.)

The Trinity House is a kind of College, incorporated in 1514, and afterwards extended by charter in 1665, for thirty-one, instead of thirteen, brethren. This corporation was originally a company of Pilots for the service of the Royal Navy, and consists, at present, of a master, a deputy, four wardens, eight assistants, and seventeen brethren. Eleven of the thirty-one members are usually men of high station; the remaining twenty being experienced commanders of merchant ships. The master and his deputy are chosen annually. The chief functions of this corporation are, the examination and licensing of Pilota; the crection of sea-marks and light-houses; the superintendence of the navigation of the Thannes; and the appointment of harbour-masters, on which they have a veto.



E	BLOOMFIELD,—Benjamin, Baron, I.P.,—G.C.B July 15, 1817
	Offi. Env. and Min. Plen. at the Court of Sweden.
	Lieut. General, and Col. Commandant of the Royal
	Regt. of Artillery.
	(Lady B. is Ranger of Hampton Court Park.)
	(Sec page 271.)
E	BOURNE,-William Sturges Aug. 10, 1814
	Offi. Warden of the New Forest, Hants.
1	BOYLE,—David April 8, 1820
	Offi. Lord Justice Clerk of the Court of Session, and
	of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland.
	A Commis, for the Custody of the Scottish Regalia.
1	BROUGHAM AND VAUX,—Henry, Baron 1831
	Offi. Lord High Chancellor.
	A Lord of Trade and Plantations.
	Official Visitor of Oriel College, Oxford; and of
	Pembroke and Catherine Halls, Cambridge.
	An Official Trustee of the British Museum.
	A Governor of the Charter House.
	A Member of Council of the London University.
	A Perpetual Governor of King's College, London.
	Treasurer of the Society of Lincoln's-inn.
	Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful
	Knowledge.
3	A Commissioner for building new Churches.
1	Rel. Brother to William Brougham, Esq., M.P. for
	Southwark; and to James Brougham, Esq., M.P.
	for Winchelsea.
1	(See page 153.)
	BUCKINGHAM,-Richard, Duke of,-K.G., D.C.L., and
	F.S.A Feb. 6, 1806
_	Offi. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Buckinghamshire.
	-
	(See page 154.)
	Burenersн,—Lord
	N. & S. John Fane.
	Offi. Envoy Extraordinary at Lucca, &c.
	Rel. Son of the Earl of Westmoreland.
۵	7 V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V

CAMBRIDGE.—H. R. H. Prince Adolphus Frederick,
Duke of.—K.G., G.C.B., and K.B.E. . . Feb. 3, 1801
Offi. Viceroy of Hanover.
A Field Marshal, and Col. of the Coldstream Guards.
Culonel in Chief of the 60th Foot.
A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.

President of the Foundling Hospital.

Vice Patron of the Royal Academy of Music. (See page 155.)

Campen, -- John Jefferies, Marquess, -- K.G., M.R.I.A., and F.S.A. . . . . . . June 21, 1793

Off. One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

Lord Lieutenant, Vive Admiral, and Custos Rotulorum of Kent, and of the City of Canterbury.

Master of the Trinity House.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

Recorder of Bath.

(See page 156.)

CANNING,—Sir Stratford,—G.C.B.—M.P. for Stockbridge. . . . . July 20, 1820. Late Amb. Extr. and Plen. at Constantinople.

(See page 528.)

CANTERBURY,—William, Lord Archbishop of,—D.D.,
F.R.S. and F.S.A. . . . . Oct. 5, 1813

Primate of all England, and Metropolitan.

Offi. A Governor of the Charter House.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

A Commissioner for building new Churches.

Visitor of All Soul's, Merton, and Buliol Colleges, Oxford.

A Visitor of Harrow School.

A Governor of Beccles School.

A Visitor of King's College, London. (See page 156.)

# OF GREAT BRITAIN.

855

CARLISLE,—George, Earl of . . . . Feb. 7, 1806

Offi. Lord Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

(See page 157.)

CARTERET,—George, Baron . . . . May 14, 1804

Rel. His Lordship is bro. to the Marquess of Bath.

(See page 158.)

CATHCART,--William-Shaw, Earl,-K.T., G.C.B,
K.S.A., and K.S.G. . . . . Sept. 28, 1798
Offi. A Privy Councillor for Ireland.
Vice Admiral of Scotland.
Governor of Hull.

A Gen., and Col. of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards. An Advocate at the Scottish Bar.

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst. (See page 159.)

CHATHAM,—John, Earl of,—K.G. . . . April 3, 1789

Offic. Governor of Gibraltar.

An elder brother of the Trinity House.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Gen., and Col. of the 4th Regt. of Foot. (See page 160.)

CHOLMONDELEY,—George-James-Horatio, Marquess,
Offi. Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England.
President of the Sunday School Society.
A Vice Pres. of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.
A Vice Pres. of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
(See page 161.)

CLANCARTY,—Richard, Earl of, R.I.P.,—G.C.B—
(Viscount Clancarty, U.K.) . . . . May 13, 1807

Offi. A Privy Councillor for Ireland.
Vice Admiral of Connaught.

Custos Rotulorum of Galwayshire.

Colonel of the Galway Militia.

(See page 162.)

CLANRICARDE, - Ulick-John, Marquess of, I.P. - K.P. (Baron Somerkill, U.K.)

Offi. Captain of the Yeomen of the King's Guard.

Lord Lieutenant of Galwayshire.

(See page 224.)

CLARE, -John, Earl of, 1.P.-G.C.B. (Baron Fitz-gibbon, G.B.)

Offi. Governor of Bombay.

A Major General in the Army.
(See page 177.)

CLARENDON,—John-Charles, Earl of . . . Fo Offic Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent. Prothonotary of the County Palatine of Lancaster. (See page 162.)

COCKBURN,—Sir Geo.,—G.C.B.—M.P. for Plymouth,
Apri

Offi. Major General of the Marines.
Vice Admiral of the Red.

(See pages 379 and 523.)

CONYNGHAM, — Henry, Marquess, R. I. P.— K. P., F.S.A., and M.R.I.A., (Baron Minster, U K.) De Offi. Custos Rot. of the County of Clare.

A General in the Army.

Governor of Windsor Castle.

(See page 164.)

COURTENAY, -Thomas-Peregrine, -M.P. for Totness,

Offi. Agent for the Cape of Good Hope.

Rel. Third cousin to the Earl of Davon.

(See pages 408 and 529.)

Courtown, - James-George, Earl of, I.P.-K.P. (Baron Saltersford, G.B.) . . . . . Jun (See page 221.)

#### OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Cowley,—Henry, Baron,—G.C.B. . . . Dec. 20, 1809

Late Amb. Extra. and Min. Plen. at the Austrian

Court.

Rel. His Lordship is bro. to the Duke of Wellington; to the Marquess Wellesley; and to Baron Maryborough.

(See page 166.)

CROKER,—John Wilson,—D.C L., F.R.S., and F.L.S.

—M.P. for Aldeburgh . . . June 16, 1828

Offi. A Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads.

Late Secretary to the Admiralty.

(See pages 292 and 505.)

CUMBERLAND,—H. B. H. Prince Ernest-Augustus,
Duke of,—K.G., G.C.B., K.P., D.C.L., and
F.S.A. . . . . . . . . June 5, 1799
Offi. A Field Marshal.

Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.

(See page 166.)

Dawson,—George-Robert,—M P. for Harwich. Rel. Brother-in-law to Sir Robert Peel, Bart. (See pages 333 and 515.)

DERBY,—Edward, Earl of,—M.A. . . . Aug. 29, 1783

Offi. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of

Lancashire.

(See page 169.)

DEVONSHIRE,—William-Spencer, Duke of,—K.G.,
K.A., D.C.L. . . . . . . . April 30, 1827

Offi. Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.

Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Derbyshire.

High Steward of Derby.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

President of the Royal Academy of Music.

(See page 169.)

DORSET,-Charles, Duke of,-K.G. . (See page 171.)

DOVER,—George-James, Baron,—F.R.S., and F.S.A

Offi. A Family Trustee of the British Museum.

A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures.

A Director of the British Institution for promoting

the Fine Arts.

A Vice Pres. of the Royal Society of Literature.

DUDLEY, -John-William, Earl of, -F.R.S.

Offi. Recorder of Kidderminster.

(See page 171.)

DUNCANNON,—Viscount,—M.P. for Kilkennyshires
N. & S. John William Ponsonby.

Offi. Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests at Land Revenues.

A Com. of Metropolitan Roads, and of the Affair of the Duchy of Cornwall.

A Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

Rel. Eldest son of the Earl of Brassorough.
(See pages 343 and 517.)

DUNDAS,-William

Offi. Lord Registrar of Scotland.

Registrar of Sassines, and Keeper of the Signet Scotland.

A Commissioner for the custody of the Scottl Regulia.

DURHAM, -- John-George, Baron,

Offi. Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

(See page 172.)

East,-Sir Edward-Hyde, Bart.,-F.R.S.

Offi. Chairman of the Acting Committee of Wallacia Planters.

Late Chief Justice of Bengal.

(See Trage 425.)

ELDON, - John, Earl of, - D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

July 17, 1799

Late Lord High Chancellor.

Offi. High Steward of the University of Oxford, appointed in 1801.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

(See page 173.)

ELGIN, -Thomas, Earl of, -K.C.

. July 3, 1799

Offi. A Lieutenant General in the Army.

A Family Trustee of the British Museum.

(See page 173.)

ELLENBOROUGH,—Edward, Baron, . . . Jun 26, 1828
Offi. Chief Clerk of the Pleas in the Court of King's
Bench.

(See page 174.)

ERROL,—William-George-Hay, Eurl of, S.P.— (Baron Kilmarnock, U.K.)

Offi. Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland.

Master of the Horse to the Queen.

Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

(See page 174)

FARNBOROUGH,—Charles, Baron,—G.C.B. . Jun. 13, 1802 Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

A Commissioner for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Chairman of the Committee for Inspection of National Monuments.

A Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums.

A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures.

Dep. Pres. of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts.

A Commissioner of the Church and Corporation Land Tax.

(See page 176.)

FITZOERALD,—The Hon. William-Vesey,—M.P. for Enuis

Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant of Clareshire.

Rel. Eldest son of Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesey.

(See pages 353 and 513.)

FITZWILLIAM,—William-Wentworth, Earl,—D.C.L.

Offi. High Steward of Hull.

Cust. Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterborough, and

Recorder of Higham Ferrers.

(See page 178.)

FOLEY, -Thomas, Baron,

(Affi. Capt. of the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners Lord Licutenant of Worcestershire.

(See page 178.)

FREEMANTLE, -Sir William-Henry, -K.G.H.

()fi. Treasurer to the Board of Green Cloth.

Deputy Warden of Windsor Forest.

FRERE, -John-Hookham

GLOUCESTER,—H. R. H. Prince William-Frederick Duke of,—K.G., G.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., and F.S.A. Offi. A Field Marshal of Great Britain.

Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, electer in 1811.

Governor of Purismouth.

Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.

Ranger of Bagshot Park and Walk.

Lord High Steward of the City of Gloucester.

Patron of the Naval and Military Bible Society.

Patron of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.

(Her R. H., the Duchess, in Ranger of Greenwich Par

GODERICH,—Frederick-John, Viscount . . Aug. 13, 1812
Offi. Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

Recorder of Lincoln.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Commissioner of the Affairs of India.

A Councillor of the Royal Society of Literature.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures. (See page 180.)

GORDON,—George, Duke of, S.P.,—G.C.B. (Earl of Normich, G.B.)

Offi. Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire.

Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

President of the Scottish Corporation.

Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

A General, and Colonel of the Royal Scots, or 1st Regiment of Foot Guards.

(See page 209.)

GORDON,—The Hon. Sir Robert,—G.C.B. . . July 27, 1826
Offi. Ambassador Extr. and Plenipo. at the Turkish
Court.

A Metropolitan Lunatic Commissioner.

GORDON, -Sir James-Willoughby, Bart., -G.C.B.

Offi. Quarter-Master General of the British Forces.

A Major-General in the Army.

A Commissioner of the Military College at Sandhurst.

GOULBURN,—Henry,—M.P. for the University of Cambridge . . . . Dec. 10, 1821

Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

Late Secretary for Ireland.

A Vice-President of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.

Rel. Cousin to the late Viscount Chetwynd.
(See pages 294 and 509.)

N. & N. James Uraham? Rel. Eldest son of the Duke of Montrose. (See pages 306 and 509.) GRANT,-Charles,-M.P. for Inverness-shire Offi. President of the Board of Control for Affairs of India. A Privy Councillor for Ireland. A Lord of Trade and Plantations. A Vice-Pres. of the British and Foreign Bible 8 (Sec pages 340 and 516.) GRANT,-Robert,-M.P. for Norwich. Offi. Judge-Marshal and Advocate-General. A Commissioner of the India Board. A Commissioner of the Exchequer Bill Loun Rel. Brother to the above. (See pages 371 and 522.) GRANT,-Sir William, Knt. Offi. A Commissioner of the Church and Corpor Land Tax. Late Master of the Rolls. GRANVILLE, -Granville-Leveson, Viscount, -G. Off Amb. Fo. and Min. Plan. ed. the Co

GRENVILLE,-William - Wyndham, Baron, -D. C. L.
and F.S.A Dec. 31, 1783
Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland,
Auditor and Tally Writer of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the University of Oxford, elec. in 1809.
High Steward of Bristol.
An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.
A Governor of the Charter House.
A Commissioner for building new Churches.
An Official Trustee of the British Museum.
(See page 184.)
GREY,-Charles, Earl,-K.G Feb. 5, 1806
Offi. First Lord of the Treasury.
A Com. of the India Board, and of the Board of Trade.
An Elder Brother of the Trinity House.
A Governor of the Charter House.
(See page 184.)
GROSVENOR,—Lord Robert,—M.P. for Chester.  Offi. Comptroller of the Board of Green Cloth.  Rel. Third son of the Marquess of Westminster.  (See pages 311 and 510.)
HADDINGTON,—Thomas, Earl of, S.P.—(Baron Mel-
rose, U.K.) July 29, 1814
Offi. Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Park. (See page 203.)
(See Jage 2001)
HAMILTON AND BRANDON,—Alexander, Duke of, S.P.,
and E.P.,—F.R.S., and F.S.A June 18, 1806
Offi. Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace.
Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire.
Colonel of the Lanarkshire Militia.
(See page 151.)
HARDINGE,-Sir Henry,-K.C.BM.P. for New-
port, Cornwall Muy 30, 1828
Offi. A Major General in the Army.
Rel. Broin-law to the Marquess of LONDONDERRY.
(See pages 367, 387, and 521.)

Offi. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Cambridgeshire.

High Steward of the University of Cambridge, appointed in 1806.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.

A Com. for building new Churches.

A Vice President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

(See page 185.)

HARROWBY, - Dudley, Earl of, - D.C.L., and F.S. A. Mar. 3, 1790 Offi High Steward of Tiverton.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

A Commissioner for building new Churches.

A Vice President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

(See page 186)

HERRIES,—John-Charles,—M.P. for Harwich . Aug. 17, 1827

Late Master of the Mint, and President of the Board
of Trade.

(See pages 333 and 515.)

HERTFORD,—Fruncis-Charles, Marquess of,—K.G. Mar. 20, 1819
Off Vice Admiral, Lord Warden of the Stanuaries,
and Steward of the Duchy, of Cornwall.

Custos Rotulorum of Antrimshire.

Recorder of Coventry and Bodinyn.

President of the Lock Hospital.

(See page 188.)

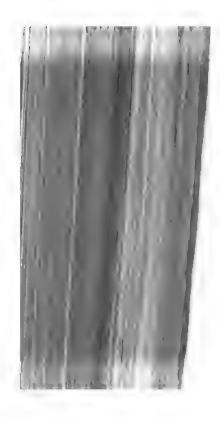
HEYTESBURY,—William, Baron,—G.C.B. . . Dec. 30, 1817 Offi. Amb. Extra. and Min. Plen. at the Court of St Petersburg.

(See page 188.)

HILL,—The Hon. William-Noel . . . April 7, 1824 Rel. Brother and heir pres. to Baron Berwick.

HILL,-Rowland, Baron,-G.C.B., K.T.S., K.M.T., and K.S.G. . . . . Feb. 3, 1728 Offi. Gen., Commanding in Chief, of the British Forces. Governor of Plymouth. A Com. of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. (See page 188.) HILL,-Sir George Fitzgerald, Bart. . . . May 31, 1817 Offi. Governor of the Island of St. Vincent. A Privy Councillor for Ireland. Hobbouse,-Henry,-F.S A. . . June 28, 1828 Offi. Keeper of State Papers. A Councillor of King's College, London. HOBHOUSE, -Sir John Cam, Bart., -M.P. for Westminster. Offi. Secretary at War. HOLLAND, -Henry-Rich., Baron, -F.R.S., F.A.S. Aug. 27, 1806 Offi. Chancellor of the Duchy Court, and County Palatine, of Lancaster. A Com. for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall. Recorder of Nottingham. A Lord of Trade and Plantations. (See page 189.) Hope,—Charles . . . . . Aug. 17, 1822 Offi. Lord Pres. of the Court of Session in Scotland. HORTON,-Sir Robert Wilmot, Knt. . . . May 23, 1827 Offi. Governor, Vice Admiral, and Commander in Chief, of the Island of Ceylon. Howe,-Richard William, Earl Offi. Late Lord Chamberlain to the Queen. A Trustee of Rugby School. (See page 191.) . May 10, 1827 HULSE, -Sir Samuel, -K.G.H. Offi. Field Marshal and Warden of Windsor Park, Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Rel. Bro. to Sir Charles Hulse, Bart., M. P. for

West-Looe.



N. & S. Willian
Offi. A Commis.
and of the A
Late First Com
Rel. Eld. son of 1
(See pag

LUBHINGTON,—Step Offi. Governor of . Councillor of the Rel. Bro-in-law to

LYNDHURST, — John-I Offi. Lord Chief B. Late Lord High' A Governor of the A Com. for the Re

MACCLESFIELD,—Geor Offi. Lord Lieut. and High Steward of H

M'INTOSH, -Sir James

### OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MARYBOROUGH,—William, Baron . . Oct. 18, 1809

Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

Warden of Swinley.

Cust. Rot. of Queen's County.

Constable of Maryborough Castle.

Rel. His Lordship is bro. to the Duke of Wellington; to the Marquess Wellesley; and to Baron Cowley, all Privy Councillors.

(See page 202)

MELBOURNE,—William, Viscount . . . April 30, 1827

Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Commissioner for the Affairs of India. An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

A Com. of the Exchequer and Exch. Bill Loan Office.

(See page 202.)

MELVILLE,—Robert, Viscount,—K.T., F.R.S. March 26, 1807

Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

Lord Keeper of the Privy Scal in Scotland.

Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew.

Governor of the Bank of Scotland.

A Com. for the custody of the Scottish Regalia.

An Elder Brother of the Trinity House. (See page 203.)

Montrose,—James, Duke of, S.P.,—K.G., D.C.L.

(Earl Graham, G.B.) . . . . Aug. 8, 1780

Offi. Captain General of the King's Body Guard.

Lord Justice-General of Scotland.

Lord Lieut. of Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire.

Chancellor of the University of Glasgow.
(See page 182,—Earl Graham.)

MOUNT EDGECUMBE,—Richard, Earl of,—D. C. L,
F.R.S., and F.S.A. . . . . . Murch 9, 1808
Offi. Lord Lieut. Cust. Rot. and Vice-Ad. of Cornwall.

High Steward of Plympton.

(See page 206.)

010	THEY I COUNCIL
MUBRA	y,-The Hon. Sir George,-G.C.B., K.G.H.
	T.S., K.L., K.A.N., K.R.E., and K.M.T
M.	P. for Perthshire
Offi.	Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.
Go	vernor of Fort George.
	LieutGeneral, and Colonel of the 42d Foot.
	te Sec of State for the Colonial Department.
	Com. of the Military College at Sundhurst.
	Vice-President of the Highland Society.
	Son of the Countess, and bro. to the Earl, of Man
	d: neph. to Earl Catheart : cous. to the Duke
	holl, Baron Glenlyon, and Viscountess Strath
alla	an: uncle to Earl Brooke and of Warwick.
-	(See pages 378 and 523.)
	ORT,-Sir John, BartD.C.L, and M.R.I.A
	M.P. for Waterford Mo
Offi.	Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.
	(See pages 413 and 529.)
	LL,-Sir John, Knt D.C.L, F.R.S., and F.S.A
	M.P. for Bedwin
	Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Preroge
	tive Court of Canterbury.
	an of the Peculiars.
	ficial Principal of the Court of Canterbury.
	Lord of Trade and Plantations.
	Commissioner for building new Churches.
	Councillor of King's College, London.
A	Vice-President of the Foundling Hospital.
	(See pages 298 and 507.)
North	UMBERLAND,—Hugh, Duke of,—K.G., D.C.L.
	I F.S.A Ma
	Lord Lieut, Cust. Rot. and Vice-Admiral
2	Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
	e Lord Lieut, and GovGeneral of Ireland.
	stable of Launceston Castle.
	h Steward of Launceston.
A	Vice-President of the Society of Arts.
	(See page 200.)

OUSELEY,—Sir Gore, Bart.—F.R.S. and F.A.S. Oct. 10, 1820

Off. A Vice-President of the British and Foreign

Bible Society.

Late Ambassador at the Court of Persia.

A Director of the Royal Academy of Music.

A Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society. To. Res. 49, Upper Grosvenor-street.

Co. Se. Woolmers, near Hatfield; and Claremont, Herts.

PAGET,—The Hon. Sir Arthur,—G.C.B. . . Jan. 4, 1804 Offi. A General in the Army.

Rel. Brother to the Marquess of Anglesey; son-inlaw to the Earl of Westmoreland.

PALMERSTON,—Henry-John, Viscount, I.P.—M.P. for
Bletchingly . . . . . . . . . . Nov. 1, 1809

Offi. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

A Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

An Official Trustee of the British Museum.

(See page 307,—Cambridge University, and page 508.)

PARNELL,-Sir Henry, Bart.,-M.P. for Queen's County.

Offi. Late Secretary at War.

A Commissioner of Metropolitan Roads.

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst.

A Councillor of the University of London. (See pages 383 and 524.)

PERL,—Sir Robert, Bart.,—D.C.L.—M.P. for Tamworth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Aug. 13, 1812 Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

Late Secretary of State in the Home Department.

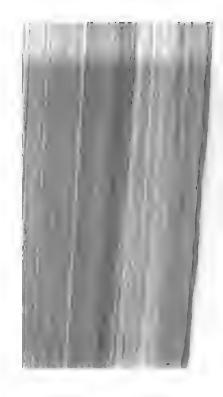
A Vice President of the Society for the Conversion of Negro Slaves.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Trustee of the National Gallery of Pictures.

A Director of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts.

A Vice President of the Society for relief of Prisoners for small Debts.



PORTLAND,—Willi D.C.L. Offi. Lord Licute A Commissione

Powis,—Edward, E Offi. Lord Licutes Recorder of Shn

RAE,—Sir William, I Advocate at the Soc Late Lord Advocate (See page 305,—B

Richmonn,—Charles,
of Lenox, S.P.)
Offi. Post-Master Ga
A Lieutenant Colo
Colonel of the Snas
High Steward of C

Auditor General of the Irish Exchequer.

A V. Pres. of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.

A V. Pres. of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Late A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

(See page 161,-Baron CLANBRASSIL.)

Rosebery, U.K.)

Offi. Governor of the British Linen Company's Bank in Scotland.

(See page 218.)

Rose,—Sir George-Henry, Knt.,—M.P. for Christchurch . . . . . . . . April 7, 1818 Offi. Clerk of the Parliaments.

A V. Pres. of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.

A Metropolitan Lunatic Commissioner.

(See pages 312 and 510.)

Rosslyn,-James, Earl of,-G.C.B.

Offi. Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire.

Director for life of the Scottish Chancery.

A Gen. and Col. of the 9th Regt. of Dragoous.

A Com. of the Military College at Sandhurst. (See page 218.)

RUSSELL,-Lord John,-M.P. for Devonshire.

Offi. Paymaster of the Forces.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Vice Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Rel. Third son of the Duke of Bedford.

(See pages 406, 520, Tavistock; and page 512)

Russell,—Sir Henry, Bart. . . . June 27, 1816

To. Res. 62, Wimpole-street.

Co. Sc. Houghton, Essex; Swallowfield, near Reading, Berks.

RYDER,—The Hon. Richard, Nov. 25, 1807  Offi. Registrar of the Consistory Court.  Rel. Brother to the Earl of Harrowsy.
St. Helen's,—Alleyne, Baron, F.S.A Nov. 30, 1787  Offi. A Privy Councillor for Ireland.  A Trustee of the British Museum.  Late A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.  (See page 220.)
SALISBURY,—James-Brownlow-William, Marquess of, —D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A June 1, 1826  Offi. High Steward of Hertford.  Colonel of the Hertfordshire Militia.  (See page 221.)
SHADWELL,—Sir Launcelot, Knt Nov. 16, 1827  Offi. Vice Chancellor of Great Britain.  A Councillor of King's College, London.
Shaftesbury,—Cropley-Ashley, Earl of July 23, 1814  Offi. Chairman of the Committees of the House of  Lords.  (See page 223.)
Suepherd,—Sir Samuel, Knt July 23, 1819  Offi. A Com. for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall.  Late Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.
Sidmouth,—Henry, Viscount,—D.C.L., F.S.A. June 23, 1789 Offi. High Steward of Westminster and Reading, Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park. Recorder of Devizes. A Governor of the Charter House. An elder brother of the Trinity House. A Commissioner for building new Churches. A Vice President of the Foundling Hospital. A Com. of the Church and Corporation Land Tax. (See page 224.)
SINCLAIR,—Sir John, Bart.,—D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.  Co. Sc. Ulbater, Caithness.

OF GREAT BRITAIN. 875 SPENCER,-George-John, Earl,-K.G., F.R.S., and D.C.L. . . . . . . . July 1, 1794 Off. An elder brother of the Trinity House. A Governor of the Charter House. A Trustee of the British Museum. A Vice Pres. of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A Director of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts. (See page 225.) STAFFORD, -George-Granville, Marquess of, -R.G. May 28, 1790 Offi. A Trustee of the British Museum. A Vice President of the Society of Arts. A Com. for the Inspection of National Monuments.

(See page 226.)

STANLEY, - Edward-Geoffrey-Smith, -M.P. for Windsor.

Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.

Secretary of State for Ireland.

Keeper of the Privy Seal for Ireland.

A Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Rel. Grandson of the Earl of Derby; son-in-law of Baron Skelmersdale.

(See pages 426 and 531.)

STOWELL,—William, Baron,—D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.A.S. . . . . . Oct. 31, 1798

Offi. Master of the Faculties, Doctors'-Commons.

A Trustee of the British Museum.

A Commissioner for building new Churches.

A Com, of the Church and Corporation Land Tax.

Rel. His Lordship is eld. bro. to the Earl of Eldon.

(See page 228.)

STRANGFORD,- Percy-Clinton, Viscount, I.P.-G.C.B.,

K.T.S .- (Baron Penshurst, U.K.) . . . March 16, 1808

His Lordship is a GRANDER of Portugal.

(See page 211,—Baron PENSHURST.)

STUART DE ROTHSAY,—Charles, Baron,—G.C.B. Sept. 24, 1814

Late Amb. and Min. Plen. at the Court of France.

(See page 230.)

SULLIVAN,-John . Jan. 14, 1805 Offi. A Commissioner for the Affairs of India. Sussex,-H. R. H. Prince Augustus-Frederick, Duke of,-K.G., K.T., D.C.L. . . . . Sept. 20, 1804 Offic President of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Arts. Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company. High Steward of Plymouth. Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks. A Trustee of the British Museum. Patron of the Society for the relief and instruction of Africans and Asiatics, resident in London. Grand Master of the Freemasons in England. (See page 231.) SUTTON,-The Rt. Hon. Charles-Manners,-M.P. for Offi. Speaker of the House of Commons. Registrar of the Faculty Office.

TALBOT,—Charles-Chetwynd, Earl,—K.P., F.R.S., and F.S.A. . . . . Sept. 17, 1817 Offic Lord Licut. and Cust. Rot. of Staffordshire. (See page 232.)

TANKERVILLE,—Charles-Augustus, Earl of, Feb. 12, 1806 (See page 232.)

TAYLOR,—Michael-Angelo,—Late M.P. for Durham, Offi. A Vice President of the Magdalen Hospital. (See page 324.)

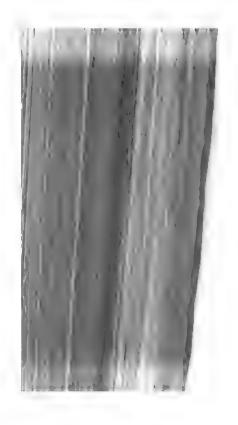
TAYLOR,—Sir Brook,—K G.H.

Offic Chief Clerk of the Signet Office, Sumerset-place.

TEIGNMOUTH, -John, Baron, I.P. . . April 8, 1807 Offi. President of the Bible Society. Pres. of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. President of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor. (See page 268.) TENTERDEN,-Charles, Baron . . . Nov. 19, 1818 Offi. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. A Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords. An Official Trustee of the British Museum. A Vice-President of the Foundling Hospital. (See page 232.) THOMSON, - Charles-Powlet, -M.P. for Dover. Offi. Treasurer of the Navy. Deputy President of the Board of Trade and Plantations. A Commissioner for Greenwich Hospital. (See pages 320 and 512.) THORNTON,—Sir Edward,—G C.B. . . June 8, 1816 THYNNE,-Lord John,-M.A., and F.S.A.-M.P. for . . . July 1, 1804 Offi. A Prebendary of Westminster. Rel. Brother to the Marquess of Bath. (See pages 297 and 506.) TOWNSHEND, - Lord John Feb. 7, 1806 Rel. Brother to the Marguess Townshend. TYNDAL, -Sir Nicholas-Conyngham, Knt. Offi. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. An Official Trustee of the British Museum. A Councillor of King's College, London. . . March 23, 1825 VAUGHAN, - Charles-Richard . . .

Offi. Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. at Washington, United

States of America.



Wellesley,—F K.S.L., D.C. Offi. Also a Pr Lord Sleware Cust. Rot. of A Lord of Tr An Official Tr

Wellington,—Ai K.A., K.B.E., K.M.J., K.M.1 K.W., and D.C Offi. Also a Privy A Field Marsha several other I Constable of the Lord Warden of Chancellor, Admi. Col. of the Grenad Lord Licutenant a Hamlets.

WESTMINSTER,—Robert, Marquess of June 21, 1795
Offi. Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire.
(See page 184, under his former title of Earl GROSVENOR.)
WESTMOBELAND,—John, Earl of,—K.G Oct. 14, 1789
Offi. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Northamptonshire.
A Governor of the Charter House.
Recorder of Lyme-Regis.
(See page 238.)
10,
Wickнам,—William Jun. 13, 1802
Offi. Also a Privy Councillor for Ireland.
WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY and GWYDYR,-Peter-
Robert, Baron June 30, 1821
Offi. Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England.
Lord Lieutenant of Caernarvonshire.
(See page 239)
WINCHESTER,—Charles, Marquess of March 20, 1812
Offi. Groom of the Stole to the King.
(See page 240.)
WYNFORD, -William-Draper, Baron May 25, 1824
Offi. A Deputy Speaker of the House of Peers.
(See page 241.)
WYNN,-Charles-Watkin-Williams,-D C.L , F.S.A.
-M.P. for Montgomeryshire May 17, 1822
Offi. One of the Commissioners for India Affairs.
A Metropolitan Lunatic Commissioner.
President of the Royal Asiatic Society.
A Commissioner of the Church and Corporation
Land Tax.
Rel. Nephew to Baron Grenville; brother to Sir W.
W. Wynne, M.P. for Denbighshire.
(Que manus 262 and 501)

WYNN,-Sir Henry-Watkin-Williams,-K.G.H. April 30, 1825

Offi. Envoy Extra. and Min. Plen. at the Court of

Denmark.

YORK,—Edward, Lord Archbishop of,—D.C.L. Jan. 20, 11
Primate of England.

Offi. Lord High Almoner to the King.

Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford.

A Governor of the Charter House.

A Commissioner for building new Churches.

A Vice President of the Royal Academy of Music.

(See page 241.)

YORKE,—Charles-Philip,—M.P. for Reignte . Feb. 20, Il

A Vice Pres. of the Royal Society of Literature.

(See page 524)

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Primate of all Ireland.

Vice Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin.—(See page 251.)

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Also a Privy Councillor in England.—(See page 150.)

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Off. Attorney-General for Ireland.

Offi. Attorney-General for Irelan Bushe.—Charles-K.

Offi. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

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CASHEL,—Richard, Lord Archbishop of,

Also Bishop of Emly, and Primate of Munster.—(See pages 159

and 252.)

CASTLEMAINE, - William, Viscount, I.P. - (See page 262.)

CATHCART,—William-Shaw, Earl,

Also a Privy Councillor in England.—(See page 159.)

CLANCARTY,—Richard, Earl of, R.I.P.,—G.C.B.

Also a Privy Councillor in England.—(See page 162.)

CLONCURRY,—Valentine-Brown, Baron, I.P.—and U.K.—(See page 267; also List of Peers of late creation at the end of the volume.)

COMBERMERE, -Stapleton, Viscount, -(See page 164.)

DOHERTY,-John,

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Perthshire.

Also a Privy Councillor in England .- (See pages 378 and 5

NEWPORT,—Sir John, Bart.—M.P. for Waterford.

Also a Privy Councillor in England,—(See pages 413 and 5

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Vice-Admiral of Ulster.

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Also a Privy Councillor in England .- (Sec page 212.)

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A Commissioner of Irish Fisheries.

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Rel. His Lordship is step-son to Baron Stowell.—(See page 2)

-MONTEAGLE.)

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Trillian

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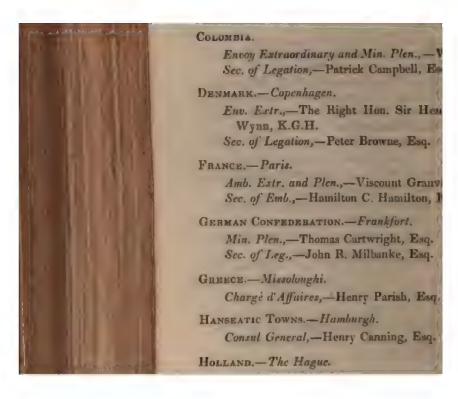
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### CURIOUS ACCOUNT

OF A

# CONTENTION FOR THE PRIMACY,

BETWEEN THE

# ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK:

REFERRED TO IN THE NOTE TO PAGE 2 OF THIS VOLUME.

From a scarce work, entitled "Hystoric of Kent, written in the yeare 1570, by William Flumbarde, of Lincoln's-inn, London."

"The Archbishops of Canterburie, by the fraude of Augustine, by the power of Lanfranc, and by the industrie of Anselme, were much exalted: but how much that was to the greevous displeasure and pining enuie of the Archbishops of Yorke, you shall perceive by that which followeth.

"King Henry the first kept (upon a time, 1127) a stately Christmas at Windsore, where, (the manner of our kings then being at certaine solemne times to weare their crownes,) Thurstine of Yorke (having his crosse borne up before him) offered to set the crowne upon the king's head. But William of Canterburie withstood it stoutly, and so prevayled by the favour of the king, and the help of the standers by, that Thurstine was not onely disappointed of his purpose, but he (and his crosse also) thurst clean out of the doores.

"William of Yorke (the next in succession after Thurstine, both in the see and quarrel) perceiving that the force of his predecessor prevailed nothing, attempted by his own humble means (first made to the king, and after to the Pope, 1155.) to winne the coronation of King Henry the seconde, from Theobald, the next Archbishop of Canterburie. But when hee had received repulse in that sort of suite also, and found no way left to make avengement upon his enimic, hee returned home, all wroth, and (mixing poison in the chalice at his masse) wreaked the anger upon himselfe.

" After this, 1178, another hurley burley happened in a synode, membled at Westminster, in the time of King Henry the seconde, before Cardinall Hugo, (Pope Alexander's legate,) between Richard and Roger, then Archbishops of these two sees, upon occasion, that Roger of Yorke, comming of purpose, (as it should seem,) first to the assembly, had taken up the place on the right hand of the Cardinall; which, when Richard of Canterburie had espied, hee refused to sit downe in the second roome, complayning greatly of this prejudice done to his see: whereupon, after sundry replies of speech, the weaker in disputation (after the maner of shrewde schoole-boies in London streetes) descended from hote wordes to hartie blowes; in which encounter, the Archbishop of Canterburie (through the multitude of his meiner) obtained the better, so that he not onely plucked the other out of his place, and trampling upon his bodie with his feete) all to rent and tare his causle, chimer, and rochet, but also disturbed the holy synode therewithall in such wise, that the Cardinall for feare betooke him to his feete, the company departed, their businesse vadone, and the bishops themselves moved suite at Rome for the finishing of their controversie. By these and such other successes on the one side, the Byshops of Canterburie following, tooke such courage, that from thenceforth they woulde not permit the Byshops of Yorke to bear up the crosse, either in their presence or province. And on the other side, the Byshops of Yorke conceived such griefe of heart, disdaine, and offence, that from time to time they spared no occasion to attempt both the one and the

"In the first yeere of the reigne of King Edward the third, when the parlement was summoned to Yorke, to treat of the Scottish affaires. John Stratford, the Archbishop of Canterburie, fearing that he should not be permitted to have his crosse quietly carried up in that province, woulde neither himselfe come, nor suffer any bishop of his owne province to speere at that place: and so most previshly frustrated the assembly of the king, his nobilitie, commons, and the rest of the cleargee. At the length, the matter being yet once more set on foote betweene Simon Islepe (the Archbishop of this countrie) and his adversarie, the incumbent of Yorke for that time, King Edward the third (in whose reigne also that variance was revived, 1352,) resumed the matter into his owne bands, and made a final

### THE PRIMACY.

composition betweene them, the which he published under his broad seale to this effect:—first, that eche of them shoulde freely, and without empeachment of the other, bear up his crosse in the others province, but yet so that hee of Yorke and his successors for ever, in signe of subjection, should, within two months after their inthronization, either bring, or sende, to Canterburie, the image of an Archbishop bearing a crosse, or some other jewell, wrought in fine golde, to the value of 40 pounds, to offer it openly there upon Saint Thomas Becket's shrine: then, that in all synods of the clergie, and assemblies where the king should happen to be present, hee of Canterburie shoulde have the right hande, and the other the left: finally, that in broade streetes and highe waies, their crosse-bearers shoulde go togither; but yet in narrow lanes, and in the entries of doores and gates, the crossier of Canterburie should go before, and the other come behind, for fear of justling.

"So that (as you see) the Byshops of Canterburie evermore prevailing by favour and obstinacy, they of Yorke were driven in the end to give over in the plain fields for verie despair, wan hope, and weerinesse."

### ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

OF

# PEERS CREATED AND ELECTED.

AND OF

### SPIRITUAL LORDS

who have taker their seats, since this work has been by the press

### ARCHBISHOP.

For the Style and Order of Precedence of the Archbishop of Tuam, see page 2, &c.

### MARQUESSES.

- 1. His Lordship, the Most Honourable Archibald, Manquess or Allsa, created Sept. 9, 1831. Gullielmo Quarto Regnante. Aged
- 2. His Lordship, the Most Hon. John, MARQUESS OF BREADAL-BANE, crc. Sept. 9, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 69
- 3. His Lordship, the Most Hon. Robert, Marquess of Westminster, cre. Sept. 9, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 64

#### EARLS.

- 4. S. M. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. David. EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE, erc. Oct. 11, 1641. Carolo Primo Regnante.

  Aged 46
- 5. S. R. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Dunbar, EARL OF SEL-KIRK, cre. Aug. 4, 1646, Eod. Reg. Aged 23
- 6. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George, EARL OF MUNSTER, cre. May 12, 1831. Gullielmo Quarto Regnante. Aged 37
- 7. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-Augustus-Henry, Earl of Burlington, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 77
- 8. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Dundas, EARL OF CAMPER-DOWN, Crc. Sept. 7, 1831. End. Reg. Aged 46
- 9. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Thomas-William, Engl. or Lien-FIELD, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. End Reg. 2503

### VISCOUNT.

10. S. H. D. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Lucius, Viscount Falk-LAND, cre. Nov. 10, 1620. Jacobo Sexto Regnante. Aged 28.

### BISHOPS.

For the Style and Order of Precedence of Irish Representative Prelates, see page 21, &c.

### BARONS.

11. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-George, BARON KILMAR-NOCK, cre. May 31, 1831. Gullielmo Quarto Regnante.

Aged 31

- 12. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. Arthur-James, BARON FINGALL, cre. June 16, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 72
- His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. William-Philip, BARON SEFTON, cre. June 16, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 59
- 14. His Lordship, the Rt. Hon. George-William, BARON Rossie, cre. June 16, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 25
- His Lordship, the Right Hon. George-James-Welbore, Baron Dover, cre. June 16, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 34
- His Lordship, the Right Hon. Nathaniel, BARON CLEMENTS, cre. June 20, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 63
- 17. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Thomas, BARON KENLIS, cre. Sept. 17, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 44
- His Lordship, the Right Hon. John-Chambre, BARON CHAworth, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 59
- His Lordship, the Right Hon. George, Baron Dunmore, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. End. Reg. Aged 69
- His Lordship, the Right Hon. George-James, BARON LUDLOW, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. Evd. Reg. Aged 73
- 21. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Robert-Montgomerie, Baron Hamilton, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 38
- 22. His Lordship, the Right Hon. John-Francis, BARON HOWDEN, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 69
- 23. His Lordship, the Right Hon. William, BARON PANMURS, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 60
- 24. His Lordship, the Right Hon. George, BARON OAKLEY, cre. Sept. 7, 1831. Fod. Reg. Aged 48
- 25. His Lordship, the Right Hon. George-Warwick, BARON POL-TIMORE, crc. Sept. 7, 1831. Eod. Reg. Aged 45



31. His Lordship, the I cre. Sept. 12, 18 32. His Lordship, the I cre. Sept. 12, 18

# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

# ALPHABETICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

# SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LORDS

OF

# PARLIAMENT.

# AILS 1. AILSA, (1st) Marquess of,

of the Isle of Ailsa, Co. of Ayr, U.K. Y. of C. 1831 (For further particulars, acc AILSA, Baron of, pages 30 and 142. No. 344.) 2. BREADALBANE, (1st) Marquess of, Perthshire, U.K. Y. of C. 1831 O. T. Earl of Ormelie, and . . . Baron Breadalbane of Tay-mouth Castle, Perthah., U. K. (For further particulars, see BREAD-ALBANE, Baron of, pages 30 and 151. No. 345.) 7. BURLINGTON, (1st) Earl of, orkshire . . . Y. of C. 1831 Yorkshire . . . . . N. & S. George Augustus-Henry Cavendish. O. T. Baron Cavendish, of Keighly, Yorkshire . . . . . . . 1831 Bu. Mar. 31st Mar. Elizabeth, dr. of Charles, 7th Earl of Northampton, Feb. 27th 1762 H. Ap. His Lordship's grandson, William Cavendish, Esq., M.P. for Derbyshire (who married Blanche-Georgiana, 4th dr. of the Earl of Carlisle, Aug. 6th, 1829), born April 27th . . . 1808 To. Res. Burlington House, Piccadilly. Co. Sc. Latimers, near Chesham, Bucks;

Compton-place, Eastbourne, Sussex;

#### CAMP

and Holkar Hall, Milnthorpe, West-moreland.

Rel. His Lordship is uncle and heir press. to the Duke of Devonshire: futher to the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, M. P. for Derby, Lieut.-Colonel list Life Guards, and Equerry Extenordinary to the King; to the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, M. P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight; and to the lady of Lord Charles Fitzroy (son of the Duke of Grafton), late. M. P. for Therford: grandfather to the Member for Durbyshire.

His Lordship, during many years, represented the county of Derby in the Commons' House of Parliament.

8 CAMPERDOWN, (1st) Earl of, of Lundie, Fortarshire; and of Glencagles, Perthshire, U. K. Y. of C. 1831 (For further particulars, see DUNCAN, Viscount, pages 19 and 172. No. 189.)

18. CHAWORTH, (1st) Baron, of Eaton Hall, Herefordshire, U.K. . . . Y. of C. 1831
N. § S. John-Chambre Brabazon, K. P. O. T. I. P. EARL OF MEATH - 1827
Baron Brabazon, and - 1827
Baron Ardee - 1828

, as 3d Baron, Aug.

CLEM ( 8	10 ) 1
Off. Lord Lientenant of Dublinshire.	Suc. his father
Custos Rotulorum of Wicklowshire	28th
Bu. April 9th 1772 Suc. his father, as 9th Earl,	Mar. First, 1
Suc. his father, as 9th Earl,	dr. of Ma
May 26th 1707	(which r
Mar. Melosina-Adelaide, 4th dr.	wards die
of John, 1st Earl of Clan-	Secondly, F.
william, Dec. 31st 1801	bald Dou
II. Ap. William, Lord Brabazon,	widowof.
M.P. for Dublinshire, bn. Oct. 1803	and mothe
To. Res. 18, Upper Brook-street. Co. Sc. Kilruddery House, Wicklow-	of Miltow H. Ap. The H
shire; and Eston Court, Herefordshire.	born Sept. 2
and, and main cours manded	Co. Res. Lyo
	and Abingto
16. CLEMENTS, (1st) Baron,	Rel. Fuin-lan
of Kilmacrenan, Donegalshire,	(who is bru. t
U.K Y. of C. 1831	step-fa. to th
N. & S. Nathaniel Clements.	broin-law t
O.T. I.P. EARL OF LEITHIM . 1793	Sir Francis-
Viscount and Baron Leitrim,	(who is tw
of Manor Hamilton, Leitrim-	Conyngham
shire 1793 and 1783	nada.
Viscount Clements 1793	
Off. Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of	32. DE SA
Cust. Rot. of Donegalshire.	of the Island of
Port Searcher of Dublin.	U.K.
Colonel of the Donegalshire Militia.	N. & S. James
A Trustee of the Irish Linen Manu-	
facture.	Offi. Admiral
Ba. May 9th 1768	Vice-Admire
Nuc. his father, as 2d Earl, July	Bu. Mar. 11th
	Mar. Martha,
Mar. Mary, dr. and co-heiress of	Thomas L
the late W. Bermingham, Esq.	Oct 27th .
H. Ap. Robert Berningham, Vie-	H. Ap. James
count Clements, born May 1805	mar. to Mar
To. Res. 18, Great Cumberland-place.	Admiral Leel
Co. No. Killadoon-Cellbridge, Kildare-	Co. Sc. Guerna
shire; and Manor Hamilton, Leitrim-	
Rel. Uncle to Viscount Massarene; and	30. DINOR
to Viscount Sydney: fn. to the Hon.	of Kennell Parl
W. S. Clements, Aide-de-camp to the	
Lord Lieut. of Ireland : fu. in low to	N. & S. Willia
the Hon, and Rev. Edward Southwell	Offi. Major-Co
Keppel (who is son of the Earl of	Anglesey Mi
Albemarle.)	Rn. Nov. 9th
The same of the sa	Mur. Charlotte
31 CLOSCUPPY (I-A) P	of R. W. Gr
31. CLONCURRY, (1st) Baron, of C., Kildareshire U.K. Y. of C. 1831	H. Ap. William
N. S. Valentine-Browne Lawless.	9th
O. 7. I.P. BARON CLONCURRY,	To. Res. 75, Se
CO ENDENDED TO STREET	Co. Se. Kenmel

Eliza-Georgiana, yst. aj.-Gen. G. Morgan, marriage was after-ssolved), April 16th mily, 3d dr. of Archi-iglas, Esq. (who was Joseph Loeson, Esq.; er of the present Earl on. Edward Lauless, 23d ons Castle, Kildares r to Lord Susses La to the Duke of Richipe he Earl of Miltown, I to Baron Dunsany; Nathaniel Burton, O.J. in-hro. to the Many ), Governor of Lower UMAREZ, (1st) Enf Guernsey, Y. of C. 1 Saumarez, G.C.R. K. of the Red, and al of Great Britain. dr. and heiren of Marchant, Esq, (in hely orders, and y 2d dr. of the late haiere), born Oct. 9 1 cy.

30. DINORBEN, (lat) Baron, of Kennell Park, Denbighshire, V. of C. II.
N. & S. William-Lewis Hughes.
Offi. Major-Commandant of the Re.
Anglesey Militia.
Rus. Nov. 9th
of R. W. Grey, Esq., March 8. II.
L. Ap. William-Lewis, born Nov.

O.T. I.P. BARON CLONCURRY,
of C., Kildareshire . 1789

A Baronet of Iteland . 1776

Wales

A Privy Councillor for Ireland.

G. Se. Kenmell Park, St. Asaph, No. 1870

Wales

A Baronet of Iteland . 1776

His Landship had previously been of the representation in Way.

1800 ORD.

mith Audley-street.



DUNM

( 911 )

FING

DUNM ( 91	1 ) FING
15. DOVER, (1st) Baron,	Suc. his father, as 9th Viscount,
of D. Castle, Kent . Y. of C. 1831	
N. 4 S. George-James-Welbore-Agar	March 2d 1809  Mar. Lady Amelia Fitzelarence,
Ellis, F.R.S. and F.S.A.	yet, sister of the Earl of Munater,
Offi. A Trustee of the British Museum,	Dec. 27th 1830
and of the National Gallery.	H. Ap. A Son, born Nov. 24th . 1831
Bn. Jan. 14th	To. Res. Eaton-square, Pinilico.
Mar. Georgiana, 2d dr. of the Earl	Co. Sc. Worley Hall, Berkshire.
of Carlisle, Mar. 7th 1822	Rel. The Viscountess is the yst. dr. of
H. Ap. Henry, born Feb. 25th . 1825	his Majesty, King William IV., by
To. Res. Melbourne House, Whitehall.	Mrs. Jordan, late of the Theatre
Co. Sc. Roehampton, Surrey.	Royal, Drury-lane: sister to the
Rel. Son and heir to Viscount Clifden,	Countess of Errol; to the Earl of
I.P. (Baron Mendip, G.B.) son-in-law	Munster, &c. which see.
of the Earl of Carlisle, &cc. &c	
(See CARLISLE, Earl of, page 157;	12. FINGALL, (1st) Baron,
also MENDIP, Baron, page 204.)	
Lord Dover is an author of considerable	of Woolhampton Lodge, Berks.
reputation.	N. & S. Arthur-James Plunkett, K.P.
e Contractions	
the state of the s	O. T. I.P. EABL OF FINGALL. 1028
19. DUNMORE, (1st) Baron,	Baron Killeen of K. Castle,
of D. in the Forest of Athol, Perth-	Meathshire 1486
shire, U.K 1831	Off. A Visitor and Trustee of the Ca-
N & C Garman Mureur	tholic College of St. Patrick, at May-
N. S. S. George Murray.	nooth.
O. T. S. P. EARL OF DUNMORE.	Bu. Sept. 9th 1759
Viscount Fincastle, and Baron Murray of Blair, Mou-	Suc. his father, as 8th Earl, Aug.
Baron Sturray of Blair, Stou- > 1000	21st 1793
lin, and Tillemot J	Mar. Frances, dr. of John Donel-
Bn. April 30th 1762	lan, Esq., Dec. 18th 1785
Suc. his father, as 5th Earl, in	H. Ap. Arthur-James, Lord Kil-
March	leen, M.P. for Meathshire, born
Mar. Susan, 3d dr. of Archibald,	
Oth Duke of Hamilton and	March 29th 1791  Res. Great Denmark-street, Dublin.
Brandon, Aug. 4th 1803	Co. Res. Killeen Castle, Meathshire.
H. Ap. Alexander-Edward, Vis-	His Lordship is a CATHOLIC, and
count Fincastle (Lieut, in the	one of the very few Irish landholders who
60th Foot), born June 1st 1804	
Co. No. Dunmore Park, Stirlingshire;	have not assisted to ruin their country,
and Glenfinart, Argyleshire.	by absenting themselves from the soil
Rel His Lordship is also uncle to Lieut	from whence they derive their revenues.
Gen. Keith Murray, E. India Comp.	
Service; broin-law to his Royal	21. HAMILTON, (1st) Baron,
Highness the Duke of Sussex; al-	of Wishaw, Lanarkshire, U.K.
though the double marriage of Lady	Y. of C. 1831
Augusta Murray (deceased) with that	Offi. Lord High Commissioner to the
Prince was disallowed by the two	General Assembly of the Church of
	Scotland. (See note on this office,
Houses of Parliament .—their children	page 178.)
have adopted the surname of D'Esté.	To. Res. 8, Stratton-street.
	(For further particulars, see BELHA-
TO THE PER AND TO	VEN and STENTON, Baron, pages
10. FALKLAND, Viscount,	26 and 148. No. 258.)
S.P Y. of C. 1620	20 0000 140. 210. 200.)
d Representative Peer of Scotland,	TO MOUNTED IN A D
cheeted June 3d 1831	22. HOWDEN, (1st) Baron,
N. & S. Lucius Cary	of H. and Grimston, Yorkshire,
Offi. A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.	1. of C. 1831
A Capt. in the 7th Regt. of Foot.	N. & S. John-Francis Cradock, G.C.B.
Bn. Nov. 5th 1803	K.C.





(). T. I. P. BARG	N HOWDEN, of	Off. A Captain in the Royal Naty.
	ilding, and Cra-	Ru. June 22d 1788
	dareshire 1819	Ru. June 22d 1781 Suc. his father, as 11th Earl,
Off A General	in the Army, and Col.	Feb 22d 1820
of the 43d Res	t. of Foot.	Mar. Elizabeth-Anne, dr. of Sir
Da Ann lith	1769	Archibald Campbell, Bart.
	1762	Tues of a Campoon, Date,
	Sarah-Frances,3d	June 21st 1820
	lst Earl of Clan-	H. Fres. His Lordship's brother,
	17th 1798	the Hon. John Thornton Mel-
	on. John-Hobart	ville, born Dec. 18th 1786
	icut. Col. in the	Co. Sc. Melville House, and Balgonie
	Det. 16th 1799	Fifeshire.
To. Res. 13, He	reford-street, Oxford-at.	Rel. His Lordship is acphese to the Hon
Co. Se. Grimston	n Park, Tadeaster; and	David Leslie, a General in the Army;
Spaldington H	all, near Howden, York-	browin-law to Henry Smith, Esq., and
shire.		to Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Wen-
		dover who are both uephous to Lond
17 KENLIS	(1st) Baron, U.K.	Carrington 1. His brother, the Hon.
of Kenlus or Kell		Alexander Melville, is sou-su-len to
(14 TECHIEF OF TROIS	Y. of C. 1831	Samuel Smith, Esq. (who is brother
3. 6 At 170		to Lord Carrington), of Woodhall
N. S. S. Thoma		Park, Hertfordahire, the other M.P.
O. F. L. P. MAR	QUESSOF HEAD-	for Wendover.
YOUT	1800	, 101 AL CRITOLOT
	e, of B. Castle . 1766	
Viscoulit and	Baron Headfort	9. LICHFIELD, (1st) Earlo',
	1760 and 1762	Staffordshire Y. of C. 1831
	Ireland 1704	Off. A Pricy Conneillor.
Offi. Lord Licui		For further particulars, are ANSON,
Col. of the M	cathalire Militia.	Viscount, pages 19 and 144. No. 193.)
Ru. May 4th .	1787	
Suc, his father as	2d Marquess, &c.	20. LUDLOW, (1st) Baron, U.K.
Oct. 24th .	1829	Y. of C. 1831
Mar. Olivia, u	vidore of E. T.	N. & S. George James Ludlow, G.C.B.
Dalton, Esq.,	and dr. of Sir	O. T. I.P. EARL LUDLOW, and / 1760
	n, Jan. 29th 1822	Viscount Preston
	Earl of Beetive,	Baron Ardsalla, Meathshire . 1755
	1822	Offi. A General in the Army, and Col-
	House, Menthshire.	of the 38th Regt. of Foot.
	ip is bro. to Lady Mary	Lieut. Governor of Berwick.
	of the Bedeliamber to	Bn. Dec. 12th 1758
	Augusta; cousin to the	Suc. his brother, as 3d Earl, Nov. 7 1811
	lour, Col. of the 6th	To Res. 15, New Burlington-street.
Dragoon Guar		Co. Sc. Cople, near Bedford; and Ard-
Eringoon Ordan		
AL WITHAU	NORK /Lat Dans	salla, Meathshire.
	NOCK, (1st) Baron.	
	I'.K. Y. of C. 1831	27. MOSTYN, (1st) Barnn,
	ticulars, see ERROL,	of M., Flintshire Y. of C. 1831
Earl of, pages l	0 and 174. No. 70.1	V & C Udward Drice Libert

N. J. S. Edward.
O. T. A Baronet N. & S. David Leslie-Metville, C.B.
O. T. S. P. Viscount Kirkaldy 1830
Baron Melville of Moneymail 1610
Baron Balgonic, Raith, Moneymail and Balwearie 1641 and 1000

OAKL (913) ROSS

To. Res. 9, Lower Seymour-street.
Co. Sc. Pengwern, near St. Asaph, North
Wales.
His Lordship was lately M.P. for Flint,

24. OAKLEY, (1st) Baron, of Caversham, Oxfordshire, Y. of C. 1831 N. & S. George Cadogan.

Offi. A Captain in the Royal Navy.

Bas. May 5th . . . . . 1783

Mar. Louisa-Honoria, 5th dr. of the late Joseph Blake, Esq., April 4th . . . . . 1810

H. Ap. The Hon. George Cadogan, born Jan. 9th . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1811

Tu. Res. 16, Park-lane.

Co. Se. Caversham, Oxon.

Rel. His Lordship is half-brother and heir pres. to the Earl of Cadogan: bros.in-law to Baron Wallscourt, LP.

Panmure of Forth.

Devonshire.

25. POLTIMORE, (1st) Baron, of P., Devonshire Y. of C. 1831
N. & S. George-Warwick Bampfylde.
O. T. A Baronet 1641
Offi. Col. of the North-Devon Militia.
Bn. in 1766
Suc. to the Baronetcy, April 19th 1823
Mar. Emma, dr. of the Rev. Ralph
Sneyd, May 2d 1807
To. Res. 19. Grosvenor-square.
Co. Se. Hardington Park, near Frome,
Somersetshire; Poltimore, near Exceter; and Court Hall, North Molum,

Lord Panmure sat many years in the Commons as M.P. for Forfarshire.

13. SEFTON, (1st) Baron, of Croxteth, Lancashire, Y. of C. 1831
N. & S. William-Philip Molyneux.
O. T. A Baronet of England . 1611
I.P. Earl of Septon 1771
Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough . . . . . . . . 1772
Suc. his father, as 2d Earl, Jan. 31st 1795
Mar. Maria-Margaret, 2d dr. of William, 6th Baron Craven, Jan. 1 . . . . . . . . 1792
H. Ap. Charles-William, Viscount Molyneux, born July 10th . . 1796
To. Res. 21, Arlington-street, Piccadilly.
Co. Sc. Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool, Lancashire; and Stoke Farm, near Windsor.
Rel. Fa.-in-law to Charles-Pascoe Grenfell, Eag.; consin to Baron Foley:

28. SEGRAVE, (1st) Baron,
of Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire,
Y. of C. 1831
N. & S. William-Fitzharding Berkeley.
Off. Col. of the South Gloucestershire
Militia.
Bu. Dec. 26th . . . . . 1786
To. Res. 6, Spring Gardens.
Co. Se. Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.
Rel. Illeg. bro. to Earl Berkeley.

the Countess is annt to Earl Craven.

WICH for many years, in the Commons'

House of Parliament.

His Lordship represented DROIT-

5. SELKIRK, End of Y. of C. 184

. . . 1740 Bu. April 29d . cleugh 1809 

8th . He. Pres. His Lordship's sister, Isabella-Helen, born Jan. 8th . . . 1811 Co. Sc. St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright.

29. TEMPLEMORE, (1st) Baron, of T. Donogalahire, U.K. Y. of C. 1831 N. & S. Arthur Chichester.

A Lieut.-Col. in the Army. Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland. . 1797 Bo. Jan. 8th . Mar. Augusta, 4th dr of the Marquess of Anglesey, July 27th . 1820 H. Ap. The Hon. Henry-Spencer,

born June 14th . . . . 1821 To. Res. 38, Portman-square. Co. Sc. Dunbrody Park, Wexfordshire;

and Coolhurst, Sussex.

and to the Earl of Galloray, S. P.
(Baron Stewart of Garlies, U.K.):

non-in-law to the Marquess of Asglescy.

His Lordship was lately M.P. for the county of Wexford.

26. WENLOCK, (1st) Baron, of W., Shropshire Y. of C. N. & S. Robert Lawley. O. T. A Baronet Mar. Maria, dr. of the late Joseph Y. of C. 1831

. 1641 Denison, Esq. in Sept. . . . 1733
Ta Res. 3, Carlton-terrace.
Co. Sc. Spoonhill, Shropshire; and
Cranwell, Staffordshire.

Rel. Brother-in-law to the Marchiones Conyngham: the Baroness is aunt to John-Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P. for Nottinghamshire (who is son-in-less of the Duke of Portland).

Previously to his Lordship's elevation, he represented the county of War-wick, in the Lower House of Parliament.

3. WESTMINSTER, (1st) Marquess of, Co. Middlesex Y. of C. 1831 (For further particulars, see GROSVE-NOR, Earl, pages 12 and 184. No. 116.)

# CHANGES

WHICH HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN PLACE

IN THE

# COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

#### ABIN

ABINGDON, Borough of,

VACANT by the Bankruptcy of JOHN MAHERLY, Esq. \*

#### ARMAGH, Borough of,

SIR JOHN-WILLIAM-HEAD BRYDGES, Batt.

#### AYRSHIRE.

VACANT by Mr. KENNEDY's acceptance of the Clerkship of the Ordnance.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

R. G. TOWNLEY, Esq.

Elected in the room of Lord Francis-Godolphin Osborne, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

#### CARMARTHEN, Borough of,

JOHN JONES, Esq.

Elected;—there having been no return previously.

### DERB

#### DERBYSHIRE.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Esq.
Elected in the room of Lord George-Augustus-Henry Cavendish, who has been clevated to the Peerage, as Earl of Burlington.—(See MALTON; also p. 307, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.)

### DORCHESTER, Borough of,

THE HON. A. H. ASHLEY COOPER. Elected in the room of Lord Ashley, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

LORD ASHLEY.

Elected in the mom of the Right Hon. John Calcraft, deceased.— (See DORCHESTER; also page 318.)

### DROGHEDA, Borough of,

THOMAS WALLACE, Esq. Elected in the room of John-H. North, Esq. deceased.

A Member of Parliament being declared bankrupt, is free from arrest for twelve months from the issue of the flat. If, at the expiration of that time, 25%, to the pound be not paid to the creditors, his privilege ceases.—He is at the tames time excluded from sitting and voting in Parliament; unless within the twelve months the Commission be superseded and the creditors paid in full—(See Page 454,—Bankrupts.)

(916)

HIGH

DUBLIN CITY.

VISCOUNT INGESTREE, (See ARMAGH, and page 337), and

FREDERICK SHAW, Esq.

Elected in the room of Sir Robert Harty, Bart., and Louis Perrin, Esq , who were ousted on account of notorious bribery and corruption.

DUNWICH, Borough of,

THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT LOWTHER. Elected in the room of the Earl of Brecknock, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. -(See page 419.)

ENNIS, Borough of,

VACANT .- The Rt. Hon. W. F. V. Fitzgerald having succeeded his mother as Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey.

FLINT, &c., Boroughs of,

SIR STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNES Bart., in the room of Henry Glynnes Esq., who was elected in the room of Sir Edward-Price-Lloyd, Bart., who had been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Mostyn; but Mr. Glynne has since vacated his seat by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

## FORFARSHIRE,

G. D. HALLIBURTON, Esq. Elected in the room of the Hon. William-Ramsay Maule, who has been elevated to the Peerage as

Baron Panmure.
THE HON. DONALD OGILVIE, Sec. of the Earl of Airlie, S.P., had been returned by the Sheriff; a Committee of the House has just decided, how-ever, that he was not duly elected; but that Mr. Halliburton was :- they declare, at the same time, that neither the petition nor the opposition was frivolous or vexatious.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, Borough of,

THE HON. HENRY FITZBOY. Rel. Bro. and heir pres. to Baron Southampton, and

LORD LOCGHBOROVGH. - See Dr. SART, &c., page 325.)
Elected in the coom of George Harris,
Esq., and John-Villiers Shelley.

Esq., whose election wi void by a Commince of

HIGHAM FERRERS, I

THE HON. JOHN G. B. PO. Rel. Neplects to Earl ? Althorp. - (See BLETC) Elected in the room of Co topher Pepys, Esq., peral to the Queen.

LEOMINSTER, Boron

THE RT. HON. BARON HOT Elected in the room of The Esq., who accepted the the Chiltern Hum page 347.)

LIVER POOL, Borough

VISCOUNT SANDON.

Elected in the room of Denison, Esq., who mattion for Nottunghamsh 408,-TIVERTON.)

LOUTHSHIRE.

SIR PATRICK BELLEW, # Off. Lord Lordenant of Elected in the room Dawson, Esq., decrass This gentleman is a CATS

MALTON, Borough of

CHARLES CHRISTOPRER I Elected in the room of rendish, Esq., who stewardship of the Charles..... (See HIGHAM)

MEATHSHIRE.

BENRY GRATTAN, Esq. Elected in the room of Somerville, Bart., decor

NEW ROSS, Borough 6

WILLIAM WIORAM, Esq. Elected in the room of Ch ham, Esq. - ( See p. 40

PEEBLESHIRE.

Sin John Har, Bart.
(Elected in the monit
Management, there
co. Sc. Sentimetal



POOL (917) TREG

POOLE, Borough and County of,

SIR JOHN BYNG, Bart.

Late Com.-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland.

Elected in the room of The Hon. Wm. Francis-Spencer Ponsonby.

### REIGATE, Borough of,

CHARLES PHILLIP YORKE, Esq. Elected in the room of The Hon. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., deceased.

Offi. A Privy Councillor.
One of the Tellers of the Exchequer.
To. Res. New Burlington-street.
Rel. Bro. to the other member for

Reignte.

#### SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

RODERICK MACLEOD, Esq.
Elected in the room of Sir Hugh
Innes, Bart., deceased.
Co. Sc. Cadboll, Ross-shire.

#### TAVISTOCK, Borough of,

FRANCIS RUSSELL, Esq.
Elected in the room of Lord William
Russell, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.
Off. A Colonel in the Army.

Off. A Colonel in the Army.

Rel. Eldest son of Lord William

Russell, and nephew to the Duke

of Bedford.

TEWKESBURY, Borough of,

VACANT by the death of John Martin, Esq.

TREGONY, Borough of,

James Adam Gordon, Esq.
Elected in the room of Licut. Col.
Charles-George-James Arbuthnot,
who accepted the Stewardship of the
Manor of East Hendred, in the
county of Berks.

WALLINGFORD, Borough of,

THOMAS-CHARLES LEIGH, Esq.
Elected in the room of William-Lewis Hughes, Esq., who has been elevated to the Peersge as Baron Dinorben.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Elected in the room of Francis Lawley, Eaq., who has been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Wenlock.

WESTMINSTER, City of,

THE RT. HON. SIE JOHN CAM HOB-HOUSE, Bart.

Re-elected, after having vacated his seat by accepting the office of Secretary at War.

Offi. A Privy Councillor.

\_\_\_\_

#### WEXFORDSHIRE.

ROBERT-SHAPLAND CAREW, Esq.
Elected in the room of Arthur Chichester, Esq., who has been elevated
to the Peerage as Baron Templemore.

Offi. Lord Licut. of Wexfordshire. Res. Castle Borough, Wexfordshire.

# ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

e a Various changes which have taken place, by promotions, resignations, and deaths, since the printing of this work was commenced, render the following emendations necessary, to complete the Author's original intention of presenting the public with as full information on each subject as it was possible to obtain.—The reader may easily, with his pen, transfer the same to their proper pages; and, by occasionally noting farther changes as they occur, it will be in his power to render this volume a work of Parliamentary reference, for many years to come.

Page 8.—After No. 47, insert 48°, I.R.P. His Lordship, the Most Noble George-Thomas-John, Mar-QUESS OF WESTMEATH, crc. in 1822. Eod. Reg. aged 46.

Page 11, No. 94, for "George, Earl of Ashburnham, aged 69," read Bertrain, Earl of Ashburnham, aged 33.

Being extinct). The title

Page 12—Expungr No. 116.—(See MARQUESS OF WESTMINSTER in Appendix.)

No. 117, for " aged 75," read aged 72.

— No. 121, for "Algernon, Earl of Beverley, aged 80," read George, Earl of Beverley, aged 52.

Page 13, No. 138, for "Francis, Earl of Bandon, aged 74," read James, Earl of Bandon, aged 45.

Page 14, No. 158, for "Henry, Earl of Mulgrave, aged 75," read Constantine-Henry, &c. aged 35.

Page 18, No. 182, for "aged 62," read aged 18.

Page 19, Expunge Nos. 184, 189, and 193—(See Earls of Camperdown and Lichfield in Appendix, &c., also No. 53. Earl of Devon, page 9.)

- to No. 186, add L.R.P.

No. 187, for "John-Thomas, Vacount Sydney, aged 66," read John-Robert, &c. aged 2

Page 27, No. 278, for "Right Hon. George," &c. cond Right Hon. and Rev. Thomas, Baron Walangham.

Page 28, No. 305, for "Right Hon. Baron Stewart." read The Rt. Hon. George, Baron Stewart.

Page 30, expunge Nos. 344 and 345.— (See Marquesses of Ailsa, and Breadalbane in Appendix.)

Page 32, after No. 389, rapply 390°. His Lordship, the Right Hen-Archibald-John, BARON ROSEBERY, crr. Jan. 17, 1828. End. Reg., aged 46.

Page 33, ofter No. 394, insert 395. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Henry, Baron Broughau and Varx<sup>6</sup>, Nov. 22, 1830. Gullielmo Quarto Regnante, aged 52.

"Lord Chancellor") to page 33 (on

Page 37, insert Mary-Francis-Elizabeth, Baroness le De Spencer, cre. June 3, 1269, aged 10, instend of "Charlotte, Baroness de Ros," &c.

Page 142, to ALBEMARLE, Earl of, add, Offs. A Privy Councillor. Rel. His Lordship's 2d son, the Hon.

George-Thomas, is somein-kin to Sir Courts Trotter, Bart.

Read last sentence of first note to same page as follows:—There being a LORD LIEUT. GENERAL over all Ireland, the office of Lord Lieutenant, in the counties of that Kingdom, was, until lately, executed by one or more Governors.

Governore.

N.B. This applies to served person who were the state that the server will be said to serve the server to server to server the server the server to server the server th

Page 20, expunge Nos. 207 and 208.

Governors of Irish counties, but who are now Lords Licutenant, as in England.

Page 144, ARBUTHNOT, Viscount, line 4,--for "Elected Sept. 2, 1830," read June 3, 1831.

read June 3, 1831.

N. B. This correction applies to all the other Representative Peers of Scotland.

ARUNDEL, Baron, supply,—born 3d Nov., 1786.

Page 145, AUCKLAND, Baron,—add— Rcl. His Lordship is cousin to Baroness Brougham and Vaux. His brother is chaplain to the King.

Page 146, BANGOR, Bishop of,—add— His Lordship is Rector of Kirkby-Whiske, Yorkshire.

Page 148, BEAUFORT, Duke of, to parl. pat. add—one for Monmouthshire, and one for Gloucestershire.

Page 155, CALEDON, Earl of, add-Offi. Lord Lieut. of Tyroneshire.

add,—and one member for Hindon.

Page 157, CABLETON, Baron,—add— Offi. Lord Licut. of Corkshire.

Page 161,—expange the three first lines at the top.

Page 162, CLAWBRASSIL, Baron,—read late Auditor General of the Exchequer, and late Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

Page 164, CONYNGHAM, Marquess, for "brother to Sir F. N. B. Conyngham, G.C.B.," &c., read

Bro. to the late Sir F. N., &c.

Page 167, DALHOUSTE, Baron,—add— Offi. Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

His Lordship is at present in India as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

Page 175,—expunge the three first lines and insert,—daughter of HIS MAJESTY: niece to all the Princes, and Princesses, of the Royal Family: sister to the Earl of Munster, and to Viscountess Falkland.

Off. A Prebendary of Durham.

Page 177, FISHERWICE, Baron of, add Offi. Lord Lieut. of Donegalshire.

Page 178, FITZGIBBON, Baron (Earl of Clarc, I.P.)—add— Off. Governor, &c. of Bombay.

— FOLEY, Baron,—add— Off. Captain of the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Rel. Father to the Hon. Thomas-Henry Foley, M.P. for Worcestershire: cousin to Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., Rear Adm. of the United Kingdom.

"Lord Com. to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland," and transfer note on the same subject to "Baron Kilmannock," in the Appendix.

Page 180, GLOUCESTER, Bishop of, N. & S. Instead of "Christopher Bethel," insert John Henry Monck. Off. A Prebendary of Westminster.

Page 181, Gosvoup, Earl of, add— Offi. Lord Lieut. of Armaghibire. A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

Page 184, GREY, Earl, Ret. For "Richard, Lord Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora," read Richard, Lord Bishop of Derry.

--- GREY DE RUTHYN, Baroness,--- add-

Mar, the Most Noble George-Augustus-Francis-Rawdon, Marquem of Hastings, Aug. 1, 1831.

Page 185, GUILFORD, Earl of,—add— Off. A Prebendary of Winchester.

Page 188, HANEWOOD, Earl of, -add -Offi. Lord Licut. and Cust. Rot. of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mar. Miss Maria Foote, of Covent-Garden Theatre, April 7, 1831. H. Ap. A son, born Feb. . . 1831

Page 187, HASTINGS, Marquess of,—

Offi. A Lord of the King's Bedchamber, Mar. the Rt. Hon. Barbara, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, Aug. 1, 1831.

Page 189, Hillshonovan, Earl of, add— Off. Lord Lieut, of Downshive. Page 191, Hurchinson, Viscount,—

Off. Lord Lieut. of Tipperuryshire.
Rel. His Lordship's nephew and heir
pres. J. H. Hutchinson, Esq., is
M.P. for Tipperuryshire.

Page 192, Jensey, Earl of,—add— Rel. Unck to Baroness Templemore: his Lordship's 2d son. The Hon. Augustus Villiers, is son-in-low to Baroness Keith.

— KER, Baron, ald— Mar. Cecilia-Chetwynd Talbot, dr. of Earl Talbot, July 19, 1831.

Page 195, LEEDS, Duke of,—add— Rel. His Grace's mother, the Duchess Dowager, is Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.

LEINSTER, Viscount (Duke of Leinster, I.P.)—add—

Offs. Lord Lieut. of Kildareshire.

A Privy Councillor in Ireland.

- LICHPIELD AND COVENTRY, Bishop of,—add— Offi. A Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

- LILFORD, Baron, -addOff. A Lord of the King's Bedchamber.

Page 196, LOYTUS, Baron (Marquess of Ely, I.P.)—udd—
The Murchioness is a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber.

Page 198, LORTON, Viscount,—add— Off. Lord Lieut. of Roscommonahire.

Page 199, MACCLESPIELD, Earl of,-

Late Captain of the Yeomen of the King's Guard. Late Pres. of the Board of Agriculture.

Pege 200, MANCHESTER, Duke of,—add—Late Post-master General.

Page 202, MAYO, Earl of, add— The Countess is a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber.

MELBOURNE, Baron, odd—
Rel. Bro. to Sir F. J. Lamb, who is
now Amb. at the Austrian Court.

Page 204, MELVILLE, Viscount, add., Rel. Father to the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P. for Richmond.

Page 208, MONTEAGLE, Baron, (Marquess of Sligo, I.P.)—add-Offi. Land Lieut. of Mayorhice. Rel. Step-son to Baron Stowell.

Page 210, O'Nett, Earl. add-Off. Vice Admiral of Ulster. Lord Lieut. of Antrimshire.

Page 211, On MONDE, Baron,—ali Offi. Lord Lieut. of Kilkennyshin

Page 213, PONSONNY, Baron,—
"Richard, Lord Bishop of Kills
and Kiltenora," resid
Richard, Lord Bishop of Derry.

A Lord of the King's Bedchamber Page 216, RICHMOND, Duke of, -4

Off. A Commissioner for afformassiatance to Emigrants.

Page 217, Rivers, Baron,—add—

Page 217, Rivers, Baron,—add— N. & S. George-Pitt Rivers. His Lordship is a Manor. Page 218, ROMNEY, Earl of,—add

Page 218, ROMNEY, Earl of, —add-Rel. Bro. in-law to Viscount Syda his Lordship's son, Viscount & sham, mar. the sister of the Dul-Buceleugh and Queensberry (I of Doncaster, G.B.)

Page 218, ROSPBERT, Baron, at Off. Governor of the British L Company's Bank in Scotland,

Page 219, ST. ASAPH, Bishop of, A. S. The Right Rev. Will Carey, D.D. Cons. Bishop of Exeter in 1820. Truns. to St. Asaph in 1830.

Page 220, ST. HELEN's, Baron, Expange "A Lord of the Ka Bedchamber."

Page 224, SOMERWILL, Baron, (Marquess of Clanricarde, I.P.)

Offi. Captain of the Yeonien of King's Guard.

King's Guard.

Lord Licut. of Calmayshire.

Rel. His Lordship's mother is with offsir Joseph-Sydney Yorke, K.C. late M.P. for Reignte.

Page 225, KOTTHAMPTOK, Baron, a Black Continues to the Last for the Hon. West, Filters, we for Great Grandby.

Page 220, Spencer, Earl, add-His Lordship is father to the Hon. Fred Spencer (a Capt., R. N. ), M.P. for Word stershire .- The latter, and his bro. Lord Althorp, are cousins to Lord Bingham, &c.

Page 229, STRANGE, Earl, Expunge " Lord Lieut.of Perthshire."

Page 231, Suffork and Benkshine, Earl of \_\_add\_

His Lordship's son, Viscount Andover, mar. Isabella, niece to the Duke of Norfolk, Sept. 2, 1830.

Page 231, SYDNEY, Viscount,—add— Rel. Bro.in-law to the Earl of Ronney.

Page 232, TALHOT, Earl, \_add\_ Rel. Father-in-law to the Marquess of Lothian, S.P. (Baron Ker, U.K.)

Page 238, WICKLOW, Earl of, -add-Offi. Lord Lieut. of Wicklowshire.

Page 240. WINCHESTER, Marquese of, Rel. Uncle to Joseph Yorko, and to C. P. Yorke, Esqrs., both M.P.'s for Reigate.—His Lordship's on, the Rev. Lord C. Paulett, is bro-in-low to J. C. Ramsden, Euq., M.P. for Yorkshire.

Page 245, ERROL, Earl of, Expunge " Representative Peer," and insert (Baron Kilmarnock, U.K.)

Espunge "Baron," and insert Marquess of Ailsa, U.K.

Page 246, LEVEN and MELVILLE. Earl of, add-

A Representative Peer.

Page 247, SELKIRK. Earl of, add and capunge all other particulars.

NORTHESK, Earl of, Expunge Representative Peer, add-N. S. William-Hopetown Carnegie.
O. T. Baron Roschill, and Inglisinaldy. Co. Sc. Ethie House, Forfarshire, and

Roschill, Hants.

N. of S. Thomas Cochrane.

BREADALHANE, Earl of, for Baron," read (Marquess of B., U.K.)

Page 247, DUNMORE, Earl of,add-(Buron Dunmore, U.K.)

for " ORENEY, Countess of, decrused," read ORENEY, Earl of.

Page 248, FARKLAND, Viscount,udd-a Representative Peer.

Page 250, ELIBANK, Baron, His Lordship is a MINOR.

- KINNAIRD, Biron,
add-(Baron Rossie, U.K.)

Page 253, MEATH, Earl of, add\_(Baron Chanorth, U.K.)

FINGALL, Earl of, add-(Baron Fingall, U.K.)

Page 254, Ludlow, Earl, udd-(Baron Ludlow, U.K.)

Page 255, WINTERTON, Earl of, N. & S. For "Edward-Garth Tur-nour," read Edward-John Turnour. add-Co. Sc. Shillinglee Park, near Petworth, Sussex; and Beesthorpe-Hall, Norfolk.

- HOWTH, Earl of, N. & S. For "William St. Law-rance," read Thomas St. Lawrance.

SEVTON, Earl of, add—(Baron Sefton, U.K.)

- Lisburne, Earl of, N. g. S. For "John Vaughan," read Ernest-Augustus Vaughan.

- LEITRIM, Earl of, add\_( Baron Clements, U.K.)

- KENMARE, Earl of, \_\_add-Off. Lord Lieut. of Kerryshire.

Page 259, Nonnuny, Earl of, N. S. S. For "John Toler," read Hector-John-Graham Toler.

Rel Bro. to the late Baron Norwood. Expunge " Offices," after which insert 182. RANFURLY, Earl of (Baron Runfurly, U.K.) Sept. 9, 1831.

N. & S. For "Rodolphus," read Francis, Tanfe.

Page 260, MASSARENE, Viscount,ndd-

N. & S. John Skeffington.

Page 261, DE VESCI, Viscount, -add Offi. Lord Lieus, of Queen's County

Page 261. Expange " 216, Viscount   NORTHLAND."	Sir John Talbot, K.C. R. 1 who married Julia, third dr. of James
Page 202, HARBERTON, Viscount,	Everard, 9th Lord Arundel): mo-
N. S. S. Erpunge Henry Pomeroy,	in-late to Major-General W. B.
F.S.A., and insert	Eustace, C.B.
	Dans Off Parings from Turner to
Arthur-James Pomeroy.	Page 276, Expunge from INDEX to
GUILLAMORE, Viscount, add-	Scottish and Irish Peerages, "216.
Offi. Late Lord Chief Baron of the	Northland, V.," and insert, 182,
Irish Exchequer.	Ranfurly, E. of; and 316, Talbot and
Rel. Father to the Hon. Standish	Malahide, Baroness; cach under its
O'Grady, M.P. for Limerickshire.	proper letter.
Co. Sr. Rockbarton, Limerickshire.	Page 278 to 283, from "Surnames of all
Page 265, KINGSALE, Baron,	the Spiritual and Temporal Lords,"
for " The Rev. Thomas De Courcy,"	eapunge
read Stapleton De Courcy.	Carteret B. Carteret.
	Cornewall Bp. of Worcester.
Page 266, ROKEBY, Baron,	Knox Bp. of Derry.
N. S. For "Matthew,"	Magee Archip. of Dublin.
read Edward Montagu.	Majendie Bp. of Bangor.
Page 267, CLONCURRY, Baron,	Potsonby Bp. of Killaloc. &c.
add Baron Cloneurry, U.K.)	St. Laurance Bp. of Cork & Rose.
	Temple-ti. Nugent Baron Nugent, L.P.
WATERPARK, Boron,	
N. S. For "Richard Cavendish,	and insert
F.S.A., read	Anson . E. of Lichfield, vier
Henry-Manners Cavendish, M.P. for	Anson."
Knaresborough.	Bamtylde . Baron Politimore.
- GRAVES, Baron, -add_	Berkeley IL Seprave.
Offi. Aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieut.	Cadogan B. Oakley.
of Ireland.	Campbell M. of Breadalbane.
Page 268, ROSSMORE, Baren, -add-	Carr SBp. of Worcester,
Offi. Lord Licut. of Monaghanshire.	tine " Cioncester.
	Cavendish E. of Burlington.
- Expunge Nonwood, Baron,	Chichester . B. Templemore.
deceared,	Ellis-Agar Baron Dover.
Rel. Bro. to the Earl of Norbury.	Fitz Clarence . E. of Munster.
Page 269, HENLEY, Baron,	Gifford B. Gifford.
N. S. For "Frederick-Morton	Grenville-Nugent & B. Nugent.
Eden," mad	1 cinpie
Robert-Henley Eden.	Grosvenor . M. Westminster.
Evpunge a Privy Councillor, and	Haldane Duncan E. of Camperdown,
insert a Master in Chancery.	y vice " I nincin.
add—Rel. Broin-law to Sir Robert	Hughes B. Dinorben.
Peel, Bart.	Jerningham B. Stafford.
	Kennedy , M. of Ailsa.
Page 270, GARVAOH, Baron, -add-	Knox Bp. of Killaloe, &c.
Offi. Lord Lieut. of Londonderryshire.	Knox E. of Ranturly.
Page 271. Howney, Baron,	Lawley B. Wenlock.
add (Baron Howden, U.K.)	Lloyd B. Mostyn.
Add the following New Creation_	Malthy Bp. of Chichester.
316. TALBOT AND MALAHIDE,	Maule B. Panmure.
	Ponsonby Bp. of Derry.
N. & S. Margaret Talbot.	Ponsonby B. Ponsonby.
Co. Se Malahide Castle, Dublinshire.	Saumares . B. De Saumarez.
Rel. Widow of Richard Wugan Talbox	Talbot Bss. Talbot, and Malabode.
Esq., late M.P. for the County of	/ Walteringer
Jublin: mother to Vice Admire	
person. Heaving to the second	the state of the s

Page 284 to 286, from "Courtesy Titles of the Junior Nobility,"-expunge-Belgrave, V. . . E. Grosvenor. Tullibardine, M.of, D. of Athol, S.P.

and insert

. M. of Ailsa. . E. of Lachfield. Ailsa, L. . . E. of Meath. Brahazon, L. . E. of Burlington. Cavendish, L. . Cole, V. Duncan, V. . E. of Enniskillen. . E. of Camperdown. Fitzclarence, V. . E. of Munster. . M. of Westminster. Grosvenor, E. . Northland, V. . E. of Ranfurly. Northland,

Ormelie, E. of Page 288, add to the "Abbreviations:" . Member. Mem.

. M. of Breadalbane.

M.P. Member of Parliament. R.I.P. Representative Irish Peer.

Page 300, BLETCHINGLY, -expunge a Clerk of the Ordnance."

Page 506, AYR, &c. -add-T. F. Kennedy, Esq., Clerk of the Ordnance.

Fage 508, BLETCHINGLY: -Thomas-Hyde Villiers, Esq., -add-Secretary to the Commissioners of the India Board.

Page 509, CALNE :- Charles-Richard Fox, Esq., - add - Equerry in Ordinary to the King.

Page 510, CARNARVON, &c.:—the Hou. Sir Charles Paget, K.C.B.,—aid— A Groom of the King's Bedchumber.

-CHESTER :- The Hon., now Lord, Robert Grosvenor,-is Comptroller of the King's Household.

- CLARESHIBE :- W. N. Macnamara, Esq., is a Major in the Army.

Page 511, COLERAINE :-W. T. Copeland, Esq., is an Alderman of the City of London.

Page 512, DERBY :-H. F. C. Cavendish, Esq., -is an Equerry Extraordinary to the King.

Page 513, Ennis:—The Right Hon. W. F. V. Fitzgerald (now Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey), is Lord Lieut. of Cloreshire.

Page 515, Guildford: \_C. F. Norton, Esq -- is bro. to Baron Grantley : sonin-law to Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Lieut Goy, of Portsmouth.

Page 515, HAMPSHIRE:—Sir James Macdonald, Bart.,—is a Commissioner of the India Board.

II.CHESTER : - Stephen 516, Lushington, Esq., is Judge of the Consistory Court.

Page 517, Kino's County:-Lord Oxmantown-is Lord Lieut. of the County which he represents.

Page 518, LIMERICKSHIRE: - The Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon-is also Lord Lient, of this County.

- LINCOLNSHIRE :- The Hon. C. A. W. Pelham, - is son-in-law to Vis-count Hawarden, I.P.

PLYMPTON - EARLE :-Page 523, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq., -is bro .- in-law to Baron Crofton, I.P.

Page 528, TIPPERARYSHIRE: J. H. Hutchinson, Esq., -is a Captain in the Army, and nephew to the Earl of Donoughmore.

Page 846, to "I. H. Ley, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Commons,"add-

Rei. Bro .- in-law to the Marquess of Tweeddale.

Page 847, for "the Rev. F. V. Lock-wood, Chaplain to the House of Communs," reud The Rev. Edward Repton, M.A.

Page 850, (PRIVY COUNCIL) insert
The Hon. Sir THOMAS ERSKINE, Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court.

Page 860, for "Fitzgerald, the Hon. W. F. Veney," read Baron FITZGERALD AND VESEY.

Insert SIR WILLIAM GARROW, Knt., late a Baron of the Exchequer.

Page 876, The Rt. Hon. CHARLES M. SUTTON, -add-

Rel. Bra.-in-law to the Bishop of Carlisle.

Page 877, after "Trignmouth, Barron," apply
Tennyson, Charles, Feb. 7, 1832. \_(See page 300.)

Page 882, JAMES FITZGERALD, -adil-Rel. Fa. to Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey.

- for "W.F.V. Fitzgerold," rei Buron Fitzgerold and Vesey.

